THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

8:04 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:46 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:46 - 9:00 am	Hon. Bruce Alger, Texas Hon. Jack Westland, Washington Hon. Henry Heyburn, Candidate from Kentucky Mr. Frank Musto, Candidate from New Jersey Mr. Samuel F. Kanis, Candidate from New Jersey (Abbe Rowe took pictures of the President and the above)
9:00 - 9:50 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. George Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army Hon. Wilton B. Persons Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:50 - 10:05 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:08 - 10:12 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
10:51 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel.
11:00 am	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The President was greeted by Dr. Charles Glen King Director of Nutrition Fund, New York Mr. Maurice Pate Executive Director of the United Nations Children Fund Mr. David B. Cuthbertson Director of the Rowett Institute of Aberdeen, Scotland and Chairman of the International Union of Nutritional Scientists.
	Dr. Charles Glen King escorted the President to the speakers' platform.

11:02 - 11:14 am	The President addressed the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition.
11:15 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
11:23 am	Arrived at the White House.
11:30 - 11:37 am	H. E. Carlos Alejos Ambassador of Guatemala Mr. Charles Higdon, Director of the Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs, Department of State Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower (The Ambassador delivered to the President a letter from the President of Guatemala)
11:42 - 12:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:15 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:23 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:13 - 2:35 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:35 - 3:06 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
2:37 - 3:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:12 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:17 - 3:23 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:40 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:43 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:05 - 4:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1960

8:01 am	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Burning Tree Country Club.
8:27 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
8:30 - 11:30 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. James Lemon
11:46 am	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
12:07 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:12 - 12:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	Returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:28 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:30 - 2:57 pm	Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Secretaries: Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. James Douglas Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. Fred A. Bantz Hon. Dudley C. Sharp General Nathan F. Twining General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh A. Burke General Thomas D. White General David M. Shoup
2:57 - 3:04 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:05 - 3:18 pm	H. E. Walter Muller Ambassador of Chile Mr. Robert M. Phillips State Department Officer in Charge of Chilean Affairs Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:18 - 3:21 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:22 - 4:07 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Phil Areeda (until 3:44 pm)
4:07 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:30 - 4:31 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:32 - 4:35 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:43 - 5:13 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos

5:30 pm The President departed the South Grounds of the White House aboard helicopter for flight to Dahlgreen, Virginia. The following accompanied:

Helicopter #1	Helicopter #2
The President	Kellerman
Lt. Col. John Eisenhower	Nagel
Mrs. John Eisenhower	Chandler
David Eisenhower	Shipman
Barbara Anne Eisenhower	Hess
Susan Eisenhower	Steele
Mary Jean Eisenhower	Lt. Col. Walter Tkach
Captain Eisenhower	
ASAIC Behn	

Helicopter #3
Peggy Aurand
Mamie Moore

5:56 pm The President and his party arrived at Dahlgreen, Virginia, and were greeted by
Captain T. H. Morton, Base Commander, U. S. Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgreen, Virginia

DAHLGREEN, VA.

6:00 pm	The President and his party boarded the Barbara Anne.
6:02 pm	The Barbara Anne got under way.
7:48 pm	Anchored off Breton Bay, Maryland, where they remained overnight. They saw the movie "Pillor Talk".
10:45 pm	The President and David Eisenhower retired aboard the Barbara Anne, while the rest of the party transferred to the Susie E.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SEPTEMBER 3, 1960, SATURDAY

ABOARD THE BARBARA ANNE

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

7:55 am	The President, Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand and David Eisenhower arrived at State Wharf, departed the Barbara Anne and motored to Cedar Point Golf Club.
8:20 am	Arrived at Cedar Point Golf Club. The President was greeted by Admiral E. A. Hannegan Commander, U. S. Naval Air Test Center Commander Ace Johnson Executive Officer
8:30 - 12:00 Noon	The President played 18 holes of golf with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower David Eisenhower Upon completion of the golf game, the President met Captain W. P. Woods, Commanding Offider of the Base, who presented him with three golf caps. The President also met Lt. Commander Thomas Pohl Special Services Officer Mr. Nelson Lee, the golf pro
12:04 pm	The President and his party departed Cedar Point Golf Club and motored to Piney Point, Md., where they boarded the Barbara Anne.
12:35 pm	Boarded the Barbara Anne at Piney Point, Md.
1:05 pm	The Barbara Anne got underway for a cruise on the Potomac.
1:45 pm	Anchored alongside the Susie E, and the President boarded the Susie E.

2:15 pm	The Susie E. was underway for a trip up the Potomac River. The President began fishing in Herring Creek.
4:55 pm	The President, David Eisenhower, Captain Evan P. Aurand and Agent Kellerman boarded the "Jet" boat and went to several inlets for still fishing. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower were in the second "Jet" boat. Mr. Edward Springer accompanied the Presidential Party on this fishing trip.
6:35 pm	The President and his party returned to the Barbara Anne and the Susie E.
7:37 pm	The Barbara Anne departed Herring Crrek and anchored off Breton Bay for the night.
9:30 pm	Arrived at Breton Bay where they remained for the night.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1960

ABOARD THE BARBARA ANNE
IN THE POTOMAC RIVER

9:34 am	The Barbara Anne and Susie E. moved out of Breton Bay for Cobb Island area in the Wicomico River.
10:58 am	Arrived at Cobb Island in the Wicomico River.
	The President remained aboard the Barbara Anne, while the other members of his party went fishing and swimming.
2:00 pm	Miss Mamie Moore was put ashore for a helicopter flight back to Washington, D. C.
4:05 pm	The President went aboard the Susie E., while the Barbara Anne proceeded to Dhalgreen, Virginia, to take on water.
7:40 pm	The Barbara Anne returned to the Blackstone area, and the President boarded the Barbara Anne.
	The President had dinner with Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and family aboard the Barbara Anne.
9:30 pm	The President retired to his cabin.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1960

Labor Day

ABOARD THE BARBARA ANNE IN THE POTOMAC RIVER

6:00 am	The Barbara Anne got underway.
9:30 - 10:00 am	The President and Captain Aurand shot trap from the bow of the Barbara Anne.
1:00 pm	The Barbara Anne arrived at Engineer's Wharf, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1:05 pm	The President, Barbara Anne, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed Engineer's Wharf and motored to the White House.
1:10 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1960

8:26 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:34 - 8:37 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:47 - 9:12 am Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Robert Merriam

9:12 - 9:15 am Hon. Bryce Harlow

9:15 - 9:22 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:28 - 9:29 am Mr. William J. Hopkins

9:52 - 9:58 am Mr. John Bowles
President, Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. J. B. McCalleb
Independent Rexall Pharmacist from Savannah, Tenn.
Mr. Robert Buck
Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration
Hon. Robert Merriam
(The President presented a citation to Mr. Bowles for leadership in "Let's All Register, Let's All Vote" campaign.

10:23 am The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Fort Leslie J. McNair.

10:30 am Arrived at Fort Leslie J. McNair. The President was greeted by
General George W. Munday
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer

The President was escorted to the second floor - Room 216. He was then met by:
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Mr. J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President, VITRO Corp.
Major General James Dreyfus, Pres. of Alumni
Brig. General Robert P. Taylor, USAF -Chaplain

10:35 am	Lt. General George W. Mundy escorted the President to the stage of the auditorium.
	Honors were rendered.
10:38 am	Invocation by Brig. General Robert Taylor
10:40 am	Greetings by the Commandant, Lt. General George W. Mundy
10:45 am	Remarks by Major General James Dreyfus.
10:50 am	Remarks by Mr. J. Carlton Ward, Jr.
10:55 am	General Lyman L. Lemnitzer introduced the President.
11:00 - 11:10 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the student body and guests, dedicating the new Academic Building of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.
11:10 am	Benediction by Brig. General Robert P. Taylor.
	Following the above program, General Mundy took the President on a tour of the Industrial College.
11:40 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed Fort Leslie J. McNair and motored to the White House.
11:46 am	Arrived at the White House, and returned to the office.
11:54 - 11:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:56 - 12:15 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos.
12:20 - 12:47 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 12:25 pm) Mr. Roemer McPhee
12:47 - 12:55 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:08 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
2:31 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:53 - 5:03 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:22 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:48 - 5:52 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:52 - 6:25 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Mr. Roemer McPhee
6:25 - 6:40 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:40 - 7:10 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
7:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1960

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:22 - 8:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:32 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:44 - 8:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:47 - 9:12 am	Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Julian Baird
9:12 - 9:25 am	Hon. John Wesley Jones U. S. Ambassador to Libya
9:40 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Ryamond J. Saulnier Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Livingston Merchant Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe
10:30 - 11:05 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:06 - 11:16 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam
11:16 - 11:58 am	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTE Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, President, The Rockefeller Institute, New York and President, National Academy of Sciences - Chairman, National Science Board Dr. Frederick A. Middlebush President Emeritus and Director of the Development Fund, University of Missouri Dr. Laurence M. Gould President, Carleton College

(continued)

11:16 - 11:58 am	National Science Foundation Executive Committee (continued): Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President, California Institute of Technology Dr. Julius A. Stratton President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. Edward L. Tatum Member, The Rockefeller Institute Dr. Alan Waterman Director, National Science Foundation Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
11:59 - 12:07 pm	Hon. James J. Wadsworth Was sworn in as U. S. Representative to the United Nations The following were present for the ceremony Mrs. Wadeworth Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge Strong (Mrs. Strong is daughter) Michael Strong (grandson) Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y. (Brother) Harry Wadsworth (nephew) Mrs. Stuart Sumington (sister) Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Kernan (Mrs. Wadsworth's sister and jusband) Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Justice Charles Evans Whittaker administered the oath Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:07 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
12:25 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:59 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:27 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

2:27 - 2:28 pm	Congressman Don L. Short North Dakota (Had picture taken with the President)
2:30 - 4:12 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Elmer B. Staats Hon. John A. McCone General Thomas White Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. Herbert Scoville, Jr. Mr. Morris Fishow, CIA Mr. Knight McMahan, CIA Mr. Oliver Popenoe, OCDM Hon. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert H. Johnson
4:12 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Mr. Roemer McPhee
4:30 - 4:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:34 - 4:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:35 - 4:36 pm	Major Richard W. Streiff
4:37 - 5:14 pm	(Mr. Douglas Black) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Ken McCormack) (Colonel John Eisenhower)
5:14 - 5:17 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam

5:40 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:30 pm The President gave a Stag Dinner for the Chairmen of the September 29th Republican Dinners:

The President
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Clifford Folger, Finance Chairman,
 Republican National Committee
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Leonard Hall
Mr. Robert Finch
Mr. Bruce C. Aultman, Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Mr. Ford S. Barrett, Stevens, Washington
Mr. Hubert Bates, Lansing, Michigan
Mr. James C. Black, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Richard C. Bond, Philadelphia
Mr. Wilbur H. Boutell, Flint, Michigan
Mr. Inman Brandon, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Henry C. Brunie, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Courtney Burton, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Owen W. Cotton, Omaha, Nebraska
Mr. Justin Dart, Los Angeles, California
Mr. Floyd Dooley, Johnson City, Tennessee
Mr. James L. Garard, Chicago, Illinois
Mr. Dan Gerber, Freemont, Michigan
Mr. C. Hubert Gragg, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Hon. Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware
Mr. Conrad Hilton, Beverly Hills, California
Mr. Samuel Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland
Mr. Erby Jenkins, Knoxville, Tennessee
Mr. David F. S. Johnson , Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. W. Alton Jones, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Henry Kearns, Los Angeles, California
Mr. Harry Latter, New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. George McKim, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Mr. Sam Millinger, Emporia, Kansas
Mr. Salvatore Milone, Rockville Center, New York

(continued)

7:30 pm Dinner List continued from previous page:

Mr. Earl R. Muir, Louisville, Kentucky
Mr. A. R. Munger, Seattle, Washington
Mr. George Murphy, Hollywood, California
Mr. George Nagle, Iowa City, Iowa
Mr. Chapin Newhard, St. Louis, Missouri
Mr. Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, Massachusetts
Mr. William Pawley, Miami Beach, Florida
Mr. J. L. Perry, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. David Rockefeller, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Ross Roy, Detroit, Michigan
Mr. C. Arnholt Smith, San Diego, California
Mr. David S. Smith, Greenwich, Connecticut
Mr. Phineas Sprague, Providence, Rhode Island
Mr. Wade Stevenson, Buffalo, New York
Mr. George L. Todd, Rochester, New York
Mr. Lloyd B. Waring, Boston, Massachusetts
Mr. Charles M. White, Cleveland, Ohio

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1960

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:22 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:27 a,m	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter for MATS Terminal. He was accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. Keith Glennan Hon. Bryce Harlow Mrs. Ann Whitman Mr. James Rowley
8:30 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
8:38 am	Airborne from MATS Terminal for Huntsville, Alabama. The following accompanied the President: Hon. James Hagerty Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Hugh M. Milton, II General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Hon. Bryce Harlow General Howard Snyder Colonel Robert L. Schulz Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

9:55 am	The President and his party arrived at Huntsville, Alabama. The plane landed at the George C. Marshall Spac Flight Center-Army Airfield. The President was greeted by: Governor John Patterson of Alabama Dr. Wernher von Braun, Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center Major General August Schomburg Commanding General, U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command, Huntsville, Alabama Colonel Owen T. McCloskey, Commanding Officer, Redstone Arsenal Post, Huntsville, Alabama

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

10:00 am	Before entering his automobile, the President met Mr. Claude O. Vardaman Alabama Republican State Chairman
10:05 am	The President and Dr. Wernher Von Braun departed the airport and motored to the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center Headquarters Administration Building.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Administration Building. Honors rendered. Governor John Patterson of Alabama spoke. Dr. T. Keith Glennan introduced the President.
10:40 - 10:50 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, dedicating the Marshall Space Flight Center. Unveiling of bust of General George C. Marshall by Mrs. Katherine T. Marshall.
11:00 am	The President departed the Administration Building and motored to the Fabrication and Assembly Engineering Division. Mr. Hans Maus took the President on a tour.
11:20 am	Departed the Fabrication and Assembly Engineering Division and motored to the Test Division.
11:30 am	Arrived at the Test Division where the President was taken on a tour by Mr. Karl Heimburg.
11:55 am	Departed the Test Division and motored to the Redstone Airfield.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at the Redstone Airfield. Before boarding the Columbine, the President said goodbye to: Mr. Claude C. Vardaman Mrs. George C. Marshall Mrs. Wernher von Braun The President and his party boarded the Columbine.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

12:10 pm	The President and his party departed Huntsville, Alabama aboard the Columbine. Dr. T. Keith Glennan did not return to Washington with the President. All others who accompanied him down, returned with this exception. Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin returned to Washington aboard the Columbine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:30 pm	The President and his party arrived at MATS Terminal.
3:35 pm	Departed MATS Terminal via helicopter and flew to the White House.
3:38 pm	Arrived at the White House.
3:41 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:55 - 4:02 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:02 - 4:15 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:15 - 4:30 pm	Mrs. Fannie Taylor de Newbery San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina Mr. William Newbery, son Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:30 - 4:55 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Phil Areeda
4:55 - 5:30 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge Chairman Finance Committee, Manufacturers' Trust Company, New York
5:30 - 5:36 pm	Colonel William Draper Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. William J. Hopkins
5:36 - 5:42 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

6:07 - 6:13 pm	Mr. Roemer McPhee	
7:00 pm	(Mr. Charles V. McAdam) (Had dinner with the President)	OFF THE RECORD

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1960

7:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
	The President went out on the South Grounds for a few minutes.
8:13 am	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
10:05 am	Arrived at Gettysburg Country Club.
10:19 - 1:11 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. Arnold Palmer
1:18 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Colonel Thomas Belshe, and Mr. Arnold Palmer motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
1:25 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
1:30 pm	Lunch
	Following lunch, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Shephard (Mr. Palmer's pilot), and Colonel Belshe departed the Farm.
4:05 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen and Mary Jean Eisenhower motored to the residence of Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower where they left Mary Jean Eisenhower.
4:10 pm	Departed the residence of Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower and motored to the South Mountain Fair, Arendtsville, Pa.
	ARENDTSVILLE, PA.
4:35 pm	Arrived at the South Mountain Fair Grounds, Arendtsville, Pennsylvania.

ARENDTSVILLE, PA.

4:35 pm The President and Mr. George Allen went to the Republican Registration Booth. Here the President was met by

Mr. Earl Pitzer
Republican County Chairman

Mr. Pitzer escorted the President into the building where the President met

Mrs. Mary K. Huffaker
the new registrar

The President then was introduced to the following

Donald Gilbert (21)
Miss Joyce Starry (21)
(The two youngest Republican registrants of Adams County)
Mr. Sam Wiser (86)
Mr. Harry Conover (93)
(The two oldest Republican registrants of Adams County)
(Pictures were taken)

The President entered the Art Building, then to the concession booth where he and Mr. Allen threw six baseballs.

Miss Ethel Peoples (17) then asked the President to throw baseballs at the stuffed doll concession, and he did, whereupon Miss Peoples presented him with a pink stuffed dog.

4:56 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the South Mountain Fair Grounds and motored to the residence of Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower where the President gave the stuffed dog to Mary Jean Eisenhower.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

5:47 pm Arrived at the President's Farm.

5:49 pm The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

6:04 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
6:05 - 7:04 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 9 holes of golf.
7:05 pm	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
7:15 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	(Mrs. Eisenhower had arrived at the Farm from Washington at 6:36 pm)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:46 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:53 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:07 - 11:06 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen
11:10 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
11:18 am	Arrived at the Farm.
3:55 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Hagerstown, Maryland, via Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.
6:05 pm	Returned to the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:33 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, Pa.
10:40 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. They were greeted by Mr. Donald Cordell Dr. Milton Stoker
10:45 - 11:40 am	Attended Services.
11:45 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church and motored to the Farm.
11:51 am	Arrived at the Farm.
2:30 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1960

7:53 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.

8:07 - 8:08 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:27 - 9:05 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. Robert Merriam

9:09 am The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

9:59 am The President arrived at the lounge in Pier C, Friendship International Airport.

Honors were rendered.

10:00 am The President was greeted by the following:
Senator and Mrs. John Marshall Butler
Senator and Mrs. J. Glenn Beall
Hon. and Mrs. Edward T. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fife Symington, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Gerstung
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin R. Kenney
Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle J. Lancaster
Mr. and Mrs. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. David Blum
Mr. and Mrs. D. Eldred Rinehart
Mr. and Mrs. Osborne P. Beall
Mr. William A. Gresham
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins
Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Randall
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Reid
Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Bonnell
Mrs. Mary Hepburn
Mr. and Mrs. William Leckemby
Brig. General Carl J. Fleps and Mrs. Fleps
Hon. and Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin
Hon. and Mrs. James P. S. Devereux

10:10 am	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge addressed those assembled in the Lounge.
10:18 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon addressed the assembly.
10:27 - 10:37 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT. Kick-off Campaign.
10:36 am	Photographs were taken of the President, the Vice President, and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, with members of the reception committee.
10:51 am	The President , Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, and Hon. James Hagerty departed Friendship Airport and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11:31 am	Arrived at the White House.
11:35 - 11:43 am	H. E. Melih Esenbel Ambassador of Turkey (Paid farewell call on the President) Mr. Clem Conger
11:43 - 1:10 pm	General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander Allied Powers Europe (Mr. Robert Bowie) OFF THE RECORD Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:10 - 1:11 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:20 pm	(LUNCH)
2:26 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:43 - 2:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:45 - 2:48 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

3:05 - 3:35 pm	Hon. John McCone (Met with the President re his assignment as Head of our Delegation to the International Atomic Energy Agency General Session in Vienna) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:36 - 4:26 pm	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:26 - 4:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Karl Harr
4:35 - 5:34 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:35 pm	Returned to the office.
5:45 pm	Returned to the Mansion.
7:15 pm	The President and Colonel William G. Draper departed the White House and motored to Fort Leslie J. McNair.
7:23 pm	Arrived at Fort McNair Officers Club. The President was greeted by Colonel Glenn McGowan Base Commander.
	The President attended SHAPE Reunion Dinner.
8:13 pm	The President and Colonel William G. Draper departed Fort Leslie J. McNair and motored to the White House.
8:21 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1960

8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.
8:20 - 8:25 am	Major Richard W. Streiff
8:25 - 8:43 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan (until 8:27 am) Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:50 - 8:52 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:53 - 8:54 am	Mr. F. Warren Pershing Major Richard W. Streiff
8:55 am	The President departed the White House via helicopter for Fort Myer, Virginia. He was accompanied by Mr. Warren Pershing (Son of General John J. Pershing) Colonel William G. Draper Captain Evan P. Aurand Major Richard W. Streiff

FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

8:58 am	Landed at Alexander Field, Fort Myer, Virginia.
9:02 am	The President and his party arrived at the grave of General John J. Pershing.
	The President placed a wreath on the grave commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of General John J. Pershing.
9:14 am	Departed the grave site and motored to the helicopter. (Mr. Wareen Pershing remained at the grave site)
9:17 am	Departed Fort Myer aboard the helicopter and flew to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:21 am	Arrived at the White House, and went to the office.
9:26 - 9:28 am	Major General Howard McC. Snyder

9:30 - 9:41 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:48 - 10:18 am	Mr. Edd McLaughlin President, Rotary International Ralls, Texas Mr. George R. Means Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago, Illinois Mr. Robert Fleming President, Rotary Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. F. Eugene Richter Past President, Rotary Club of Washington, D. C. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
10:20 - 10:47 am	Senator Bourke B. Kickenlooper, Iowa Hon. Edward McCabe
10:47 - 11:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam
11:22 - 11:26 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:28 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:45 - 12:01 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President, accompanied by Hon. Malcolm Moos, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
2:20 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree
2:35 - 3:22 pm	The President played 6 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe. (Game discontinued due to rain)
4:06 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
4:32 pm	Arrived at the White House.

4:35 - 4:40 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty
4:43 - 5:40 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:44 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower went to the White House theater to see Far East movie.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.
8:00 - 8:27 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:35 - 8:57 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall
8:57 - 9:00 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:03 - 9:24 am	Hon. Walter P. McConaughy U. S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea (Called on the President before returning to his post in Seoul) Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:25 - 9:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:30 - 9:43 am	Dr. William B. Walsh President, Project HOPE Hon. Robert Merriam Major General Howard McC. Snyder (Picture taken)
9:43 - 9:44 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
9:44 - 9:45 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:45 - 10:10 am	Lt. General T. B. Larkin, USA (Ret.)
10:10 - 10:15 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:40 - 11:05 am	The following officers of the National Association of Life Underwriters called on the President. (They are in Washington for their convention): Mr. William S. Hendley, Jr. President (Columbia, S. C.) Mr. William E. North President-elect (Evanston, Illinois) Mr. R. L. McMillen Vice-President elect (Abilene, Kansas) Mr. Lester Schriver Executive Vice President

10:40 - 11:05 am	National Association of Life Underwriters (continued): Mr. Louis J. Grayson Treasurer (Washington, D. C.) Mr. Marvin A. Conel Mr. Albert C. Adams Past President (Philadelphia, Pa.) Mr. Julian S. Myrick Chairman Emeritus, American College of Life Underwriters, New York, N. Y. Mr. Paul F. Clark Chairman, American College of Life Underwriters Dr. S. S. Huebner Honorary President, American College of Life Underwriters, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Robert Dechert Counsel, American College of Life Underwriters Philadelphia, Pa. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
11:05 - 11:45 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
11:45 - 12:00 Noon	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall) (Mr. Roemer McPhee)
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:35 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. James Lemon, and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:55 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:11 - 5:17 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon Mr. Robert Woodruff Colonel Thomas Belshe

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1960

5:44 pm The President and Mr. Robert Woodruff departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.

6:08 pm Arrived at the White House.

Mr. Robert Woodruff was guest at the Mansion this evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1960

7:45 am The President arrived in the office.

8:20 - 8:25 am Hon. James C. Hagerty

8:35 - 9:05 am OFF THE RECORD MEETING:
(Hon. Douglas Dillon)
(Hon. Livingston Merchant)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Mr. Richard Bissell)
(Hon. James Douglas)

9:05 - 11:00 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
The President
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Fred Scribner, Jr.
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. James H. Douglas
Hon. Wilber H. Brucker
Hon. William B. Franke
Hon. Dudley C. Sharp
General Nathan F. Twining
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Curtis LeMay
General David M. Shoup
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin, II
L.t Colonel John Eisenhower
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. John Ruble, Department of Defense
Mr. Samuel Clements, Defense
Mr. Jack Ruina, Defense
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Mr. Marion W. Boggs

11:02 - 11:03 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
11:03 - 11:20 am	The following representatives of the Forest Products Industries called on the President in connection with National Forest Products Week: Mr. Thomas J. McHugh Mr. R. W. Scott Mr. Philip E. Frankfort Mr. Mortimer B. Doyle Mr. Henry Bahr Mr. Martin Wiegand Mr. H. R. Northrup Mr. John L. Jones Mr. Howard Whitaker Senator George D. Aiken Senator John McClellan Hon. Gerald Morgan	
11:20 - 11:24 am	Senator George E. Aiken	
11:25 - 11:33 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Robert Merriam	
11:34 - 11:57 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Romer McPhee	
11:57 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee Dr. Malcom Moos	12:01 - 12:23 - Mr. Phil Areeda
12:23 - 12:24 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. Roemer McPhee	
12:24 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. Roemer McPhee	
12:25 - 12:35 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos	

12:35 - 12:40 pm	Hon. Arthur Kimball (Said goodbye to the President)
12:40 - 12:52 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
12:52 - 1:03 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
1:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:33 pm	The President and Major General Howard Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
3:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:15 - 5:16 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:49 pm	The President and General Howard Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
6:13 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital. The President was met by General Leonard Heaton, who escorted the President to Ward #8. The President remained overnight for his annual physical check-up.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1960

The President was at Walter Reed Army Hospital for his physical check-up.

During the morning, he met with the following at Walter Reed:
Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Roemer McPhee

Hon. Malcolm Moos

2:05 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Walter Reed and motored to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

At Thurmont, Md., the President left the car in which he was riding with Mrs. Eisenhower and entered another car with Mr. Earl Eisenhower. They motored on to the President's Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:35 pm Arrived at the Farm. The President and Mr. Earl Eisenhower inspected the Fitting Barn, then the residence. They then drove to Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower's residence, where they visited from 3:58 - 4:33 pm.

4:33 pm The President and Mr. Earl Eisenhower took helicopter to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

4:43 pm Arrived at Camp David, Md.

4:50 pm The President, Mr. Earl Eisenhower, and Captain Evan P. Aurand went to the Skeet Range to shoot skeet.

5:41 pm Returned to Aspen Cottage.

No further activity recorded this date.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

	CAMP DAVID, MD.
7:45 am	The President, Mr. Charles McAdams, Sr., Mr. Charles McAdams, Jr., and Mr. Earl Eisenhower departed Camp David, Md. and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
8:25 am	Arrived at Gettysburg Country Club.
8:55 - 11:52 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Charles McAdams, Sr. Mr. Charles McAdams, Jr. Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower.
12:00 Noon	The President, Mr. Earl Eisenhower, and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower motored to Colonel Eisenhower's residence.
12:12 pm	Departed Colonel Eisenhower's residence by helicopter and flew to Camp David.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
12:24 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
7:15 - 8:10 pm	The President prepared steaks on the patio.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1960

CAMP DAVID, MD.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent the morning at Camp David.

3:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David, Maryland, and motored to the White House.

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5:30 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1960

7:54 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:42 - 8:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:50 - 9:00 am	Ambassador John Hay Whitney
9:00 - 9:40 am	The Right Honorable The Earl of Home The British Foreign Secretary H. E. Sir Harold Caccia The British Ambassador Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. John Hay Whitney Hon. Foy D. Kohler Hon. Charles E. Bohlen Hon. Raymond A. Hare Hon. Woodruff Wallner Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:40 - 9:45 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:45 - 11:06 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Foy D. Kohler Hon. Charles E. Bohlen Hon. Raymond A. Hare Hon. Woodruff Wallner Hon. Malcolm Moos General Nathan Twining (Joined at 10:31 am)
11:08 - 11:14 am	The President went to the Rose Garden to greet the American Nationalities for Nixon-Lodge committee.
11:14 - 1123 am	General Nathan Twining Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:23 - 11:35 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
11:35 - 11:55 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. James Rowley

12:01 - 12:10 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower received representatives of the Army Distaff Foundation: Lt. General and Mrs. Leslie R. Groves (General Groves is President) Mrs. George Decker Chairman of the Benefit Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:10 - 12:25 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the office.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:00 - 2:02 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Vilaro of Uruguay Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:02 - 2:03 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:03 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
2:35 - 3:29 pm	(Mr. Ben Hibbs) OFF THE RECORD
3:30 - 4:27 pm	Hon. Henry J. Taylor U. S. Ambassador to Switzerland
4:43 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice bolf.
5:35 pm	Returned to the office.
5:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:15 pm The President gave a Dinner at the White House.
The following attended:

The President
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Franklin Floete
Hon. David W. Kendall
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

Mr. John D. Ames
Mrs. Roy F. Atwood
Mr. Barney Balaban
Mr. Elmer H. Bobst
Mr. Harold Boeschenstein
Mr. Fred Bohen
Mr. Marvin W. Bower
Mr. William V. Brokaw
Mr. Jacob F. Bryan, III
Mr. George M. Bunker
Mr. Carter L. Burgess
Mr. William H. Coleman
Mr. John L. Collyer
Mr. Martin J. Condon, III
Mr. George V. Cooper
Mr. J. E. Corette
Mr. Gardner Cowles
Mr. Walter J. Creely
Mr. Harlow H. Curtice
Mr. Charles E. Daniel
Mr. Morse G. Dial, Jr.
Mr. Walter F. Dillingham
Mr. Grant C. Ehrlich
Mr. Waren J. Faust
Mr. Horace C. Flanigan
Mr. Bruce C. Forbes
Mr. T. R. Garlington
Mr. W. R. Hahn
Mr. John W. Hanes
Mr. John W. Hartman
Mr. J. C. Hemphill

(continued)

7:15 pm Dinner List continued:

Mr. Preston Kotchkis
Mr. E. V. Huggins
Mr. David S. Ingalls
Mr. Eric Johnston
Mr. Logan T. Johnston
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Arthur J. Katz
Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, Jr.
Mr. E. H. Lane
Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon
Mr. Raymond J. Lee
Mr. J. Preston Levis
Mr. Harold A. Lewis
Mr. Harold A. Ley, Jr.
Mr. E. H. Little
Mr. Leonard F. McCollum
Mr. T. Murray McDonnell
Mr. David Marx
Mr. Jeremiah Milbank, Jr.
Mr. L. Allen Morris
Mr. William H. Morton
Mr. James L. Murphy
Mr. Earl Newsom
Mr. Herman C. Nolen
Mr. Johnston F. Northrop
Mr. Thomas L. Perkins
Mr. Cyril R. Porthouse
Mr. H. Irving Pratt
Mr. Ben H. Reese
Mr. Charles S. Rhyne
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. Louis D. Root, Jr.
Mr. James M. Selby
Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield
Mr. Harry P. Simpson
Mr. Edwin Singer
Mr. Lloyd B. Smith
Mr. A. E. Staley, Jr.
Mr. Milton Steinbach
Mr. Robert T. Stevens
Mr. William C. Stolk
Mr. Lewis L. Strauss

(continued)

7:15 pm Dinner List continued:

A. Thomas Taylor
Mr. Walter N. Thayer
Mr. Austin Tobin, Jr.
Mr. Norton S. Walbridge
Mr. A. David Walker, Jr.
Mr. Robert A. Weaver, Jr.
Mr. John Weinberg
Mr. Sidney J. Weinberg
Mr. Walter W. Wilson
Mr. Walters Williams
Mr. Keith S. Wood
Mr.LOyd Wright
Mr. William B. Wright

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1960

7:58 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:20 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:24 - 8:30 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:35 - 8:55 am	Hon. Douglas MacArthur, II U. S. Ambassador to Japan Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:12 - 9:14 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:14 - 9:17 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:20 - 9:35 am	The following representatives of the Conference of Major National Jewish Organizations called on the President: Mr. Label Katz Chairman of the Conference and President of B'nai B'rith, New Orleans, La. Rabbi Irving Miller President, American Zionist Council, New York, N. Y. Rabbi Jaochim Prinz President, American-Jewish Congress, Newark, N. J. Mr. Moses Feuerstein President, Union of Orthodox Congregations of America, Boston, Massachusetts Mr. Maurice Bisgyer Executive Vice President, B'nai B'rith, Washington, D. C. Hon. James Hagerty accompanied the group (Picture taken)
10:06 - 10:59 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Wm. McC. Martin, Chairman Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg

11:02 - 11:25 am	H. E. Eduardo Victor Haedo Uruguayan National Councilor H. E. Carlos A. Clulow Ambassador of Uruguay Hon. Robert Woodward U. S. Ambassador to Uruguay Mr. Fernando Van Reigersberg State Department interpreter Mr. Clarence Boonstra Director of Office of East Coast Affairs, Office of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State
11:31 - 11:36 am	The following Congressional Candidates were photographed with the President: Mr. James T. McKinstry Delaware, At Large Mr. Carlyle J. Lancaster Maryland 5th District Mr. Bradford Morse Massachusetts, 5th District Mr. Ward Cramer Massachusetts 8th District Mr. George Archinal New York, 5th District Mr. A. Walter Stevenson Utah, 1st District Mr. Dale M. Nordquist Washington, 3rd District Mr. John Stender Washington 7th District Reverend Henry C. Schadeberg Wisconsin, 1st District Mr. Vernon W. Thomson Wisconsin, 3rd District Mr. Samuel P. Murray Wisconsin, 4th District Mr. Edward Durno Oregon, 4th District
11:36 - 12:08 pm	Mr. Robert Biggers
12:08 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:20 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Saw the President in the Mansion)
1:25 pm	The President arrived in the office.
1:36 pm	The President and Mr. Richard Garlington departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:02 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:15 pm	The President met the following members of the Philippine Golf Team: M. J. Gonzalez (Team captain) L. Silvero A. Coscolluela, Jr. (Philippine Amateur champion) Mr. Gana
2:20 - 5:11 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Richard Garlington Mr. James Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:30 pm	The President and Mr. Richard Garlington departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:53 pm	Arrived at the White House and went directly to the office.
7:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1960

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 9:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Elmer F. Bennett Mr. Tom Killefer Hon. Clarence B. Randall General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Robert Packard Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Knight McMahon Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marion W. Boggs
11:00 - 11:25 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:30 - 12:03 pm	Major General Patrick J. Hurley, USA (Ret.)
12:03 - 12:06 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:06 - 12:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:08 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos

12:17 - 12:25 pm	Colonel William G. Draper Mr. James Rowley
12:30 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Charles Langello (Mr. Langello has been promoted to Chief Warrant Officer, and the President pinned bars on him)
12:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:47 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:47 - 3:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:05 - 4:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 4:17 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:29 - 4:31 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:36 pm	The President departed the White House by helicopter and flew to Fort Mayer, Virginia to review "President's Old Guard". The following accompanied him: Colonel Robert L. Schulz Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Major Richard W. Streiff

FORT MYER, VA.

4:39 pm	The President and his party landed on the South Drill Field at Fort Myer, Virginia.
4:41 pm	The President and Colonel Schulz departed the helicopter site and motored to the reviewing stand. Here he was greeted by Hon. Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army Colonel Robert M. Lee Commanding Officer, Firt Battle Group, Third Infantry Division, Fort Myer, Virginia

FORT MYER, VA.

4:45 pm Honors were rendered.

The President attended the military review held by the First Battle Group, Third Infantry Division - "President's Old Guard".

5:21 pm The President departed the reviewing stand and motored to the helicopter site.

5:26 pm The President and his party were airborne by helicopter for the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:29 pm Landed at the White House. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens and Hon. James Hagerty walked with the President to to the Mansion.

5:30 pm The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1960

7:10 pm The President departed the White House by helicopter and flew to Andrews Air Force Base, for trip to New York.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base and boarded Jet for trip to New York City.

IDLEWILD FIELD, NEW YORK

8:05 am The President and his party arrived at Idlewild Field. The following accompanied the President to his trip to New York:

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Captain Roy Gersten
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Mr. James Rowley
Sgt. John Moaney
Secret Service Agents

The President, upon arrival at Idlewild International Airport, was greeted by

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert Wagner, Mayor of New York City

8:18 am The President, accompanied by Hon. Christian A. Herter and Mayor Robert Wagner, departed Idlewild Airport and motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

8:49 am Arrived at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and proceeded directly to his suite, 35-A.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

10:40 am	The President and Hon. James Wadsworth, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to the United Nationsl General Assembly Building.
10:46 am	Arrived at the United Nations General Assembly Building where he was met by Mr. Jehan DeNoue Chief of Protocol Colonel Alfred Katzin The President was escorted to the Secretary General's Podium Office where he was greeted by Hon. Dag Hammarskjold Secretary General of the United Nations Hon. Frederick Boland President of the General Assembly of the United Nations
11:15 am	Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold announced that the President of the United States would speak.
11:17 - 11:50 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
11:56 am	The President and Hon. James Wadsworth departed the General Assembly Building of the United Nations and motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
12:03 pm	Arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
12:55 pm	The President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed Suite 35-A and proceeded to Suite 42-A (Ambassador Wadsworht's suite), where the President was host to a luncheon for representatives of all the Latin-American countries excluding Cuba and the Cominican Republic. (See next page for luncheon list)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1960

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1:00 pm

The following were present for the Luncheon given at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, by the President, for the representatives of the Latin-American countries, excluding Cuba and the Dominican Republic:

Argentina	H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Dr. Diogenes Taboada
Bolivia	H. E. Federico Alvarez Plata Member of the Senate of Bolivia
Brazil	H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs Horacio Lafer
Chile	H. E. Daniel Schweitzer Permanent Representative to the United Nationsl
Colombia	H. E. Francisco Umana Chairman of the Colombian Delegation
Costa Rica	H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Alfredo Vargas Fernandez
Ecuador	H. E. Dr. Jose A. Correa Permanent Representative to the United Nations
El Salvador	H. E. Dr. Miguel Rafael Urquia Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Guatemala	H. E. The Minister of Foreign Relations Jesus Victor Unda Murillo
Haiti	H. E. The Minister of Interior and National Defense Dr. Aurele Joseph
Honduras	H. E. Francisco Milla Bermudez Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Mexico	H. E. Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo Permanent Representative to the United Nations

(continued)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1:00 pm LUNCHEON (continued):

Nicaragua	H. E. The Ambassador of Nicaragua and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Panama	H. E. Dr. Jorge E. Illueca Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Paraguay	H. E. The Minister of Foreign Relations Dr. Raul Sapena Pastor
Peru	H. E. Victor Andres Belaunde Temporary President 15th UNGA
United States	Hon. Christian A. Herter The Secretary of State Hon. James J. Wadsworth U. S. Representative to the United Nations Hon. James C. Hagerty Press Secretary to the President Hon. Lester D. Mallory Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Chief of Protocol Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Staff Secretary Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Assistant Staff Secretary Mr. Norman Armour, Jr. Adviser on Security and Political Affairs Mr. Raymond G. Leddy Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, ARA Liaison Officer at UNGA
Uruguay	H. E. Eduardo Victor Haedo Member of the National Council of Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Venezuela	H. E. Dr. Carlos Sosa-Rodrigues Permanent Representative to the United Nations
	Mr. Donald Barnes, interpreter

NEW YORK, N. Y.

2:39 pm	Luncheon concluded, the President and Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed Suite 42-A and returned to Suite 35-A.
2:41 pm	H. E. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah President of the Republic of Ghana The Ambassador of Ghana His Excellency W. M. Q. Halm Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. J. C. Satterthwaite Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25 pm	His Excellency B. P. Koirala Prime Minister of Nepal H. E. Rishikesh Shada Ambassador of Nepal Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. G. Lewis Jones Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:22 pm	H. E. Saeb Salaam Prime Minister of Lebanon Mr. Fuad Ammoun Director General of the Lebanese Foreign Office Mr. George Hakim Lebanese Ambassador to the United Nations H. E. Nadim Dimechkie Ambassador of Nepal to the United States Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. G. Lewis Jones Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
5:05 pm	President Josef Broz Tito of Yugoslavia Leo Mates, General to the President General Koca Popovic, Foreign Minister H. E. Marko Nikezic, Ambassador to the United States Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Foy D. Kohler Hon. Charles E. Bohlen Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

NEW YORK, N. Y.

6:00 pm - 9:50 pm	The President had the following as his guests in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria: Mr. George E. Allen Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Barry Leithead Mr. Clifford Roberts Ambassador John Hay Whitney
6:20 - 7:15 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Cerf
10:40 - 12:15 am (Friday)	Mr. William Robinson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1960

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The President had the following appointments in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel:

8:59 - 9:26 am	H. E. Sylvanus E. Olympio President of Togo Paulin Freitas Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. J. C. Satterthwaite Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
9:30 - 10:14 am	Prince Sardar Mohammad Naim of Afghanistan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister U. S. Ambassador H. E. Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal Ambassador from Afghanistan to the United States Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. G. Lewis Jones Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:19 am	The President and his party departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to Idlewild International Airport.
11:11 am	Airborne from Idlewild International Airport.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11:47 am	Landed at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.
11:54 am	Departed Andrews Air Force Base by helicopter
12:00 Noon	The President and his party arrived at the White House. The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:43 pm	The President came to the office.
1:43 - 1:55 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Before the President began his appointments for the day at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, he had breakfast with the following: (7:45 am)

Mr. William Robinson
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major General Howard Snyder
Hon. Malcolm Moos
Mrs. Ann C. Whitman
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

1:55 - 2:13 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier (Saw the President re Mid-year budget figures)
2:13 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
2:30 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
2:56 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
3:18 - 3:24 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:24 - 3:50 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:45 - 3:59 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:59 - 4:04 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:20 - 4:28 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:30 - 5:15 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:16 pm	Returned to the office.
5:19 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1960

7:53 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:15 - 8:23 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:24 am	The President and Major General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club, stopping en route to pick up Mr. George Allen.
8:48 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
9:05 - 10:59 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.
11:15 am	Departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
11:38 am	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
12:00 Noon	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:33 pm	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen General Alfred Gruenther Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. Robert Merriam
	ANNAPOLIS, MD.
2:00 pm	Arrived at the Navy Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, Annapolis, Md. The President was greeted by Rear Admiral John F. Davidson Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy Hon. Fred A. Bantz Under Secretary of the Navy The Very Reverend John A. Kickotka President of Villanova Midshipman John Zenyuh An injured Navy fullback who served as spotter for the President

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

2:02 pm The President arrived at the Superintendent's lounge and went to the North Sun Deck where he stood while the Navy Band rendered the usual honors.

2:03 pm The President took his seat in the Superintendent's lounge and the game commenced.

2:04 - 4:25 pm The President watched the football game between Navy and Villanova.

4:30 pm The President departed the Superintendent's lounge and descended to the game level where he was met by

Joseph Matalavage
    Captain of the Naval Academy football team
Joseph Luzzi
    Captain of the Villanova football team

4:34 pm The President was escorted to the helicopter by Rear Admiral John F. Davidson, Under Secretary of Navy Fred A. Bantz, and Reverend John A. Kickotka, President of Villanova.

4:35 pm The President departed the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium via helicopter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:52 pm Arrived on the South Grounds of the White House.

The following were the President's Guests on the above trip:

General Alfred M. Gruenther
Mr. George Allen
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Robert Merriam
Major General Howard M. Snyder
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Captain Ralph E. Williams, Jr.
Lt. Commander Gerald H. Weyrauch
Lt. Commander Gerry M. McCabe
Second Lt. Bruce Hagerty, USMC

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1960

8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. He was escorted to his pew by Mr. Alfred Barrett Head Usher
9:00 - 10:00 am	The President attended Services, conducted by Rev. Edward L. R. Elson
10:06 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:09 am	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1960

8:35 am The President departed the White House by helicopter for Andrews Air Force Base.

Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, and boarded Jet for flight to Philadelphia, Pa. The following accompanied the President:

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Senator Hugh Scott
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Hon. Wiley Buchanan
Major General Howard Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Miss Mary Caffrey
General J. Lawton Collins
Captain Olive Marsh
Sgt. John Moaney

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

9:22 am The President and his party arrived at Philadelphia International Airport. He was greeted by

Hon. Richardson Dilworth
Mayor of Philadelphia

9:29 am The President departed the Airport and motored to the Academy of Music. He was greeted by

J. S. Seidman
President, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Hon. Joseph Campbell, Comptroller General of the U.S.
Hon. William B. Franke, Secretary of the Navy

10:00 - 10:20 am ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the Annual Meeting of the Association of Certified Accountants.

10:22 am Following the President's speech, he was greeted by

Mrs. Thomas H. Carroll
Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary
Mrs. George Hewitt
Mrs. I. H. Krekstern

	Mrs. Carroll presented to the President three bracelets and one money clip for the Eisenhower grandchildren.
10:25 am	The President, accompanied by General J. Lawton Collins, departed the Academy of Music and motored to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.
10:27 am	Arrived at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel where he was greeted by Mr. Harry O'Brien Manager of the Hotel Mr. Thomas McCabe In Charge of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
	The President was escorted to the Clover Room.
10:30 - 10:45 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.
10:46 am	As the President was leaving the Clover Room, he was introduced to Mr. Raymond Pitcairn
10:47 am	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, departed the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and motored to the Philadelphia International Airport.
11:02 am	Arrived at the Airport.
11:12 am	Airborne for Newark Airport.
	NEWARK, New Jersey
11:30 am	Arrived at Newark Airport. The President was greeted by Cardinal Spellman of New York City.
11:38 am	The President and Cardinal Spellman departed Newark Airport and motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
12:09 pm	Arrived at the Waldorf Hotel. The President went directly to his suite - 35-A. Mr. Elliot V. Walter and Mr. J. Roy Price presented the President an historic map of the Battle of Gettysburg

NEW YORK, N. Y.

12:48 - 2:07 pm	Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller (Had lunch with the President)
3:00 - 4:05 pm	Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India Foreign Secretary Subimal Dutt Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. G. Lewis Jones Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:30 - 5:38 pm	President Gamel Abdul Nasser President of the United Arab Republic Minister of Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Fawzi Minister of Interior, Zakcaria Muhyeddin Minister for Presidential Affairs Ali Sabri Ambassador Mustafa Kamel Minister of Culture and National Guidance Thabet a;-Aris Counselor to the Presidency Mahmoud Riad Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. G. Lewis Jones Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
6:18 - 7:10 pm	Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
7:12 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Mr. W. Alton Jones, departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to the Statler Hilton Hotel.
7:25 pm	Arrived at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Here the President was greeted by Mr. Thomas F. Troy, Executive Manager of the Hotel Cardinal Spellman Cardinal Muench Cardinal Cushing Cardinal McIntyre The President and his party proceeded to the Georgian Room where pictures were taken. RECEPTION in the Georgian Room - about 200 people attending.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

8:05 pm The President, accompanied by Cardinal Spellman, proceeded to the head table in the Grand Ballroom.

The President attended the Dinner of the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

10:15 pm The President, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the Statler Hilton Hotel and motored to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

10:25 pm Arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

10:25 - 11:35 The President had the following guests in his suite:

Mr. William Robinson
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Commissioner Stephen Kennedy
Mr. Ed Wynn
Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Mr. Robert Woodruff

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1960

NEW YORK, N. Y.

8:05 - 10:00 am	Prime Minister Harold Macmillan Foreign Secretary Lord Alexander Douglas-Home Hon. Christian A. Herter Mr. Philip de Zulueta Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:01 - 10:28 am	Mr. Manny Goldman Mr. Abe Goldman Mr. Herman Tretz
10:10 - 10:31 am	Mr. John Jackson
10:46 - 11:08 am	Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia Ambassador Nong Kimny Hon. Christian A. Herter Deputy Assistant Secretary of State John M. Steeves Mr. E. S. Glenn Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:26 - 11:52 am	H. E. Prime Minister Aklilou Abte-Wold of Ethiopia Ambassador Mikael Imru Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Mr. E. S. Glenn, State Department Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:52 - 1:00 pm	Mr. William Robinson
2:06 - 2:44 pm	Crown Prince Moulay Hassan of Morocco Hon. Ben Aboud, Ambassador to the United Nations Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
2:46 - 3:41 pm	Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs H. B. Robinson, Prime Minister's private secretary Mr. T. C. Achilles, State Department Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

NEW YORK, N. Y.

3:54 pm	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower, departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to the Newark Airport.
4:29 pm	Arrived at Newark International Airport.
4:40 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:18 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Md.
	The President and his party boarded helicopters for flight to the White House.
5:35 pm	Arrived on the South Grounds of the White House.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House in honor of Their Imperial Highnesses, The Crown Prince and Princess of Japan. The following attended: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Akihito of Japan Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Michiko H. E. The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs. Asakai The Honorable Shinzo Koizumi Special Advisor to the Crown Prince's Household The Honorable Shigenobu Shima Deputy Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan The Honorable Kikuo Suzuki Grand Master of the Crown Prince's Household The Honorable Yasuhiko Yamada Chamberlain to H. I. H. The Crown Prince Mr. Yukihisa Tamura Counselor of the Ministry of Foreing Affairs of Japan Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Shimanouchi Counselor, Embassy of Japan Mrs. Sumiko Makino Chief Lady-in-Waiting to H. I. H. The Crown Princ

(continued)

8:00 pm DINNER in honor of the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan (List continued):

Mr. Yasuhide Toda
    Chamberlain to H. I. H. The Crown Prince
Dr. Masaaki Yumoto
    Physician to T. I. H. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess
Mrs. Yoshiko Imamura
    Lady-in-Waiting to H. I. H. The Crown Princess

Hon. and Mrs. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. and Mrs. William B. Franke
Hon. and Mrs. John M. McKibbin
Hon. and Mrs. Philip A. Ray
General and Mrs. Nathan F. Twining
Hon. Douglas MacArthur II
Hon. and Mrs. J. Graham Parsons
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Major General and Mrs. Frank A. Allen, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Minton M. Anderson
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Armstrong
Mrs. Charles Beavers
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bortman
Mr. and Mrs. W. Atlee Burpee, Jr.
Brig. General and Mrs. Edwin N. Clark
Mrs. John Foster Dulles
Mr. Todd Duncan
Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Eaton
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hargrave
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Hess
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. King
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Kleberg
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lemon
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel K. Ludwig
Colonel and Mrs. Doss O. Lynn
Mr. George Malloy
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kiefer Mayer
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Parker
Hon. and Mrs. Walter S. Robertson
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, III

(continued)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1960

8:31 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:40 - 8:55 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:55 - 9:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:05 - 9:18 am	Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr. U. S. Ambassador to Argentina (Called on the President before departing for his new post)
9:18 - 9:30 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:40 - 10:03 am	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
10:03 - 10:05 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:15 - 10:36 am	Ambassador Philip Young
10:36 - 11:00 am	Dr. Edward L. R. Elson
11:03 - 11:18 am	H. E. Dr. Thomas Joseph Kiernan Newly appointed Ambassador of Ireland (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:18 - 11:19 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:20 - 11:26 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:26 - 11:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 11:50 am	His Royal Highness The Crown Prince of Norway His Excellency Paul Koht, Ambassador of Norway Commander Jan Arner, the Prince's Aide Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:55 - 12:00 Noon	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

12:00 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
12:20 - 12:55 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:12 = 2:50 pm	The President returned to the office, accmnpanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:30 - 4:20 pm	Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
4:50 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
5:03 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:50 pm	Returned to the office.
5:52 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1960

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:15 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
8:15 am	The President walked over to the Mansion.
8:27 am	Returned to the office.
8:27 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:36 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:36 - 9:48 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Elmer Staats General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harrs, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Huntington Sheldon, CIA Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
9:50 - 9:54 am	The President went to the Conference Room where he presented the Distinguished Service Medal to General Nathan F. Twining. The following were present: Mrs. Nathan F. Twining Captain Richard Twining Mr. Nathan Twining

(continued)

9:50 - 9:54 am	List continued of those who attended ceremony when the President presented the Distinguished Service Medal to General Nathan Twining: General Lyman Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh Burke General Thomas D. White General D. M. Shoup Rear Admiral J.H. Wellings Major General J. C. Sherrill Lt. Colonel T. A. Gribbin Major J. T. Root Mrs. Jennie Elle
9:55 - 10:00 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:00 - 10:05 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
10:04 - 10:10 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:28 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base. He was accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower, who was on the way to Denver because of the death of her mother, Mrs. Doud.
11:00 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were airborne from Andrews Air Force Base for flight to Chicago, Illinois. The following were aboard with them: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Malcolm Moos Mr. and Mrs. Robert Merriam Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower (continued on to Denver) Colonel Walter Tkach " Colonel Gordon Moore " Miss Polly Yates " Miss Ann Parsons " Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree "

11 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11:30 am The President arrived at O'Hare Airport.
Mrs. Eisenhower continued on to Denver, Colorado.
The following greeted the President:
  Lt. Colonel Richard E. George
    Base Commander, U. S. Air Force Reserve

Lt. Colonel Richard E. George escorted the President to a waiting helicopter to take him to Meigs Field.

11:55 am Arrived at Meigs Field, Chicago. The President was greeted by
  Governor William Stratton
  Mr. Samuel E. Witwer
    Republican candidate for U. S. Senate
  Mr. Victor Smith
    Republican State Chairman
  Mrs. Wayland Brooks
    Republican National Committeewoman
  Mr. James Kemper
    Republican National Committeeman
  Mr. James Garard
    President, United Republican Fund of Illinois
  Mr. James Worthy
    Republican Dinner Chairman

11:56 am The President, accompanied by Mr. James Garard and Mr. James Worthy, departed Meigs Field and motored to the Blackstone Hotel.

12:02 pm Arrived at the Blackstone Hotel, greeted by Douglas Boone, Manager of Hotel.

During the afternoon, the President met with various members of his staff who were traveling with him.

3:45 - 5:00 pm Mr. Earl Eisenhower
Mr. John F. Kubik, friend of Mr. Earl Eisenhower

6:18 pm The President departed the Blackstone Hotel and motored to the Conrad Hilton Hotel to attend the United Republican Fund of Illinois Dinner.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

6:21 pm The President arrived at the Conrad Hilton Hotel and was greeted by
Mr. Conrad Hilton, Sr.
President of the Hilton Hotels

6:27 pm The President proceeded to the Grand Ballroom and to the Head Table. Also at the Head table were:
Mrs. Roland Miller, Chairman of the Women's Division, Cook County Central Committee
Hon. Francis V. Connell
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mrs. Ralph Peak
Chairman, Women's Division, State Central Committee
Mr. Victor Smith
Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and Member Republican National Committee
Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks
Republican National Committeewoman for Illinois
Ambassador James Kemper
Former Ambassador to Brazil
Republican National Committeeman for Illinois
Mr. William F. Gerdes, Jr.
Member United Republican Fund of Illinois Executive Committee
Mr. Lloyd W. Bowers
Member United Republican Fund of Illinois Executive Gommittee
Mr. John Alexander, Jr.
Member United Republican Fund of Illinois Executive Committee
Hon. Leslie C. Arends
Hon. Benjamin S. Adamowski
State's Attorney
Hon. William L. Guild
Attorney General for Illinois
Hon. Elbert S. Smith, Auditor of Public Accounts
Hon. Charles F. Carpentier
Secretary of State for Illinois

(continued)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

List continued from previous page:
Hon. John William Chapman
Lt. Governor for Illinois
Hon. Samuel W. Witwer
H. E. William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois

At the Speaker's Table

Colonel James T. Wilson
Mr. William Harrison Fetridge
Mr. Alfred Ogara
Mr. H. L. Bilis
Mrs. James Cathcart
Mrs. Brook McCormick
Mr. Fred G. Gurley
Mr. Fred M. Gillies
Mr. Edward L. Ryerson
Mr. S. B. Fuller
Mr. Phillip R. Clarke, Jr.
Mrs. Clive Runnells
General Robert E. Wood
Ambassador R. Douglas Stuart
Mr. Spencer T. Olin
Mr. Conrad Hilton
Mr. James C. Worthy
Mr. James L. Garard
President, United Republican Fund of Illinois

9:20 - 9:30 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, which was broadcast by closed circuit to the other fund-raising dinners over the country.

9:30 pm The President departed the Conrad Hilton Hotel and Motored to the Blackstone Hotel.

During the remainder of the evening, the President saw the following in his suite:
Mr. Fred Gurley
Mr. Edward Ryerson
Mr. Douglas Stuart
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Mr. Robert Montgomery

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

9:15 am The President departed the Balboa Avenue entrance of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Witwer, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, and motored to the Sherman Hotel.

9:22 am Arrived at the Sherman Hotel. The President was greeted by

Mr. Joseph Osajda
Manager of the Sherman Hotel
Mr. Charles Rozmarek
President of the Polish American Congress, Inc.

The President was escorted by Mr. Rozmarek to the Grand Ballroom.

9:30 - 9:45 am ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Fifth National Convention of the Polish American Congress.

Before departing the Sherman Hotel, the President was presented a plaque by

Mr. Joseph Wieczorek
Illinois Division of the Polish American Congress

An ornate cane was presented to the President by

Master Ronald Wrubel
(son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Wrubel, 135th and Archer Avenue, Lemont, Illinois. Mr. Wrubel is President of the Polish American Highlanders of America).

9:53 am The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Sherman Hotel and motored to Meigs Field.

10:02 am Arrived at Meigs Field where the President and his party boarded helicopter for O'Hare Airport.

10:18 am Arrived at O'Hare Airport.

10:26 am The President and his party were airborne for Denver, Colorado, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Elvira Doud, mother of Mrs. Eisenhower.

DENVER, COLORADO

10:35 am CDT	The President and his party arrived at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado. The President was greeted by Major General Charles Anderson Base Commander Mr. Aksel Nielsen The President departed immediately for 750 Lafayette Street.
10:55 am	Arrived at 750 Lafayette Street.
11:30 am	The President departed 750 Lafayette Street and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.
1:00 pm	Returned to 750 Lafayette Street.
2:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Private funeral services for Mrs. John S. Doud. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore, Richard and Michael Gill, Joel Carlson and a few invited guests attended.
2:30 pm	The funeral cortege departed 750 Lafayette Street and motored to Fairmount Cemetery for interment.
3:15 pm	Returned to 750 Lafayette Street.
5:00 pm	The President departed 750 Lafayette Street and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel. Mrs. Eisenhower joined him at the Hotel at 7:30 pm.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

The following were seated at the Speaker's Table when the President addressed the Polish American Congress:

Charles Rozmarek
Rev. Valerian S. Karoz
Stanley Turkiewicz
Adele Lagodzinska
Ignatius Nurkiewics
M. Wasilewski
Hon. Thaddeus V. Adesko
Edward Kozmor
Sigmund Zakrzewaki
Hon. B. F. Gunther
Mrs. Frances Dymek
Roman Pucineki, Congrssman
W. J. Glowacz
V. J. Kowalewski
Simon Jaroskiski
Mrs. Sophia Wojcik
Mr. S. Wisniewaka
Mrs. Z. Zyak-Kline
M. Joseph Glowacki
John Aszkler
Mrs. Helen Sambor
Walter Dworakowski
Stanley Suchecki
Mrs. Josephine Wolas
A. Kinowski
Wence Dolegowski
Felix Poplawski
Mrs. Wanda Rozmarek
Charles Burke
Stefan Korbonski
Hon. Richard J. Daley
Edward Derwinski, Congressman
Thaddeus Machrowicz, Congressman
Mattew Bieszczad
Hon. Ben Adamowski
Hon. Edmund Kucharski
Thaddeus Swinarski

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	3. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/29/60	A
	4. Staff Notes No. 841 (2 pgs)	9/27/60	A
	5. Staff Notes No. 840 (2 pgs)	9/26/60	A
	6. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/24/60	A
	7. Staff Notes No. 838 (2 pgs)	9/23/60	A
	8. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 837 (2 pgs)	9/23/60	A
	9. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/22/60	A
	10. Staff Notes No. 837 (2 pgs)	9/21/60	A
	11. Staff Notes No. 836 (2 pgs)	9/20/60	A
	12. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/19/60	A
	13. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 835 (2 pgs)	9/17/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
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Case 16.	Memorandum, C. H. Russell to Gen. Goodpaster and Col. Eisenhower (1 pg)	9/14/60	A-RD
17.	Staff Notes No. 833 (2 pgs)	9/14/60	A
18.	Special Staff Note (2 pgs)	9/14/60	A
19.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/10/60	A
20.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/9/60	A
21.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/9/60	A
22.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	9/8/60	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 832 (2 pgs)	9/8/60	A
24.	Staff Notes No. 831 (2 pgs)	9/6/60	A
25.	Special Staff Note (2 pgs)	9/2/60	A
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STAFF NOTES NO. 843

September 30, 1960

Treasury

1. Government Financing. -- Treasury tentatively plans to announce next Thursday its program for meeting its financial requirements during October. Treasury bills totaling $2 billion mature on October 17, and will require a complete or partial refunding. In addition, $3 - $3.5 billion in cash will be needed to cover Treasury requirements for the balance of CY '60. Before reaching a decision on October 6, Treasury will obtain the views of the Investment Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

NSF

3. US-Japan. -- The National Science Foundation will announce Monday that 2 of its representatives have been assigned to the staff of our Embassy in Tokyo to help promote the exchange of scientific knowledge between scientists and institutions in Japan and the US. Dr. Waterman will state that Tokyo was chosen for the NSF's first overseas post because of the important basic research being done in Japan and the need for better communications between our scientists. (Adm. Conf.)

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4. U.S.-South Africa

Defense

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 842

September 28, 1960

1. Exports. -- Clarence Randall talked today with Karl Blessing (President of the German Federal Bank and a Governor of the IMF), Roger Blough (head of US Steel), and Julian Baird of Treasury. Dr. Blessing would like to increase German imports of American steel immediately, as a way of controlling inflationary pressures in Germany. There is an acute shortage of labor in Germany and he would prefer that the local steel industry not expand its productive capacity further. Dr. Blessing agreed to try to remove temporarily the modest duty still imposed on steel imports into Germany, which will require adjustment with the EEC and discussions with the Steel and Coal Community. Working through his credit-guarantee program, he will try to stop the German steel industry's practice of dumping steel in overseas markets at prices substantially below those charged in Germany. Mr. Randall, at the request of all attending the meeting, agreed to telephone the heads of American steel companies to urge that they undertake aggressive selling campaigns to Germany. In short, Dr. Blessing will improve the climate; Mr. Randall will increase the effort. (Admin. Conf.)

2. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that seasonally adjusted manufacturers' sales in August dropped 1% from July. Durable goods shipments were down 2%, mainly because of the continued decline in sales of the primary metal industries. Adjusted sales of nondurable goods in August remained unchanged but new orders rose 2%, largely because of a substantial rise in contracts to electronic and aircraft producers. The backlog of unfilled orders was reduced further, however, because incoming business in August was below shipments. Adjusted inventory book values of durable and nondurable goods manufacturers' were little changed. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

3. Peaceful Uses. -- AEC notes that the BUCKBOARD experiments, involving a series of explosions of TNT at varying depths in basalt, were concluded yesterday with the detonation of 40,000-lb. charge. These experiments at the Nevada test site were designed to develop more information for the PLOWSHARE program on the excavation capabilities of explosives. A total of ten 1,000-lb. charges and three 40,000-lb. charges have been detonated in this series. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 841

September 27, 1960

USIA

1. Space. -- Continuing its televised "Challenge of Space" series, USIA is preparing 4 more feature programs on projects SATURN, MERCURY and ECHO, and on our space scientists. Four other programs in this series were distributed worldwide during the past year. The Agency is preparing 2 special TV reports on our space program for distribution this fall and next spring. It plans to purchase and distribute widely the BBC television show on our space program, which USIA helped BBC to produce. The Agency also cooperates with television producers in many other countries. (U)

2. US-Nepal

State

... (C)

Commerce

3. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that seasonally adjusted business activity continued high in August, little changed from July. Personal income and consumer buying remained at July levels, but manufacturing employment and output dropped slightly. Other activity continued about the same. Investment in plant and equipment, and purchases of services by consumers and governments, are moving ahead. Exports have also continued to advance. Inventory accumulation has been slackening since mid-year and inventories in some industries have been reduced. The stimulus to sales and activity provided by the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

large buildup in inventory earlier this year is now almost spent. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Government Competition with Business. -- The Cabinet Secretariat notes the Bureau of Budget status report that as of July 31, 1959, the Executive agencies had evaluated 18,903 installations and planned to discontinue 1,632. From January 1, 1957 to July 31, 1959, 236 new installations were established. The agencies cited these reasons for continuing the 17,507 remaining installations and new starts: 216 installations -- national security; 133 -- higher costs; 1,266 -- basic mission; 9,727 -- unavailable commercially; and 6,165 -- administrative practicality. Defense's evaluation schedule has been extended through March 1961. Special studies of MATS, the Panama Line, and TVA construction have been completed. The AEC has a program for evaluating its major activities, and other priority activities are now being or will be studied. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 840

September 26, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Address to UN. -- USIA media gave saturation coverage to the President's address in the General Assembly and are following up with comprehensive reports of foreign and domestic comment on the substance of the speech. The full text of the address was sent to all overseas posts for local distribution, and VOA broadcast the message live to Europe and the Middle East and made repeat broadcasts to other time zones. The message was also given extensive VOA news treatment, featured on television, and made the subject of a 25-minute motion picture film which has been sent to 84 countries. (About half the Russian language broadcasts were jammed.) The Agency also gave special coverage to the President's conferences with foreign leaders. (U)

USIA

3. US-Somalia

State

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(3. cont.)

State (cont'd)

... (C)

Commerce

4. US-Latin America. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that American companies have invested or reinvested $5 billion in subsidiaries and branches in Latin America since 1950, over 25% of the total amount invested abroad by American firms. By the end of 1959, investments in Latin America had a book value of $8.2 billion, despite substantial writedowns of assets because of currency depreciations. ... Figures for 1957 show that gross sales in that year of commodities and services by American direct investment enterprises totaled $7.5 billion, a substantial part of all economic activity in Latin America. Nearly $3 billion of the $7.5 billion was in exports from Latin America, one-third of total exports from the area. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

5. Balance of Payments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that exports rose in the second quarter to an annual rate of over $19.5 billion, 30% above the low of early 1959. Merchandise exports exceeded imports by an adjusted annual rate of over $4 billion, compared to $3 billion in the first quarter. (Exports dropped to their lowest point in second quarter 1959 when they just balanced imports.) However, net payments to foreign countries on services, capital movements and other accounts also rose in the second quarter, offsetting the rise in exports. Our international transactions during the second quarter resulted in a reduction in our net liquidity position equivalent to a $2.9 billion annual rate. This was substantially better than the $4 billion rate for first half 1959 and the $3.75 billion figure for the entire year 1959, but did not show improvement from the first quarter 1960 rate. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 839

September 24, 1960

1. TV Debates. -- USIA field posts have been informed that the full sound tracks of the TV discussions between the Vice President and Senator Kennedy will be broadcast throughout the world on VOA English programs at peak listening times. Kinescopes and texts will also be available to our posts for use in local media. This coverage will be in addition to regular news reporting. USIA's purpose in covering the campaign is to show foreign audiences American political processes at work. (U)

2. US-Canada. -- Robert Merriam reports that on Monday and Tuesday our team, headed by Under Secretary Bennett of Interior, will meet with Canadian representatives to work out a joint progress report for the heads of our Governments on the negotiations for the development of the Columbia River. The negotiators concur that this report, which will indicate the important areas of agreement, should not be publicized for at least a week to allow time for a more detailed briefing of interested parties. If final agreement is reached, it will be necessary to prepare a treaty for submission to the next session of Congress. ... The present negotiations stem from several discussions between the President and Prime Minister Diefenbaker. (Admin. Conf.)

3. IAEA Conference. -- AEC reports that since the International Atomic Energy Agency Conference started September 20: a Bulgarian scientist has been elected Conference President as part of a general compromise which has contributed to the good opening tone of the Conference; AEC Chairman McCone has presented a US statement, including the President's message which was received with considerable applause; the US has offered to open 4 of its facilities to "safeguard" inspections by the IAEA; and the Soviets have delivered a policy statement and the Poles have introduced a resolution

Administratively
Confidential

which are considered generally unfavorable and critical of our sincerity in "safeguard" matters. In general the Conference reaction to US offers has been favorable. Our delegation has refrained from debating Bloc references to disarmament and test cessation negotiations, although it has made a general reply. The present outlook is for constructive and substantive work at the Conference but expectations of Bloc cooperativeness have diminished. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Alaskan Power Development. -- Interior is forwarding to Congress a Bureau of Reclamation engineering and economic feasibility report on the proposed Crater-Long Lakes Division of the Snettisham Project, with a recommendation that the project be authorized. The main objective of this single-purpose hydroelectric power development is to supply power to industry which is expected to be built in the Juneau, Alaska, area very soon. It will also meet present and future municipal and domestic power needs. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Defense Strength. -- (Ref: SSN#1 to SN #827) On August 31, the total number of military personnel on active duty was 2,485,531. This was 5,113 above the July 31 figure and 9,096 above the June 30 level. On August 31, Army was up 2,647, Navy up 3,124, Marine Corps up 3,977 and Air Force down 652 from the June 30 strengths. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 838

September 23, 1960

State

1. US-Morocco

... (c)

State

2. US-Ivory Coast

... (c)

Defense

3. Congo

... (c)

Defense

4. Missiles

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

... (C)

Commerce

5. Investments Abroad. -- Commerce will announce Monday that American firms in 1959 added $2.5 billion to their investments in foreign subsidiaries and branches through capital outflows of $1.4 billion and reinvested earnings of $1.1 billion. This was a larger increase than in 1958 but substantially less than the record increase in 1957. Reports for first half 1960 indicate a moderate reduction in direct-investment outflows, although the rate is close to $1 billion a year, and a similar amount is being invested abroad each year from undistributed profits of foreign subsidiaries. The sustained large-scale buildup in foreign investments by American companies in recent years has raised the value of their holdings abroad to over $30 billion. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 837

September 23, 1960

Interior

1. Indian Affairs. -- Interior has adopted new regulations governing public appeals from administrative decisions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs whereby anyone who believes his rights have been violated can, by a simple letter and without representation by counsel, present his appeal. (U)

VA

2. Efficiency Index. -- As a way of improving effectiveness by "keeping score", Veterans Administration has devised an index of performance for each field station, program and operating department, for each separate element within VA hospitals and regional and insurance offices, and for the organization as a whole. Since the system was started in third quarter FY '59, the overall index has risen from 101.1 to 104.2. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. US-Argentina

... (C)

Defense

4. Army Training Abroad. -- Each year Army places a few officers in foreign military schools, in order to broaden the experience of our officers by development of close relationships with foreign officers and to familiarize our officers with the language and the armed forces of the foreign countries. During FY '61, Army anticipates invitations for 26 officers to attend 20 schools in 12 countries. (U)

Defense

5. US-China

... (C)

State

6. PL-480. -- State is starting negotiations with Iran on a

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supplemental PL-480, Title I program providing for 200,000 metric tons of wheat and/or wheat flour, with a market value of $15.128 million (including ocean transportation). Possible inclusion of 10,000 metric tons of edible vegetable oil is still being discussed. Twenty-five percent of the proceeds of the wheat program is proposed for US uses, 5% for Cooley amendment loans, and 70% for a loan to Iran for economic development projects. (Admin. Conf.)

7. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $1 million in Egyptian pounds to an Egyptian bottling company, and about $833,000 in Israeli pounds for silo storage facilities in Israel; an International Finance Corporation investment of $1.9 million in a Finnish company to expand pulp and paper, lumber, heavy machinery and shipyard operations, and a supplemental investment of $200,000 in a Chilean company to provide better foundations to prevent earthquake damage; and approval of the request by El Salvador for a 6-month stand-by arrangement with the IMF, to permit El Salvador to draw up to $11.25 million (100% of its quota). ... DLF has approved a loan of $25 million to India to import capital machinery and equipment needed by Indian industrial firms. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Re: SSN #2 to SN #837

Attached are press kits describing these two launchings.

CHR
C.H. Russell

Attachments (2 NASA Press Kits)

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 22, 1960

From NASA:

Atlantic Missile Range	Test No.	Time
Lunar Orbiter (ATLAS-Able)	P-30	September 24, 1000 EDT

It will be extremely difficult to put this highly instrumented space craft into orbit around the moon because an error of plus or minus one foot per second in velocity can cause a miss distance from the moon of as much as 110 miles. The principal objectives of the experiment are to investigate the environment between the earth and the moon and to develop a technology for controlling a space craft from the earth.

Wallops Island		
SCOUT	Third launch in the SCOUT vehicle development series	September 23, 1000 EDT

(This is not an orbital shot)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 837

September 21, 1960

1. US-France

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

2 Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

[redacted]

...(C)

GSA

3. Government Buildings. -- GSA, the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission agree that the Lafayette Square site, on which the Dolly Madison House and the Belasco Theatre are now located, can accommodate only 2 Federal courts. Therefore, the building planned for the site will house the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, but not the Tax Court. To ensure compliance with the President's request that Government plans for development of the Lafayette Square area be coordinated, GSA has retained to design the court building the same Boston

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architects who will design Federal Office Building No. 7 (Executive Offices) on the west side of the Square. (U)

4. Integration. -- HEW notes the report of the authoritative "Southern School News" that 14 more school districts in 7 states are desegregating this fall. This brings the total number of desegregated districts to 765, out of a total of 2,838 bi-racial school districts in the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia. (U)

5. User Charges. -- The Cabinet Secretariat notes the Bureau of the Budget status report which indicates that in the past fiscal year, in cases where implementation of the user charges program requires only administrative action, the executive agencies have acted 85 times to impose charges or to increase charges to levels commensurate with cost or value to the recipient. Ten legislative measures have been prepared for Congress in cases where charges are limited by law. Total user charges (excluding various taxes, charges for postal services, and sales of property) have risen from $287.3 million in FY '52 to $439.8 million in FY '59. (Adm. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 836

September 20, 1960

GSa

1. US-Cuba. -- GSA reports that it has shipped about 14 million pounds of nickel from Nicaro since July 6, without paying any tax, despite the controversy with Cuba over the export tax. Cuba has granted export clearance for another shipment this week of over 2 million pounds, which will virtually clear out the accumulated nickel stocks at Nicaro. Talks with Cuba about the plant are scheduled to resume today, after a 6-week recess. ... GSA also notes that Hurricane Donna did no appreciable damage to Nicaro. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Gray

2. US-Canada

... (C)

Interior

3. Colorado River. -- Interior will announce tomorrow the award of an approximately $1.9 million contract by the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of Crawford Dam, an earth-fill structure near Crawford, Colorado. This is the first major award to start construction of the Smith Fork Project, authorized in 1956 as a participating project of the Colorado River Storage Project. (Admin. Conf.)

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HEW

4. Juvenile Delinquency. -- (Ref: SN #833) Social Security Administration figures show that although the FBI reported a 5% increase in the number of juvenile arrests in 1959, the number of juvenile court cases rose only 2% above the 1958 figure, the smallest annual increase in the past decade. The percentage increase in delinquency cases was actually less than the 5% increase in the number of children of juvenile court age (10-17). The number of delinquency cases in urban areas in 1959 dropped 2%, whereas the number of cases before semi-urban and rural courts (which handle about 40% of all delinquency cases) increased 7% and 15% respectively. (U)

Defense

5. Missiles

[redacted]

(S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 835

September 17, 1960

Commerce

1. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce Monday that in August, which is typically a month of light dividend payments, publicly reported cash dividend payments totaled $370 million, compared to $340 million in August 1959. The total of $7.8 billion for the first 8 months of the year was 6% above the comparable figure for 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

P.O.

2. Automation. -- On October 20, Post Office will dedicate in Providence, R.I., the first fully-automated post office in the country, and will issue a stamp commemorating the event. (U)

W.H. — Fox.

3. Missionaries. -- Frederic Fox notes the recent report by the Mission Secretariat of the Catholic Church (USA) that since 1940 the number of American Catholic missionaries abroad has increased from 2,227 to 6,782, and in the last 2 years alone has gone up 10%. Americans account for 4% of the total number of Catholic missionaries, but contribute 70% of the financial support for the Church's World Mission. (U)

Defense

4. Military Personnel. -- Following prior practice and uniform Defense policies, the Services will release December 8-16, personnel whose service would normally expire December 16 - January 5, so that these men may reach their homes in time for Christmas. Aliens seeking to qualify for citizenship by 3 years' duty, reservists taking 6 months of active duty training, and other personnel needed by the Services are excepted from the general policy. (U)

5. Anti-Submarine

Defense

... (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6. PL 480. -- Agriculture expects a PL 480, Title I agreement will soon be signed with Korea, providing for 2,585 MT of soybean and/or cottonseed oil with an export market value (including ocean transportation) of $870,000, and a supplemental agreement with Syria, providing for 25,000 MT of barley, with an export market value (including ocean transportation) of $1.6 million. ... State is starting negotiations with Greece for a PL 480, Title I agreement, to provide for $13.7 million (including ocean transportation) in feed grains, wheat and/or wheat flour, and cottonseed and/or soybean oil. Of the local currency accruing, the equivalent of $4.8 million will be for US uses, $2.1 million for Eximbank loans to private firms, and $6.8 million for economic development loans to the Greek Government. (Admin. Conf.)

7. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in IBRD loans of $5.4 million for railroad equipment for Colombia, and $27.5 million to construct a sheltered deep-water port at Ashdod, Israel; a borrowing in US currency by the IBRD, outside the US, of $100 million by the sale at par of 3.5%, 2 year bonds; an increase to $106.7 million in the capital subscription of Yugoslavia in the IBRD; IMF approval of Haiti's request for a 1-year stand-by arrangement with the Fund to permit drawings up to $6 million; an increase to $120 million in the IMF quota for Yugoslavia; Eximbank credits for purchases in the US of $5 million to increase agricultural productivity in Colombia, $10 million and $4.1 million and $8.925 million for jet planes for airlines in Ethiopia and India and Israel respectively, $2.3 million for a steel plant in Spain, and $18 million for diesel locomotives for the UAR; Eximbank lines of credit for purchases in the US totaling $39.9 million for roads and water and sewage systems in Colombia; an Eximbank exporter credit for American equipment of $193,800 to manufacture textiles in Hong Kong; an Eximbank earmark of up to $82 million to build a bridge in Portugal; and Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $972,110 in pounds for silo storage facilities in Israel, about $720,000 in lire to an American affiliate to modernize a plant in Italy, about $574,000 in hwan for a chemical plant in Korea, and a total of about $1 million in pesos for an American affiliate to build a small corn starch grinding plant and for a local firm to build a finished goods warehouse in Uruguay. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 835

September 16, 1960

Treasury

1. Advance Refunding. -- Treasury notes that the recently announced approximately $12.4 billion refunding of 4 issues of 2.5% bonds maturing from June 15, 1967, to December 15, 1969, has been well received by the market. There has been an increase in the "when-issued" market price of the 3.5% bonds which are being offered in exchange for the outstanding 2.5% bonds and will be issued on October 3. Treasury cannot predict yet whether total subscriptions to the new bonds will exceed the $5-$6 billion maximum total allowable under the Treasury announcement of the refunding, but at least the subscriptions should amount to $3-$5 billion, which Treasury would consider a favorable exchange. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (S)

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Carbon No. 3 -
Gen. Goodpaster

STAFF NOTES NO. 834

September 15, 1960

Defense

1. Intelligence, etc.

... (S)

P.O.

2. Facsimile Mail. -- Post Office will start early in October an experiment in facsimile transmission of messages between Government offices in Washington, D. C. and Chicago, and Washington, D. C. and Battle Creek, Michigan. The experiments will test the reproduction and speed of the new equipment, and its ability to preserve the privacy of facsimile messages. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

3. Hurricanes. -- Commerce notes that the excellent human safety record during Hurricane Donna was the first pay-off of the advance warning system, which stems from Weather Bureau research and development supported by Commerce, the Administration and Congress. The loss of life in Puerto Rico, where the communication and executive facilities of the warning system are not as advanced as on the mainland, shows what might have happened here if there had been no warning. Hurricane reconnaissance aircraft, radar, warning centers, the National Meteorological Center and weather prediction techniques contributed to the timely warning. ... Navy, in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards and the Weather Bureau, developed and tested the Marine Automatic Meteorological Observing Station which identified Hurricane

~~SECRET~~

Commerce (Cont'd)

Ethel. The successful performance of this Station, which is a small aluminum boat anchored in the Gulf of Mexico and equipped with meteorological instruments and radio transmitters, will make it possible to detect the development of tropical storms much earlier in other sparse data areas. (U)

State

4. European Economic Community

[redacted]

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 15, 1960

Housing. -- The Veterans Administration is announcing today that appraisal requests in August for new housing units rose to 12,370, up 45.8% from July, and requests for existing units increased 22.7%, to 6,720. VA starts in August rose 11.5% to 8,246, but GI applications for home loan guarantees fell 8.8% to 12,817.

DE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 15, 1960

Foreign Policy Utterances. -- The Cabinet Secretariat reports that compliance with the policy of clearing speeches, articles, etc., on foreign affairs with State has improved recently. An average of 52 items per month was cleared by the other departments in the last 4 months of 1959 and an average of 72 items per month in approximately the first 6 months of 1960. Defense and the Services have organized a particularly careful clearance procedure with State, which is reported to be functioning smoothly.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 833

September 14, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (C)

3. Satellites

Defense

[redacted]

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(3. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

(C)

4. Federal Funds for States. -- Interior will announce soon a $1.425 million supplemental appropriation for emergency rehabilitation of about 130,000 acres of critically burned forest and range lands in 9 western states. The money will be disbursed according to need, and about 50,000 acres in Idaho, 45,000 in Oregon, 13,000 in Arizona and up to 5000 in the other states will be treated. ... Interior will soon distribute among 26 states more than $19.742 million, derived from mineral lease revenues received during the last half of FY '60, and from grazing leases, timber sales and other resource receipts from Federal lands during FY '60. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

5. Crime. -- Justice will announce Friday that serious crime in the US reached a new high in 1959, with over 1.5 million offenses. This figure was 1% above 1958, 69% above 1950 and 128% above 1940. Indications are that in the first half of 1960 serious crime rose another 9%. Mr. Hoover points out that crime has been increasing 4 times as fast as population, and that juvenile crime has doubled since 1948. Arrests of juveniles have increased 2.5 times as fast as the juvenile population. (Admin. Conf.)

Justice

(No carbon made for V.P.)

(Carbon No. 1 ret'd by Goodpaster & destroyed 11/1/60)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1960

General Goodpaster:

Colonel Eisenhower:

Re: SSN #5 to SN # 832 (The Economy)

Treasury announced in January that, in preparing its revenue estimate, it assumed that personal income in CY 1960 would be $402 billion.

C.H.R.
C. H. Russell

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 13, 1960

The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the annual rate of personal income in August was $407.5 billion, little changed from July. The annual rate of personal income in the first eight months of 1960 was $402 billion, 5.5% above the same period in 1959. Wage and salary disbursements at an annual rate of $275 billion in August were the same as in July. Declines in manufacturing payrolls caused by early changeovers in automobile models and the drop in steel production were offset by gains in trade, service industry and Government payrolls. (The latter reflected a full month of raised pay.)

DE

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

September 12, 1960

Civil Rights. -- Tomorrow the Justice Department will start a civil action under the 1957 Civil Rights Act in the Federal District Court in Memphis, charging 27 individuals and 2 banks in Haywood County, Tennessee with conducting economic reprisals, threats and intimidations against negroes who have registered, or have tried to register, to vote. In this first major suit involving economic boycott, Justice will charge that the defendants, among other things, blacklisted, fired and cut off credit to these negroes, and boycotted merchants who extended credit to them. ... There are 6,500 whites and 7,921 negroes in the county eligible to vote. Until 1958 there were no negroes registered to vote in the county. Since that time less than 300 have been able to register.

DE

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 832

September 8, 1960

1. ASW

Defense

... (C)

2. Torpedoes

Defense

... (C)

W. H. — Saulnier

3. Gold Stocks. -- Regarding the Federal Reserve Board announcement this afternoon that US gold stocks have fallen below $19 billion, Dr. Saulnier comments that the $19 billion figure has generally been regarded by the financial press as an important benchmark. They have believed that a drop below this mark would indicate a worsening of our gold position and might be a sign to the Government that it should do something to prevent further gold outflow. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Ghana

State

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4. cont.)

State (cont'd)

... (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 831

September 6, 1960

Treasury

1. Savings Bonds. -- Treasury reports that outstanding E and H bonds at the end of August totaled a record $42.827 billion. August sales of $355 million were 15% above the same month last year, and redemptions were down 12%. August was the seventh consecutive month in which the total cash value of these bonds has increased. The rise reflects the renewed confidence of citizens in a program that contributes greatly to personal security and to national economic stability. (U)

FAA

2. Civil Aviation. -- Since May 1959, FAA has released over 18,000 square miles of airspace to civil use, under a continuing program of evaluating the airspace restricted to military purposes. ... FAA notes that although the number of air carrier turbojet transports quintupled in FY '60 and posed many new problems, the transition was exceptionally smooth, and the jet aircraft have won wide public acceptance. (U)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Defense

4. Speed Record. -- Navy will announce tomorrow that a F4H-1 (which is a carrier-based jet) on September 5 achieved a speed, without payload, of about 1,216 mph on the 500 kilometer closed course, bettering by more than 350 mph

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

the old record set by a USAF F-101 in April 1959, and by about 35 mph the provisional record filed for the F4H-1 on August 30, 1960. The new record will not be official until it has been approved by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 830

September 1, 1960

FAA

1. Cargo Aircraft. -- FAA is working closely with Air Force on the military program to develop an efficient cargo aircraft for both military and commercial air transport fleets. The aircraft will be designed to comply with Civil Air Regulations and, therefore, its certification for commercial use will be accomplished as part of the development program. This cooperative approach is an important advance in making military and civil aircraft design requirements compatible, and it accords with the purpose of the Federal Aviation Act to encourage growth of air commerce. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Military Personnel. -- (Ref: SSN #1 to SN #827) Preliminary figures indicate that Defense's total military personnel strength as of July 31 was 2,480,588, up 4,153 from June 30. Army strength increased 3,481 over the month, Navy increased 306, Marine Corps rose 2,200, and Air Force dropped 1,834. (U)

HEW

3. Washington Area Desegregation. -- HEW notes that: In Fairfax County for the first time a total of 3 negroes will attend 2 once-white elementary schools; in Alexandria 26 negroes will attend 5 once-white schools, compared to 16 at 4 schools last year; in Arlington County 34 negroes will attend 7 once-white schools, compared to 23 at 3 schools last year; in Falls Church there will be no desegregation; in Prince George's County 14 of the 103 elementary schools will desegregate and 11 of the 31 secondary schools; and in Montgomery County, where the policy is to desegregate all schools, 80%-90% of total negro enrollment will be in desegregated schools. (U)

State

4. US-Morocco

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SN # 830 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

State (Cont'd)

[redacted]

... (S)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	1. ~~Memorandum for Files re conversation with Ben Hibbs~~ (1-pg)	~~9/19/60~~	~~C~~
Case	2. Phone conversation, DDE & Douglas Black (1-pg)	9/14/60	C
	3. Memorandum for Files (1-pg)	9/14/60	C
	~~4. Phone call, Secy. Commerce Mueller to DDE~~ (1-pg)	~~9/1/60~~	~~C~~

#1 & 4 Open on Re-Rev, [illegible] 4/2/84

FILE LOCATION Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 52
Folder: Telephone Calls September 1960

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

9/25	to Vice President Nixon re UN speech; campaign in general for Nixon
9/24	Sec. Herter re Khrushchev's speech in UN
9/20	to former Governor Byrnes of South Carolina re politics--Nixon
9/20	to Sec. State, New York and told him of meeting with Jewish Leaders
9/19	with Douglas Black re conversation with Ben Hibbs
9/14	" " " re talk on Sept. 8th.
9/1	to Sec. State re letter received from Pres. of Guatemala
	Sec. Mueller called re Wm. Grede

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 30, 1960

12:32 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver She had retired - no message
9:59	President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 29, 1960

6:45 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty called President (when convenient) Call completed 7:07 a.m.
9:47	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
10:00	President called Sgt. Moaney
10:03	President called Secretary Herter - enroute to New York - no message

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 28, 1960

1:19 p.m.	President called General Goodpaster - He was in mess - asked operator to try Secy. Herter
1:21	President called Secretary Herter
4:42	President called General Persons - Had left for residence - no message
	President called Mr. Merriam
6:45	President called Ann Whitman
8:05	President called Ann Wheaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
Sunday, September 25, 1960

The President called the Vice President to ask how he was and how things were going (The Vice President was in Washington in a day's respite from campaigning).

Nixon told the President that the latter's UN speech was a great success and a great stimulation to the campaign, that he was "riding it hard" in every way that he could.

In answer to a question, Nixon said that he was tremendously pleased with the crowds -- he mentioned especially his reception in Jackson, ~~Mississippi~~ / Mississippi -, and also in Louisiana. Says that in such places he goes to the center of town and makes in effect a major speech of 20 to 25 minutes. The President asked if any applause during speech - the answer yes. Nixon said in the South the thing that appeals most is a statement to the effect that we are not going to weaken states' rights but we are going to strengthen them.

The President asked if Nixon was getting young people in crowds -- citing the Gallup pole that showed preponderance of older people for Nixon but younger ones for Kennedy. Nixon said his crowds were full of young people, particularly so in the South. Mentioned University of Mississippi. The President suggested Nixon make a particular pitch to young people.

The President asked what reports Nixon had on Lodge; the Vice President said that he was doing very well. Lodge does get tired and his schedule has had to be cut down.

As to the upcoming debates, Nixon said they were risky for both sides. The President in talking about phraseology to be used, suggested that instead of "sound" dollar, the Vice President be against "debasement of the currency." The President said he had found this effective.

The Vice President said people thought he was somewhat of a debater, therefore he was, in the debates Monday night and after, going to play it in a low key. He was going to be gentlemanly, let Kennedy be the aggressor. He added that because of the religious angle, he felt he could not be too touch.

The President agreed -- said he would talk on the positive side if he were Nixon and not try to be too slick. He added that Kennedy has been very inconsistent. He suggested that Nixon show that he is knowledgeable, good humored, but that Nixon should not be too concerned about Kennedy looking bad.

The Vice President reverted to the international situation and the UN and hoped that that issue would be kept in the public eye -- helps him, even if both candidates are off fromt pages.

They talked a little more about the Catholic issue, and the President said that a prominent lay Catholic said that the vast majority of the intellectual Catholics would vote regardless of the religious issue (he did not add the obvious remark that the less intelligent Catholics will vote as their priest tells them to).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1960

Mr. President:

Secretary Herter called at 9:15. He said they in New York had reviewed carefully Mr. K's talk of yesterday and thought for the time being it would be best if you said no more -- rested on your statement of yesterday.

He said he thought the situation was "riding along very well... Mr. K did not make many friends yesterday."

He also hopes you understand that he could not consult with you, because of time, before he made his statement to the foreign press correspondents about Mr. K's talk. Said Mr. K talked until about two and about ahalf hour later he had this press conference, and the only thing the reporters were interested in was reaction to Mr. K's talk.

He will be in New York through the lunch hour, just in case you want to call him. But he just wanted you to understand.

acw

cc General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

In Washington President Eisenhower indicated he would like to see the United Nations reply to Khrushchev speech by giving a vote of confidence to Hammarskjold.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 21, 1960

11:02	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:25	The President called Secretary Herter, at the UN in New York
12:40	The President called Mrs. Whitman
12:52	Secretary Herter called acw
2:04	The President called Mrs. Whitman
3:32	The President called Secretary Herter

September 22, 1960

10:29	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:32	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
12:33	Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

SEPTEMBER 21, 1960

The President called Secretary Herter in New York. Herter denied that he had told the President that Brazil would yield. See note of 19th.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 20, 1960

11:26 The President called Secrtary Herter at the UN, see notes

7:40 The President called Secretary Dillon re situation in Panama, handled by John

9:35 General Gruenther called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 20, 1960

The President called former Governor Byrnes of South Carolina, introducing the call by saying that last night at a dinner here at the White House he had seen former Senator Daniel, who had told him that both Governor Byrnes and Mrs. Byrnes were in good health and, in fact, that Governor Byrnes was going to introduce Vice President Nixon at a rally to be held early in October. The President recalled how touched he was by the Governor's introduction of him at a similar rally in the 1952 campaign, and Governor Byrnes said he had gotten the talk out yesterday and decided it had been too long -- had run about four and a half minutes. The President recalled the occasion, the crowds, etc., with great warmth.

The President said how delighted he was that Byrnes was going to introduce the Vice President and said that he appreciated what he would do to get people to understand the difference between moderate, responsible government and what the other side was promising.

Governor Byrnes, on the other hand, feels that the foreign policy is the major issue and decires anyone who says we are a "second rate power." He said he had been in Western Europe just after the President's trip and how much the President had contributed ... mentioned especially how much he had given to Macmillan's victory. Governor Byrnes may make a statement to this effect -- we should not fritter away our time in immaterial things but concentrate on events in the world today. The President urged him to do so, pointing out that as a former Secretary of State he would carry a great deal of weight. Governor Byrnes said "I am getting mad every day at these fellows who say our pestige abroad has deteriorated." He said he was surprised at a statement General Clark had made to this effect.

They discussed the withdrawal of the invitation to the President to visit Japan and the President said that one thing had come out of it -- he had gotten so many letters from the new Prime Minister, from industrialists, from students, all ending up with a plea to him to visit Japan in the future -- more letters than he would have gotten had he gone there. He said that Kishi was perhaps too arrogant, that "they" think favorably of the new Prime Minister who is more outgoing.

Governor Byrnes said that Nixon had about a 50-50 chance of carrying the State. He said of course the professionals had not yet started to pour money in... that Joe Kennedy had been trying to reach Byrnes for three days but he had found it convenient to be "out." The President urged him to continue to be "out."

The President sent his greetings to Mrs. Byrnes and Governor Byrnes thanked the President very much for calling.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 20, 1960

The President called the Secretary of State, who is in New York for UN meeting. He told him of the appointment he had had this morning with representatives of the major National Jewish organizations. The President said the people who came to see him were tolerant and moderate in their arguments. Apparently the UAR is expecting to be seated in the Security Council. However the United Arab Republic on its own contention is in a state of belligerency. The President was reminded that they had supported Turkey against Poland on a similar charge, and the Jewish leaders questioned the propriety of putting up the UAR. The President agreed that it was rather anomolous and told the Jewish leaders he would tell the State Department. He suggested that Herter get in touch either with Mr. Label Katz or Rabbi Irving Miller.

As to the President seeing Nasser, the group seemed to be rather hopeful that the President would see him, but on the theory that the President would tell Nasser something about his beliefs that there must be peace in that area if there is going to be progress. We must insist some kind of effort be made in this direction. The President said he only would meet Nasser if he could say something of this kind.

The President told Herter again that the goup seemed to take it for granted he would see Nasser, and did not mention his seeing Goldie Mair. They told the President "You are known as a peace maker; maybe you can do something here that nobody else can do."

The President then asked the Secretary if he had read the analysis of the whole proposition coming from Thompson ("Thompson is a pretty good man"). The President asked the Secretary to have someone read that carefully to see if there was anything in Thompson's report that ought to go into his speech.

In answer to something that Herter said, the President remarked "Well, apparently they (the Russians) are trying to be a little bit conciliatory." He also said "I may have to give up on that fellow De Gaulle."

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 19, 1960

The President called Secretary Herter in the morning twice. Once to complain that the State Department had submitted a list composed largely of State Department people and two from each country for Latin American lunch to be held in New York on Thursday. The President will have head man from each country, no more.

Secondly, he called about suggestion of State that Brazil, if she did not yield to the President, would speak first at United Nations and that he, the President, would have to sit through the talk of the delegate. Herter said that was taken care of ; Brazil would yield.

September 19, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

The President called Douglas M. Black to report a conversation a little earlier in the day with Ben Hibbs.

The President told Mr. Hibbs that the ideal situation so far as he was concerned was for Mr. Black to talk to Mr. Hibbs regarding articles and what relation those articles might have with a book and so on. Mr. Black could work out in rough kind of style the matter of expenses within reason and other things they might think of. If Mr. Black and Mr. Hibbs reach an agreement, the President will then be glad to talk to them.

Mr. Hibbs is going to call Mr. Black tomorrow morning (he is going out West next week and won't be back until mid October, but of course there is no great rush).

Mr. Hibbs seemed quite happy that Doubleday would be the ones he would deal with. He brought up also the idea of deferred payments. The President said Mr. Black had also mentioned this and that it seemed to him very fine for both sides (the publishers could make something on interest and the President would not have to pay so much in taxes).

The President said Mr. Black could do one thing for him, and that was (he did not yet know what kind of retired status he would have) to figure out the things that it would be proper to charge against expenses.

Mr. Black was also told by the President of his conversation with Jock Whitney this morning. Mr. Whitney may call Mr. Black but Mr. Black is not to initiate such a call. He also told Mr. Whitney of Charlie McAdam's interest, and that his connection with the publishing world would be through Douglas Black and Mr. Hibbs.

The President also mentioned a letter from Gardner Cowles, received through Aksel Nielsen. The President said he was not interested in working for LOOK, despite the money they offered, and cited the demands they made.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 18, 1960- from Camp David

10;18 Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President

10:25 Ambassador Lodge called the President

10:28 The President called Dr. Milton

10:46 The President called Secretary Herter

1:46 The President called Secretary Herter

3:15 Dr. Milton called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 17, 1960

3:32 The President tried to call Dr. Milton, he was just landing at Andrews, the President said never mind.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 16, 1960 - The President in Walter Reed

9:35 The President called acw

10:35 The President called General Goodpaster

12:09 The President called Roemer McPhee

12:12 The President called Roemer McPheee

3:25 Secretary Benson called the President but settled for acw -- wanted to urge the President to see Nasser and Tito - on way to Camp David

4:10 The President was called by Colonel Eisenhower

5:49 General Goodpaster called the President, found he was out, talked to Colonel Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 15, 1960

12:58 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

1:30 The President called acw about golf game

1:35 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

3:55 Secretary Benson called the President, see attached

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President

Secretary Benson called -- said he had seen in paper that Nasser and Tito were coming to UN and "there was some possibility they might be invited to the White House." He would urge this be done, on basis of his talks with both of them this summer.

a.

DE

DE

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 14, 1960

10:25	To Douglas Black in New York - see report
12:15	To acw - re golf
1:10	To acw re golf
6:44	The President called Secretary Herter
6:49	The President called Dr. Milton
6:58	The President called Tom Stephens re appointment tomorrow
7:19	The President called George Allen
7:26	The President called Tom Stephens
7:35	George Allen called the President
8:18	The President called acw - re blueprint of his office
8:48	The President called Chief West

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TELEPHONE CALLS
September 13, 1960

9:45 Mrs. Eisenhower called the Presiddtn

11:25 George Allen called the President - think it was probably about appointment with Ben Hibbs

12:15 Secretary Herter called the President - re announcement of President going to the UN

1:55 The President called Dr. Moos, wanted him to ride to golf course with him

7:14 The President called George Allen, in New York

7:30 The President tried to get James Lemon, out, said never mind

7:32 The President called Aksel Nielsen, Denver

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 12, 1960

5:35 The President called the Attorney General. The Attorney General reported that he thought we had gotten through the opening of the schools without violence this year and he was very pleased. He said he had sent a man, one of his best, to New Orleans to talk to the Federal judges there to see that nothing happened before election that would bring out violence. He succeeded in getting postponement anyhow.

6:00 The President called acw - what to wear to SHAPE reunion.

6:05 The President called Bob Anderson who was out of town, cancelled, and talked to Julian Baird

6:29 The President called Pete Jones.

6:39 The President called John Eisenhower

6:52 The President called Bob Merriam

7:17 The President tried to get Direct Hoegh who was in Las Vegas, handled. Finally Colonel Eisenhower talked to a Mr. Berry who is handling Disaster in place of Hoegh.

8:18 Earl Eisenhower called to ask if he could stay at White House Friday night

8:30 The President called acw, to remind him about Earl Eisenhower

9:10 The President called Walter Tkach to ask him to escort Earl Eisenhower, Jr. to Georgetown Saturday.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Gettysburg

September 10, 1960

8:41 The President called General Goodpaster

Washington
September 11, 1960

7:45 The President tried to get Colonel Schulz, remembered he was in South America, cancelled call.

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 7, 1960

7:42	The President called acw
11:12	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:40	The President called Secretary Herter
12:53	The President called acw
7:15	The President called acw

Telephone calls
September 6, 1960

11:50	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower Mrs.
12:02	George Allen called the President -- re weekend plans
12:35	Secretary Benson called the President

September 5th, 1960

(The President on Barbara Anne from approximately 5:30 9/2 until 1:15 9/5)

10:50 Ambassador Taylor called from Berne - talked to acw - His son had been killed in Congo.

1:28 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President, who was in his office

1:29 The President called Dr. Milton about plans for his coming in

1:32 Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

1:59 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

3:01 The President called the Usher

3:02 The President called General Gruenther to ask where he was

3:42 Ambassador Taylor called again - the President talked to him

3:50 The President talked to Livingston Merchant, presumably about help for Ambassador Taylor

4:09 The President called acw to ask that Mr. LeRoy Eakin and Miss Ruth Eisenhower be put on dinner list for King and Queen of Denmark

4:15 The President called the Vice President

5:40 The President called acw but cancelled, she not in the office

TELEPHONE CALLS

9/2/60	7:56	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
12:32		The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower in response to letter from Dr. Milton - Milton wanted to see him - set up for September 5th (Labor Day). Milton came in at 4:30.
12:52		The President called acw
12:59		ACW called the President
1:12		The President called Mr. William Robinson, New York, finally talked at 3:22 - re revisions in Catholic Charities speech.
1:16		The President called acw
2:18		The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
September 1, 1960

The President called the Secretary of State about letter he had just received from the President of Guatemala (which he then sent over to the Secretary). The President said "it was a terrific exposition of his position (if not exaggerated) pointing out how the Communists had been using him and how they wanted to make Guatemala a Communist beachhead. The President wants a brief acknowledgment sent and then the letter studied and substantive reply prepared.

Library

* * * * * * *

Secretary Mueller called the President about Mr. William Grede and the recent exchange of correspondence with him. Mr. Grede had offered to resign from the Labor-Management Panel. The Secretary wondered whether the offer should be accepted. The President said if Mr. Grede had severed his connection with the John Birch Society he would have no objection to Mr. Grede staying in post. Both Mr. Mueller and the President agreed the matter should be kept as quiet as possible.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1960
Phone calls

10:40 The President tried to get Dr. Milton, acw later called. Asked him if he would like for Johns Hopkins the two busts of Washington and Franklin, done by Houdon, given to the President by President de Gaulle.

11:28 The President called Colonel Schulz, to ask him about desk given to him by Governors of Texas and Oklahoma when we first came here. Possibility of using it at Gettysburg.

11:40 The President called Secretary Herter.

11:43 Secretary Meuller called the President about whether William Grede had or should resign from Labor Panel. See correspondence.

12:47 The President called acw

12:52 ACW called the President back - to talk to Mr. Harlow

1:07 The President, from bedroom, called Secretary Herter

1:12 The President called Mr. Harlow

2:33 The President called Secretary Herter

2:40 The President talked to Congressman Halleck and Congressman McCormack about House adjourning; President not happy.

3:54 The Prsident called Mr. Harlow

5:50 Colonel Eisenhower called the President

5:52 The President called Bryce Harlow

5:52 Bryce Harlow called the President back

6:36 Bryce Harlow called the President

6:43 Senator Johnson called the President, presumably to tell him Senate was adjourning.

7:07 The President called John Eisenhower

7:10 The President called Captain Aurand

7:32 The President called Mamie Moore

September 1

7:43 The President called Mrs. Moore

7:54 The President called Mrs. Moore.

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Message~~ 78-86, #6	~~Herter to Goodpaster, transm. draft message to Nkrumah~~ 4/14/78 - be	~~9/30/60~~	~~A~~
Case 2. Memo of Conf. ~~76-56 #74~~ 78-223, #5	DDE, Goodpaster, Gordon Gray, 9/28/60, re satellite (3 pgs) (exempted-NSC-2/28/77 & 10/12/77; State -11/2/77) Exempted MR 78-223 #5	9/30/60	A
3. Attached 78-223, #6	draft paper re launching of satellite (3 pgs) exempted MR 78-223 #6	undated	A
4. Memo of Conf.	DDE, Moroccan Crown Prince Hassan and others re Morocco and Africa (3 pgs) portions exempted MR 82-469 #2	9/27/60	A
5. Memcon.	(State), re above conversation (4 pgs) portions exempted MR 82-470 #1	9/27/60	A
Case 6. Briefing	Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re visit with Moroccan Crown Prince Hassan (1 pg) portions exempted MR 82-480 #1	9/22/60	A
7. Biographical	Sketch of Hassan (1 pg)	9/60	A
8. Memo of Conf. 78-88, #1	DDE and Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou and others (3 pgs) portions exempted MR 78-88 #1	9/27/60	A
Case ~~9. Memorandum~~ 78-86, #7	~~Dillon to DDE re meeting with Aklilou~~ 4/14/78 - be	~~9/25/60~~	~~A~~
~~10. Memorandum~~	~~re Ethiopian Emperor request (1 pg)~~ DJH 6/18/82	7/19/60	A
11. Biographical	Sketch and photo of Abte Wold Aklilou (2 pgs)	9/60	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 53

Folder: Staff Notes-September 1960 (1)

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
case 12. Memo of 76-56, #75	Conf., DDE, Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia and others (3 pp) (exempted, NSC - 2/28/77)	9/27/60	A
~~13. State~~	~~Department record of conversation, DDE and Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia~~ (declass. per State ltr - 8/13/76 — DJH - 10/29/76)	~~9/27/60~~	~~A~~
~~14. Briefing~~ 76-56, #76	~~Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re meeting with Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~9/25/60~~	~~A~~
~~15. Biographical~~	~~Sketch of Sihanouk~~ (declass. per State ltr - 7/21/76; DJH - 10/29/76)	~~undated~~	~~A~~
case 16. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Diefenbaker and others re UN, Khrushchev and other international matters, 9/27/60 (6 pp)	9/30/60	A
17. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Diefenbaker and others re defense matters (2 pp)	9/27/60	A
18. Memo of ~~76-56, #77~~ 78-223, #5	Conf., DDE, Macmillan and others, 9/27/60, re U-2, NATO, de Gaulle and France, UN, Nehru, Africa (7 pp) (portions exempted - NSC - 8/9/78. NARC - 10/28/78) portions exempted MR 82-469 #3 appealed - same portions exempted 9/12/84	9/28/60	A

FILE LOCATION
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1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

9/12	meeting with Gen. Norstad discussion on trends problems in NATO
9/12	McCone re atomic weapons
9/12	Herter re UN Speech and arrangements
9/7	Herter re Mexico visit
9/7	pre-press notes
9/7	9/6 meeting with Sec. State re S. J. Res. 170
9/8	memo for the Executive Clerk's Permanent White House Files-objections to S. J. Res. 170, 86th C
9/6	Herter re subject of a resolution for a commission in support of NATO
9/3	conversation with the Pres. re restoring Most-favorered-nation treatment to Poland
9/2	memo of conversation re U. S. Assistance to Chile
9/1	memo of conversation re delivery of letter to the Pres. from Pres. Ydigoras
	memo re Argentine Politico-Economic situation
9/1	memo of conference re Panama
9/1	memo re Prince Albert and Princess Paola

9/30	cable -- draft text of letter to Khrushchev
9/28	SAMOS satellite
9/27	meeting with Crown Prince Hassan, --Congo sit.
9/27	memo of conversation --re US-Moroccan relations
9/22	letter from Dillon re Moroccan delegatinn visit
9/27	meeting with Dep. P. M. Aklilou --Ethipia
9/25	suggestions for meeting with above
9/27	meeting with Prince Sihanouk--Cambodia
9/27	memo of conversation : call on Pres. Eisenhower by His Royal Highness, Prince Norodom Sihanouk
9/25	memo -- re briefing notes for meeting with Prince Sihanouk
9/27	memo re debate between Nixon and Kennedy
9/27	meeting with Diefenbaker re Khrushchev and UN
9/27	memo of conversation re interceptors and CL-44 Transports
9/27	meeting with P. M. Macmillan
9/26	" " Pres. Nasser mainly re UN and Egypt-US problems
9/25	pre-appointment notes on visit of Nasser
9/26	memo of conversation r-conversation with Nasser
9/26	meeting wiht Nehru re destruction of UN
9/26	memo of conversation with Nehru
9/25	pre-meeting notes on Nehru
9/23	meeting with Prince Naim , Afghanistan.
9/22	pre-meeting notes on Prince Naim
9/23	memo of conversation: Afghan Deputy P. M. call Afghanistan's relations with Iran and Pakistan; the "Pushtunistan" Question

9/23	President Olympio, , Togo and Dahomey
9/23	memo of converaation from Olympio
9/22	pre-meeting of appointment with Olympio
9/22	meeting with Marshal Tito
9/22	" " P. M. Salaam
9/22	memo of conversation with P. M. Salaam, Lebanon
9/21	briefing on appointment with Salaam
9/22	meeting with Prime Minister Koirala, Nepal
9/22	memo of conversation with "
9/21	briefing on meeting with "
9/22	memo of conversation with Nkrumah
9/21	briefing on appointment with Nkrumah, Ghana
9/22	meeting with Pres. Tito
9/21	briefing on appointment wiht Tito
9/21	opinion telephone poll on Dr. Herb York
9/20	meeting with Jewish Leaders
9/20	" " Ambassador MacArthur of Japan on problems of that country
9/19	meeting with Gen. Twining and Col. Eisenhower re JCS recommendations that foreign affairs be channeled to him through State.
9/19	meeting with Herter on various matters --UN, Khrushchev
9/19	Lord Home , Ambassador Caccia and others re UN speech and other dealings with Soviets
9/14	meeting with Ambassador McConaughy --Korean prol
9/13	meeting with Senator Hickenlooper, Iowa, having just returned from Bogota Conference

INCOMING MESSAGE **THE WHITE HOUSE** WHASA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

30 SEPTEMBER 1960
DATE

OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

FROM: SECSTATE WASHDC

TO : THE WHITE HOUSE

INFO :

CITE :

FOR GENERAL GOODPASTER

REPEAT COL. EISENHOWER, DENVER

FOLLOWING IS DRAFT TEXT PREPARED IN STATE REGARDING PROPOSAL BY NEUTRALISTS FOR RESOLUTION IN GA URGING CONTACT BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND KHRUSHCHEV. LANGUAGE OF DRAFT IS ROUGH AND WILL BE POLISHED UP. WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF PRESIDENT COULD REVIEW TO DETERMINE IF GENERAL LINE AND SUBSTANCE ACCORD HIS WISHES. WE WILL BE PREPARED DISCUSS WITH PRESIDENT ON HIS RETURN OCTOBER 1.

BEGIN QUOTE:

DEAR MR. NKRUMAH:

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 29th ADDRESSED TO ME and signed also ~~JOINTLY~~ BY MESSRS NEHRU, SUKARNO, NASSER AND TITO, ~~REGARDING~~ In it you inform me, YOUR INTENTION OF SUBMITTING TO THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A MEETING BETWEEN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND MYSELF TO "REDUCE TENSION AND PAVE THE WAY FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE."

¶ I ~~CAN~~ ASSURE YOU again THAT I SHARE THE CONCERN EXPRESSED IN THIS COMMUNICATION OVER THE PRESENT STATE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND I UNDERSTAND AND SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MOTIVES WHICH LEAD YOU TO PROPOSE THIS STEP.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 78-86 #6
By bc NLE Date 4/17/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The words and actions of [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]
Soviet [illegible] [illegible] as to [illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I WOULD HAVE NO HESITANCY, PUTTING ASIDE ALL PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS, OF TAKING THIS STEP IF I HAD ~~THE~~ [illegible] SLIGHTEST REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE PRODUCTIVE OF THE RESULTS WHICH YOU SEEK TO ACHIEVE. It is my own conviction that such a meeting would likely produce contrary results.

render
unnecessary
prematurely
prematurely

IT HAS BEEN MY CONSTANT PREOCCUPATION DURING MY TERM OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO SEEK TIRELESSLY and BY ANY MEANS, ~~THE~~ THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GREAT GOAL OF A PEACEFUL AND STABLE WORLD ~~UNDER~~ with JUSTICE. I HAVE SOUGHT ON EVERY OCCASION TO EXPLORE TO THE FULL ANY POSSIBILITY FOR THE RESOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS BY THE PATH OF NEGOTIATION. ¶ FOLLOWING THE REFUSAL LAST MAY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LONG AWAITED SUMMIT CONFERENCE WHICH WAS TO DEAL WITH JUST SUCH PROBLEMS, THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND I ISSUED A DECLARATION WHICH STATED "THEY REMAIN UNSHAKEN IN THEIR CONVICTION THAT ALL OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE SETTLED BY THREAT OR THE USE OF FORCE BUT BY PEACEFUL MEANS THRU NEGOTIATION. THEY THEMSELVES REMAIN READY TO TAKE PART IN SUCH NEGOTIATIONS AT ANY SUITABLE TIME IN THE FUTURE." SINCE THE COLLAPSE OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE LAST MAY, THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE THREE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES HAVE SCRUPULOUSLY ABIDED BY THE PLEDGE CONTAINED IN THIS DECLARATION. THEY HAVE REFRAINED IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PARTICULARLY WITH THE SOVIET UNION FROM ANY ACTION OR WORDS WHICH MIGHT INCREASE INTERNATIONAL TENSION OR REDUCE THE PROSPECT FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATION. THEY HAVE AT NO TIME UTILIZED ANY THREATS WHATSOEVER WITH REFERENCE TO ANY INTERNATIONAL QUESTION. THIS IS, I AM SURE YOU WILL AGREE, A MATTER OF HISTORICAL

Library

restraint

P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORD. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SOVIET UNION FAR FROM FOLLOWING A COMPARABLE POLICY APPEARED s TO HAVE UNDERTAKEN WITH DELIBERATE INTENT A POLICY OF INCREASING TENSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND IN PARTICULAR OF DAMAGING ITS RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. ~~[illegible]~~ Instead FAR FROM AVOIDING THREATS OF THE USE OF FORCE, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS THREATENED ROCKET RETALIATION AGAINST MANY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES ON THE PRETEXT OF CONTRIVED AND IMAGINARY INTENTIONS ON THE PART OF THESE COUNTRIES. THEY HAVE SHOT DOWN AN AIRCRAFT OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OVER INTERNATIONAL WATERS AND ARE STILL HOLDING INCOMMUNICADO TWO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE. THEY HAVE REFUSED ANY THOUGHT OF AN IMPARTIAL INTERNATIONAL BODY TO INVESTIGATE THIS INCIDENT. THEY HAVE UNILATERALLY DISRUPTED THE TEN NATION DISARMAMENT TALKS IN GENEVA WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE THAT THE WESTERN POWERS THERE REPRESENTED WERE ABOUT TO SUBMIT NEW PROPOSALS WHICH TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THOSE MADE EARLIER BY THE SOVIET UNION.

HERE IN THE UNITED NATIONS, IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, IN THE SPECIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE CURRENT REGULAR GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING MR. KHRUSHCHEV HAVE LAUNCHED A DESTRUCTIVE AND IN MY OPINION THOROUGHLY UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK UPON THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF AND ITS SECRETARY GENERAL. Such conduct justifies the conclusion that ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ any meeting of the kind you suggest would, merely, provide ~~only~~ another opportunity ~~[illegible]~~

? I BELIEVE IN ALL HONESTY THAT A COMPARISON OF THE INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE PARIS MEETING SINCE ITS COLLAPSE WILL DEMONSTRATE WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES FOR THE INCREASE OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND THE FAILURE OF ANY PROGRESS PARTICULARLY IN THE DISARMAMENT FIELD.

to the ~~[illegible]~~ Soviet delegation to flaunt its ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ destructive ~~[illegible]~~ the Uned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~[illegible]~~ R.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I REITERATE WHAT I SAID IN MY SPEECH BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON SEPTEMBER 22, THE UNITED STATES IS ALWAYS READY TO UNDERTAKE SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER INTERESTED COUNTRIES ON ANY UNRESOLVED INTERNATIONAL QUESTION AND ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT.

another reason for my ~~[illegible]~~ ~~belief that you~~ I believe that the meeting you recommend I would not be productive of ~~real results~~

~~[illegible]~~ in many instances is because

THE CHIEF PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY ARE NOT DUE TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ALONE AND ARE THEREFORE NOT POSSIBLE OF SOLUTION ON A BILATERAL BASIS. THE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE DISRUPTING THE WORLD AT THE PRESENT TIME IN MOST INSTANCES ARE OF IMMEDIATE AND VITAL CONCERN TO OTHER NATIONS AS WELL. IN ~~OTHER~~ Some INSTANCES THEY ARE OF CONCERN TO ALL ~~INDIVIDUAL~~ MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, individually and collectively. PRECISELY BECAUSE WE ARE INTERESTED only in honest and SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS I AM (OK) ~~NOT~~ ~~[illegible]~~ both INCLINED TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEETING WHICH WOULD CONVEY A THOROUGHLY MISLEADING IMPRESSION OF PROGRESS TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. SUCH, ~~IN MY OPINION, WOULD BE A MEETING BETWEEN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR AND MYSELF UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.~~ END

and frankly also

Final

the preceding

~~the Security~~ the United Nations Organization

and council

DTG: 010107Z OCT 60

under present conditions, therefore, I am unable to agree to the meeting you suggest between the chairman of the council of ministers of the USSR and myself.

PAGE 4 OF 4

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~~SECRET~~

September 27, 1960

6

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 27, 1960 -- 2:10 PM (Waldorf Astoria)

Others present: Crown Prince Hassan
Chief of Cabinet Guedira
Foreign Minister Mhammedi
Secretary Herter
Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite
Mr. E.S. Glenn (State Dept.)
Colonel Eisenhower

After preliminary amenities, the President congratulated the Crown Prince on the conduct of the Moroccan troops in the Congo, with particular mention of General Kettani. The Prince said that there are great difficulties for the Chiefs of Mission in the Congo. He agreed that Kettani had handled his difficulties well.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-469 #2
BY DJH DATE 6/14/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)
NSC letter 2/24/83
NLE DATE 6/13/83

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

The President assured the Prince of our desire to help all democracies whose governments are responsive to the will of the people and who are willing to educate their people. This he would like to do throughout Africa to lend stability. He agreed that cold war must be kept out of Africa. The President said he would like to see the African nations grouped into some sort of confederation to permit reduction of armaments and to allow resources to be put in a social progress. Any country developing as a democracy can be sure of our help. The problem, however, is more vast than just Morocco. With so many underdeveloped countries coming of age at once, the President said he is not sure how we are going to keep stability. It is a job of great meaning for all of us.

The President said he had urged that help to Africa be rendered through the UN. He does not exclude all bilaterals, particularly where they concern countries with whom we maintain special relations, as with Morocco. By and large, however, aid through the UN could prevent undue competition among the nations of Africa. [redacted] The President repeated his preference and hope that aid for general welfare in the area go through the UN.

The Prince thanked the President for his sympathetic attitude. He [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

The President assured the Prince again that our policy is to help those who desire such help and his ideas will be studied. The President asked the Prince to assure King Mohamed that when the details for such aid programs are presented to us, they will receive a sympathetic ear.

The Prince thanked the President, and on the way out, passed on the King's assurances that he is taking steps within Morocco to insure the safety of private investment.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower.

JCD

AF:JCSatterthwaite/ .b
(Drafting Office and Officer)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EYES ONLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved by S
10/5/60

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: September 27, 1960
TIME: 2:05-2:45 p.m.
PLACE: Waldorf Towers

SUBJECT: U.S.-Moroccan Relations

PARTICIPANTS:

U.S.	
The President	H.R.H. Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister
Secretary of State Herter	H.E. M'hamedi, Foreign Minister
J.C. Satterthwaite	Mr. Ahmed Guedira, Chef de Cabinet
Colonel John Eisenhower	
Edmund S. Glenn (Interpreter)	

COPIES TO:

S/S
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
S/P - Mr. Smith
AF - Mr. Satterthwaite
IO - Mr. Bohlen
U/MSC - Mr. Bell
USUN - Ambassador Wadsworth
Amembassy RABAT
White House - Brig.Gen. Goodpaster

The President opened the conversation by inquiring after the health of the Prince's father, Mohamed V. The Prince replied that it was fine and that his father had sent his greetings to the President. He said he was also personally grateful to the President for receiving him.

The President in turn sent his warm greetings to Mohamed V. He said also that he wanted the Prince and his father to know what fine reports he had received of the conduct of the Moroccan General in the Congo (Kettani) who had demonstrated that he was an outstanding leader. In reply the Prince stated that the President was obviously aware of the difficulties facing all chiefs of mission in the Congo. He hoped that ways would be found of overcoming these difficulties.

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EYES ONLY

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Authority MR 82-470 #1
By LB NLE Date 6/13/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC 2/24/83
NLE DATE 6/13/83

[redacted]

The President replied that the United States wants to help any country which wants to work along democratic lines. By this he meant countries which are not autocratic, respect the rights of the individual, are responsive to the will of the people and educate their people. We would like to see governments of this type develop all over Africa as this would bring stability to that continent.

We would like, the President continued, to keep the cold war out of Africa if at all possible. It is for this reason that he has recommended that the African countries endeavor to form an organization for their mutual protection as a means of avoiding the necessity of arming themselves and insuring that all their resources can be used for economic and social development.

As a

As a country starts to develop along these desirable lines, the President said, it can be sure of our help, the details of which should be worked out by experts. The problem involved is, however, much vaster than that of Morocco itself--it is a problem for all the newly independent countries. It is for this reason that he has urged that, by and large, economic assistance be given through the UN. He does not, however, exclude the desirability of bilateral assistance as such to Morocco. He has countries in the heart of Africa particularly in mind but even here some bilateral assistance may be necessary.

[redacted]

In reply and as he drew the interview to an end, the President said that the United States is all for helping people who help themselves. He wished the Prince to assure King Mohamed that in his efforts to improve the lot of his people he will have the sympathetic ear of the United States. The details would, however, have to be presented before the appropriate people in Washington.

[redacted]

[redacted]

On taking his leave the Prince extended the thanks of his father, Mohamed V, for the President's warm words, following which photographs were taken of the Prince and the President. The Prince also invited the President to visit Marrakech after his retirement where, he assured the President, he would find both good golf and good hunting.

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meeting with Moroccan Crown Prince

You have agreed to receive, in New York, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of Staff of the Moroccan Armed Forces, who is arriving September 22 as head of the Moroccan delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. Before leaving Rabat, he told Ambassador Yost that he planned to come to Washington, where he hoped to be received by you and to discuss certain military matters. [redacted]

Should he raise these matters with you, we suggest you tell the Crown Prince that appropriate civilian and military officials will be glad to examine them in detail when he comes to Washington. It would be helpful to us, however, if you could impress on him that the four-year period for evacuation of our bases, to which you agreed last December in Rabat, was an absolute minimum [redacted]

Secretary Herter and Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite will accompany the Crown Prince when he calls on you. In view of his limited knowledge of English, an interpreter will be provided.

I enclose a biographic sketch of the Prince.

Douglas Dillon
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Biographic Sketch.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(5)
NSC letter 3/18/83
NLE DATE 6/13/83

~~SECRET~~

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Authority MR 82-480 #1
By LB NLE Date 6/13/83

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR78-88 #1
By DJH Date 7/15/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 2/10/81
NLE Date 7/9/81

September 27, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 27, 1960 -- 11:30 AM (Waldorf Astoria)

b

Others present:
Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou
Ambassador Mikael Imru
Secretary Herter
Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite
Mr. E.S. Glenn (State Dept.)
Colonel Eisenhower

The President opened by congratulating Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou on the conduct of Ethiopian troops in the Congo. He expressed his appreciation for the Ethiopian gesture of sending these troops. Mr. Aklilou [redacted]

The President said he had tried to make a conciliatory speech to open the UN General Assembly in the hope that the cold war might be kept out of Africa. He said he thinks the consortium of African nations, which would permit a lightening of the arms burden on all its member nations and develop a sense of solidarity among those nations, would be extremely beneficial, particularly in preventing domination by big powers. Mr. Aklilou said [redacted]

Mr. Aklilou said [redacted]

The President noted that just a short time before he had said almost exactly the same thing to Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia. We had suspected for some time before Khrushchev's arrival that there would be strong arguments in this General Assembly, since we realize that the Soviets have their own approach to the disarmament question, that is, disarmament first, controls later. This, of course, we could not accept in the light of the closed society of the Soviets. We have not, however, expected such a virulent attack on the UN. The consequences here could be very great. The UN is important to us but less so than to each small nation. Therefore, we must all be unified in our defense of this organization. The President noted Khrushchev's statement that his attack on Hammarskjold had not been personal. Hammarskjold is a man from a small neutral nation and it is silly of Khrushchev to have called him an agent of the colonial powers. In actuality, Hammarskjold has done some things which are not in our interest. This we accept cheerfully since he could not be impartial if he did everything our way. The UN is working better now, particularly as a moral force, than ever before.

The President said he had personally written the part of his speech which dealt with the UN. He is glad that he got his blow in before Khrushchev's vicious attack. [redacted]

Mr. Aklilou mentioned [redacted]

Mr. Aklilou then said [redacted]

[redacted]

The President expressed great interest in the idea of the university. He feels strongly regarding the need for Africa to develop its own leaders at home. Human understanding is our greatest hope. He reiterated that the idea of a university intrigued him. The President said he is not too much on building of armaments. He feels the U.S. itself has too many although he cannot prove this thesis to his soldiers. The retirement project will pose many difficult problems. The President promised, however, that we will study this proposal.

Mr. Aklilou thanked the President for his sympathetic audience. After further amenities, the meeting adjourned.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meeting with Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou Abte-Wold

I suggest that in your conversation with Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou you may wish to begin by complimenting him on Ethiopia's contribution to the United Nations forces in the Congo and in particular that you may wish to express your personal appreciation of the assistance rendered by five members of the Ethiopian forces to a group of American airmen at Stanleyville, who were subjected to maltreatment by undisciplined Congolese troops.

You may also wish to refer to your conversation of July 19 with Ambassador-designate Arthur L. Richards (memorandum of conversation enclosed) at which time you instructed the Ambassador to convey your personal greetings to the Emperor and received from the Ambassador a status report on the instructions being prepared for him. In view of the highly favorable reception which Ambassador Richards' presentation has received from the Emperor, I believe that a reference to your own participation would be highly flattering.

I believe that you may also wish to urge that the Ethiopian delegation support the general concept of keeping the Cold War out of Africa along the lines of your speech to the General Assembly, pointing out the important role which Ethiopia, as the oldest independent state in Africa, can play in helping influence the newer nations.

Although Deputy Prime Minister Aklilou speaks some English, he will probably prefer to speak French.

An

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Authority MR 78-86 #7
By DC NLE Date 4/17/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An interpreter will be provided. Secretary Herter and Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Joseph C. Satterthwaite will be present during the interview.

A biographic sketch and photograph of the Deputy Prime Minister are enclosed.

Douglas Dillon
Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

Memorandum of Conversation
Biographic Sketch with photograph

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM

The President instructed Mr. Richards to deliver his warm personal greetings to the Emperor.

Recalling the Emperor's request for additional aid, the President asked for and was given a brief status report on the proposed "package" to be delivered by Mr. Richards. The President observed that it was in the US interest to do what we could promptly to meet within reason the Emperor's wishes, especially in view of the less stable situation in most of the rest of Africa. The importance of maintaining an atmosphere in Ethiopia which would assure continued unimpaired use of the key facilities at Kagnew was also remarked upon.

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'2/7 – Cambodian file

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Approved by S
10/5/60

SecDel/MC/107
September 27, 1960

Approved by White House
10/11/60

SECRETARY'S DELEGATION TO THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: September 27, 1960
Time: 10:45 a.m.
Place: The President's Suite, Waldorf Towers

Participants:

United States	Cambodia
The President	Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State
The Secretary of State	His Excellency Nong Kimny, Ambassador to United States
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. John M. Steeves	
Colonel John Eisenhower	
Mr. Edmund Glenn, Interpreter	

Subject: Call on President Eisenhower by His Royal Highness, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

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The President received Prince Sihanouk for a half hour this morning in his suite at the Waldorf. After an exchange of greetings, the Prince at once raised the question of additional military aid. He used the rather unusual justification for additional modernization of Cambodian forces by pointing out that Cambodia had considerable difficulty countering infiltration attempts by hostile guerrilla elements

who used

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who used Cambodian territory as a channel of approach to her neighbors. He mentioned specifically guerrilla groups attempting to enter Viet-Nam. He pointed out that in order to provide better surveillance of her borders they needed additional aircraft, helicopters and arms, so that they could remove these threats. He pointed out that Viet-Nam greatly exaggerated this threat which came through Cambodian territory, but that they needed facilities to even remove the possibilities.

He further pointed out that by comparison Cambodia did not receive as much assistance from the United States as her neighbors.

He pointed out that they had approximately twice the population of Laos, but did not receive nearly as much assistance as Laos.

The President pointed out that we, of course, would always give sympathetic consideration to any requests, that the merits of these requests would be examined, but that he could assure the Prince that our approach would be sympathetic. So far as Laos is concerned, peculiar conditions existed there, of which the Prince must be fully aware. The Prince nodded assent and said that he fully understood.

The President turned the direction of the conversation to a consideration of the threat which was now being posed to the United Nations by the attack led by Chairman Khrushchev. He said that the United States considered this one of the most serious matters to come before the United Nations and that while it was of vital importance in his opinion to all of us, it must appear of special interest to small nations who often must look to the United Nations for assistance. The President referred to the Khrushchev proposals for a triumvirate at the head and how unworkable such an arrangement would be. As an illustration, he pointed out that it would provide yet another place in the United Nations organization where the veto power could be exercised.

Prince Sihanouk responded immediately and with considerable emphasis in complete support of the President's view. He said that he and his country stood fully behind the United States view that any attempt to destroy the United Nations or to cast doubt upon its leadership or its efficacy would be extremely detrimental. He told the President that this would be made amply clear in the speech which the Prince would subsequently be delivering before the General Assembly.

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The President referred to his own remarks in his speech before the Assembly. He pointed out that he had deliberately couched his presentation in conciliatory terms, attempting to set an example of maintaining a lofty character in the major presentations to the United Nations. He had hoped that Khrushchev and others associated with the Soviet leadership might have responded in like manner. Unfortunately, Mr. Khrushchev had not been deterred from delivering his blistering attack not only on the free world and the United States in particular, but he had also openly attacked the United Nations and the Secretary General personally.

In response, the Prince said that he had been very much impressed by the tone of the President's address and that he agreed entirely in the approach which the President had taken. It was deplorable indeed that the Soviet leadership had not chosen to follow suit.

A general discussion then ensued as to the course which the deliberations at the United Nations might take. The President expressed the hope that although the leaders of the Communist world had chosen to engage in vituperation they might, following the general debate and statements, be willing to get down to serious negotiation and give their attention to something besides propaganda. He reminded the Prince that men like Mr. Khrushchev were quite capable of doing an about-face and changing tactics within twenty-four hours. All that we could do was to leave the way open to see whether they were genuinely interested in talking of such great issues as disarmament. They would always find the United States willing to engage in serious discussion, but if this were not forthcoming we had, of course, no alternative but to stand up to their threats with firmness.

The Prince pointed out to the President that Cambodia, like other small nations, could not compare in economic or military strength with the great powers, and he seemed to imply that there was little they could do in the struggle between these great forces. The President was quick to remind him that while they may not possess great economic or military strength, in the realm of the moral or spiritual field small nations could assert a very great force, and he appealed to the Prince for a positive stand on these issues.

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The Prince responded by telling the President that he was very right and that he thought the President would find Cambodia exerting the right influence.

Reference was made to the Castro presentation on the previous day, with the President explaining to the Prince how perplexing the whole situation was to us, as well as to the rest of Latin America. The Prince expressed no sympathy whatsoever for the Castro view, and he seemed to appreciate the brief description which the President gave him of the situation there.

At the conclusion of the conversation, the President and the Prince retired to the next room to appear for the photographers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Briefing Notes for Meeting with
Prince Sihanouk

Prince Sihanouk, Chief of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, will be in New York at the head of his country's UN Delegation for about twelve days beginning September 25, 1960. The attached biographic sketch and the following information have been prepared for possible use in a meeting with the Prince.

1. Cambodia's Neutrality Policy

Sihanouk's direction of Cambodia's neutrality policy has not been without difficulties for us and for our anti-Communist allies in Southeast Asia. However, under existing circumstances we view support of Sihanouk as the best practicable means of maintaining Cambodia's independence in the face of strong Communist pressures and blandishments.

2. Importance of Personal Relationship

Owing in part to the divergence of U.S. and Cambodian foreign policies, understanding and friendly relations between the two countries depend uniquely on Sihanouk's assessment of your personal attitude toward him and Cambodia. He was most favorably impressed by his previous meeting with you and has frequently demonstrated his respect and esteem for you.

Accordingly, you may wish to touch in a personal vein on the following points in any conversation with Prince Sihanouk:

a) Previous Meeting. Your last meeting with Prince Sihanouk was almost exactly two years ago, at which time the Prince presented you an ancient Cambodian statue, and you

reciprocated

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By bc Date 12/22/77

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reciprocated with a Steuben bowl. Your friendly observation that the Prince was of the same age as your son made a strong impression on him.

b) Accession to Office of Chief of State. A brief reference to the obvious confidence the Cambodian people repose in him would be regarded by the Prince as a mark of friendly understanding and as acceptance of his new role.

c) Sihanouk's Recent Letter. Sihanouk's latest letter to you was a warm and appreciative response to a letter you sent him in July through Ambassador Trimble expressing your regret at not being able to visit Cambodia and reiterating your understanding of Cambodia's neutrality policy. An acknowledgement of this most recent letter from Sihanouk would undoubtedly be appreciated.

d) Diplomatic Representatives. References to your confidence in American Ambassador Trimble and our respect for Cambodian Ambassador Nong Kimny would facilitate the task of dealing with Cambodia through normal diplomatic channels.

3. Cambodian Request for Increased U.S. Military Aid

The Prince may refer to his country's request for increased U.S. military aid. The U.S. remains determined to help support Cambodian independence, and although funds are very short, we are prepared to consider Cambodian proposals on their merits.

4. World Peace

Sihanouk also may mention the common purpose of working toward world peace. We welcome Cambodia's contribution to this end, which remains the prime objective of American foreign policy. The Prince would be particularly pleased and impressed if you were to give him a brief expression of your views on the general world situation.

The Prince speaks French fluently. He also understands English; however, the presence of an interpreter is believed desirable. The Prince is addressed as Your Royal Highness.

Douglas Dillon
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

1. Biographic information

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BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK

Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed the position of Chief of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia in June 1960 as the means of ending palace controversy over the succession to his father, the late King Suramarit. Despite his abdication in March 1955 after 14 years as King of Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk has remained the dominating figure in Cambodian affairs. He has served several terms as Prime Minister and even when he resigned this position, he always retained complete control of the government. Within Cambodia, the Prince is extremely popular and his acclaim by the majority of his people is akin to worship.

Prince Sihanouk is an impetuous, emotional individual, extremely sensitive to criticism. He advocates neutrality in the East-West conflict, and indorses the "five principles" of coexistence of India's Nehru, by whom he was once deeply influenced. Nevertheless, he fully understands that the principal danger to his country and to himself comes from the Communists. He believes that by attempting to follow what he considers to be a middle course, and by making alternating overtures to both camps, he will best protect his nation's independence. The Prince also aspires to be a world statesman and once offered to arbitrate between the United States and the Chinese Communists.

Prince Sihanouk warmly regards President Eisenhower as a son does a father and considers the President a true man of peace. Suave and urbane, he speaks excellent French and some English and is an accomplished musician. The 38-year-old Prince has two wives and over a dozen children. He has traveled widely in the last decade, and in April 1953 he visited the United States on an unofficial trip around the world. In 1958, he served as the chairman of the Cambodian delegation to the 13th UN General Assembly session. On September 30, 1958, at a stag luncheon held for him by President Eisenhower, Prince Sihanouk presented the President with a 12th century statue of Buddha from Cambodia, which is now exhibited in the Smithsonian Institution.

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By DJH NLE DATE 10/29/76

Ann -
D is Diefenbaker

DATE OF CONFERENCE: September 27, 1960

October 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM

In his discussion with the President, D referred to the debate of the previous night between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy. He said that the staging was very badly done, and not well arranged; the men were "elongated" on the TV screen, and really looked like automatons speaking. He thought Mr. Nixon was good in his first four minutes but did not think much of the debate beyond that. He said there was a contrast in his mind with the easy, informal discussion between Macmillan and the President a year ago in London. The President said that friends of his had reported the same view to him -- that the set-up was not well arranged. D said that the pair never touched on a great issue. The only point that really remained in his mind was that "teachers should get higher pay" with different ideas as to how this should be done. This is a tiny question in a matter of choosing a President. The President said he thought that the man representing the "Ins" should never take on an "Out" in debate. The latter is free to say anything he wants since there is no test of responsibility or ability to make good on proposals. D said that is precisely why he would never appear with the leader of the opposition. He said in these remarks he simply was trying to point out how he was affected by the debate. He said Mr. Nixon's position reminded him of a poker game wherein one man (Mr. Nixon) would bid and the other could raise or call, but if he raised the first man was not then able to call. This was thought to be a pretty good analogy.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
16-17 at the front of this folder

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September 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 27, 1960

Others present: Prime Minister Macmillan
Secretary Herter, Lord Home,
Mr. de Zulueta, General Goodpaster

At 9 AM, after the President and Prime Minister Macmillan had had breakfast alone, the others joined for an hour's discussion. As we came in, the President was telling the Prime Minister that he has had in his mind the possibility of making a quick visit late in November to Great Britain for three or four days. He would plan to pay his respects to the Queen but would hope to have no social program. He would like for Mrs. Eisenhower to accompany him, although the state of health of her mother may prevent this. He would hope some basis might be found for de Gaulle to join for discussions, but is troubled to try to figure out any subjects that he and Macmillan could discuss with General de Gaulle. This would be two or three weeks after the election, and the President thought he could usefully consult with the others on the prospects for continued collaboration under the new administration.

Regarding our questions with the French, Mr. Herter said that his tripartite talks with Lord Home and Couve de Murville had gone quite well. He had been rather tough on Couve, who took this very well. Particularly on specific matters such as Laos, Berlin and similar problems their discussions had been useful.

[redacted]

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MR 82-469 #3
BY DJH DATE 6/14/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)
NSC letter 2/24/83
NLE DATE 6/13/83

[redacted]

The Dwight D. Eisen ary

[redacted]

The President reverted to discussion about de Gaulle. He said de Gaulle has him baffled to know what we could offer that would improve our relations. When he has raised the subject of Algeria, tripartite organization, and atomic weapons, de Gaulle simply clams up. He has had no answer from de Gaulle to his last long letter, and still is not clear just what de Gaulle wants. Mr. Herter said he thinks de Gaulle's advisors are counseling him not to put his thoughts down on paper. Their reason is that this would make the situation irretrievable since de Gaulle would find it hard to back down. [redacted]

[redacted]

The President said that, in an effort to think of some way of improving the situation, he has talked to some of our people about saying we are ready to let a European take over the command of NATO in Europe. This would have to be a nation with major ground forces, and that requirement reduces the choice to France or Germany. The latter is obviously unthinkable at this time, and the French do not have men of the qualification of Gruenther and Norstad. [redacted] The President observed that he had recently seen a report that the French have agreed on an air defense command, following the same terms as the British have adopted.

The President said that the great problem regarding France is Algeria. This is "a running sore." His personal idea is that if France would give the Algerians independence, with a good treaty establishing economic relationships, this would constitute the best available solution. He said in his judgment it is no longer possible for any free nation to keep other people in a state of domination. The costs and difficulties are simply too great. The problem in Algeria of course is that there are a million French colons intermingled with Arab population. [redacted] The President said de Gaulle had stressed to him that it is not possible to conduct free elections while fighting is going on and that he had agreed with de Gaulle on this. [redacted] Mr. Herter said he had been informed by the Tunisians that Bourguiba had offered to give Bizerte to NATO and associate Tunisia with the French community if the French would give Algeria the same status as Tunisia. He said he understands the French have rejected this.

[redacted] The President interjected that the luncheon given by Cyrus Eaton for Khrushchev was about as despicable a thing as he knew of. Mr. Herter said that Hammarskjold has told him that it begins to look as though the United Nations had imported from the Congo some of the political chaos that now exists there. The President observed that after Khrushchev, Castro and their associates go home, the United Nations discussions may take a better turn. He said that Nasser had told him he did not want to destroy the UN. He is very insistent, however, that the UN should enforce its 1948 resolution on Palestine, and refuses to honor the resolution on opening the Suez until the 1948 resolution is enforced upon Israel. [redacted]

[redacted] The President said one reason for his suggestion for a regional grouping in Africa was to keep out big-power intervention and to discourage the building up of large armaments on the part of these countries. Such a grouping and limitation of arms would mean there would be neutrality among these countries, and between this grouping and the major powers. He said these leaders have stressed to him that they want "no Communist domination" but think that they will be skillful enough to accept Communist aid and still avoid this. He commented that the African who has impressed him the most so far is President Olympio of Togo -- a modest, quiet-spoken, intelligent man.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President said that Nigeria shows some signs of the possibility of exercising leadership in Africa. It is more populous and more advanced than the other countries.

As the meeting broke up, Lord Home said the First Secretary of the Nigerian delegation had come to him to say that he is finding it impossible to get a place to live in New York because of his color. Mr. Herter said this problem is a terribly difficult one. The President said it should be taken up with Mayor Wagner and Police Commissioner Kennedy at once.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. 76-56 #78	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Nasser and others, 9/26/60~~ (8 pp)	~~9/28/60~~ 8/4/82	A
2. 76-56 #79	~~Briefing Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re Nasser~~	~~9/25/60~~	~~A~~
3.	~~Suggested remarks for DDE meeting with Nasser~~ (3 pp) 6/1/82	~~undated~~	~~A~~
4.	~~Biographical Sketch of~~ Nasser (1 pg) 12/23/81	~~undated~~	~~A~~
5.	~~State Dept., Memorandum of above conversation, DDE~~ and Nasser (9 pp) 6/1/82	~~9/26/60~~	A
6.	Memo of Conf., DDE, Nehru and others (9 pp) portions exempted MR 77-104 #30 portions exempted MR 82-523 #3 appealed - same portions ex 8/31/84	9/26/60	A
7.	State Department, Memcon., DDE, Nehru (9 pp) portions exempted MR 82-525 #1 appealed - same portions exempted 4/11/84 EOO appeal - same por ex 3/14/85	9/26/60	A
8.	Briefing Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re meeting with Nehru (3 pp) portions exempted MR 82-526 #1 appealed - same portions exempted MR 82-526 #1	9/25/60	A
9.	Briefing Memorandum on aspects of India's foreign relations (3 pp) portions exempted MR 82-526 #2 appealed - same portions exempted MR 82-526 #2	9/60	A
10.	Biographical Sketch of Nehru (1 pg)	undated	A
11.	Biographical Sketch of Subimal Dutt (1 pg)	undated	A
12.	Biographical Sketch of Mohamedali Currim Chagla (1 pg)	undated	A
13.	Biographical Sketch of V. K. Krishna Menon (1 pg)	undated	A

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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case 14. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Prince Naim, Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 9/23/60 (3 pgs)	10/5/60	A
15. Briefing	Memorandum re DDE meeting with Prince Naim (3 pgs)	9/22/60	A
16. State Dept.	Memcon., meeting, DDE and Prince Naim (4 pgs)	9/23/60	A
case ~~17. Memo of~~ 78-88, #2	~~Conf., DDE, President Olympio of Togo and others~~ 8/14/78 - bc	~~9/23/60~~	~~A~~
~~18. State Dept.~~ 78-86, #8	~~Memorandum of above conversation~~ 4/14/78 - bc	~~9/23/60~~	~~A~~
19. Briefing	Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re meeting with President Olympio of Togo (2 pgs)	9/22/60	A
~~20. Memo of~~ ~~76-56, #80~~	~~Conf., DDE, Marshal Tito and others (2 pgs)~~ ~~(exempted, NSC - 2/28/77)~~ DJH 6/18/82	~~9/22/60~~	A
case 21. Memo of 76-56, #81	Conf., DDE, Prime Minister Salaam of Lebanon and others (4 pgs)	9/22/60	A
22. State Dept.	Memorandum of above conversation (5 pgs)	9/22/60	A
23. Memorandum, 76-56, #82	Dillon to DDE re meeting with Salaam (portions exempt - 1/24/77) (State)	9/21/60	A
24. Suggested	remarks for meeting with Salaam (1 pg)	undated	A
25. Biographic	Sketch Saeb Salaam (1 pg)	undated	A

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September 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 26, 1960, 4:30 PM

Others present: President Nasser, Messrs. Zacharia Mohieddin, Aly Sabry, Fawzi, Thabet al-Aris, Mostafa Kamel, Mahmoud Riad, Secretary Herter, Ambassador Jones, General Goodpaster

After greeting President Nasser and his party and having his picture taken with Nasser, the President began the discussion by saying that he had tried to be conciliatory in his address to the United Nations. He said he thinks that the UN is tremendously important in the world today in which many countries have to be aided to achieve modern high standards of production and social welfare. Bilateral aid is not the solution, because, if it is carried too far, the relation between the giving and receiving countries tends to be one of domination. He said he regards the UN as our great hope in the settlement of difficulties between nations. This was why he tried to be conciliatory in his address -- in order to allow this session to be productive -- but he recognized that he might not have succeeded in this aim.

President Nasser began by expressing appreciation of the support given by the United States to the United Nations and to Egypt in the conflict in November, 1956. He said he appreciated that support, but commented that difficulties and misunderstandings occurred after that. He said the experiment of the UN (by which he may have meant experience with the UN, since he used the term in this sense several times during the discussion) had been very constructive. He said the UAR supported the UN activity in the Congo from the outset, but added that he had been surprised in an unfavorable way by the UN occupation of air fields and radio stations in the Congo and by the UN attempt to isolate the Congolese Army, and by UN action which has, in reality, violated the rights of the Congolese. He regarded these as

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MR 81-173 #16
By DJH Date 7/15/82

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mistakes on the part of the UN, but stressed that small countries like the UAR are dependent on the UN for their security in the world today. Now, as a result of some of these actions, the people of the nations of Africa are losing their faith in the UN. They know that the UN prevented the Congo Government from using the radio station in Leopoldville, while broadcasts were going on from Brazzaville that were harmful to the Congo government. He reiterated that after 1956, he believed in the UN despite some of the misunderstandings following the trouble with Israel. There is need for the UN, but this cannot be met if the people of the world do not have faith in the UN. He felt these recent actions had lessened the prestige of the UN. He referred to the failure of the UN to enforce its resolutions in 1948.

The President said the power of the UN -- as evidenced in the 1948 situation -- is in many cases not sufficient to achieve the enforcement of resolutions. He said that during his Presidency the US has tried in every practical way to strengthen the UN and to give it help in enforcing its resolutions. In the present instance the UN, having been charged with the problem, had to make sure that law and order were instituted. This is not easy and people may disagree over specific steps taken. He said he would guess that the reason that the UN ordered the closing of the airfields was to keep out Soviet materiel and technicians that were being sent in without UN request. When the UN intervenes in conditions of chaos -- ie. once it is there to help to keep the peace -- its officials must be permitted to decide what they will do to maintain order. Conceivably, opinions may differ as to the techniques used. However, it is a fact that there was a vote of 70 - 0 in the UN in favor of Hammarskjold.

The President thought that the overall question that we must ask -- in light of the Soviet attack on the UN, is whether the UN organization on the whole is a good one. He thought that it is a good one for the large as well as the small nations. He noted that we had placed U. S. power and authority behind the

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United Nations in 1956 against the British and French, and that these are our two oldest allies. He also noted that this action came at election time in 1956, when an Arab friend of his said the Arabs would realize why the President could fail to act in view of the Jewish problem at that time. He recalled that he had not failed to act, and had said that he would do what was right regardless of the influence of the election. He recognized, in other words, that there might be questions on details regarding UN operations, but thought we should support the purpose of the whole.

President Nasser said he did not by any means question the need and the usefulness of the UN. He strongly supports it. In 1956 the United States supported the United Nations in the action in Israel. The United States stand was fair and was deeply appreciated throughout the Arab world. In 1948, the United States supported the Israelis. This came as a shock to the Arabs, who, during and after World War II, looked with hope to the United States. He stressed that one must take account of the aspirations to nationality of Egypt, and commented that this made the United States' action all the more difficult in terms of its relations with Egypt. He said that everyone looks to the United States as the big power of the free world to take major responsibility for world order. In the Congo, the people of Asia and Africa hold the UN responsible but consider that the United States has special responsibilities to see that justice is done.

President Nasser then went on to say that Africa is moving forward very quickly. Great changes are occurring. He is firmly opposed to anything that would make Africa a field of the cold war. It should not be dominated by the United States, by Russia, or by Europe. Specifically, he is opposed to any Russian domination in the Congo.

The President said that we support the United Nations when it finds action necessary. We recognize that when the United Nations goes into a situation we cannot then designate the specific actions that will be taken. For this reason he was glad to see Mr. Bunche withdrawn from the Congo (even though he is the finest kind of man) in order to make clear that the United States is not trying to dictate there. He said that we are very desirous of

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supporting the United Nations and helping the Africans in many ways in Africa. Their needs in the fields of education and training are tremendous. The President stated with great vigor that we want no territory, no domination over other people. At the same time we do not want to be the target of false accusations. We feel, he said, that if Egypt or any other country grows and prospers and consumption rises, its trade with us will increase, to the benefit of both of us.

President Nasser said that he had wanted good relations with the U. S. ever since 1952 when he came to power. The main barrier between us has been Israel. Nasser said that he asked us for arms to protect Egypt against Israeli attacks, and was refused. The United States, however, provided arms to Israel. The President broke in to say that these were only defensive arms. President Nasser said that the President must realize that all weapons have offensive value. He named several types of weapons, the largest of which were 106 mm. recoilless rifle pieces. He said he had told Ambassador Byroade that if he could not get them from the United States, he would get them from the USSR. The U. S. evidently thought that he was bluffing, but he was not. Always Israel has been the barrier to good relations. He said he receives reports of the statements made by Kennedy and Nixon to Jewish groups which are hostile in the extreme to Egypt. In addition, he sees insulting speeches by Senators in the United States. He knows that a Senator here does not have governmental responsibility as he does in other countries with parliamentary governments. But his people think that the quoted statements of Senators are the policy of the United States.

With regard to the shipments of wheat to Egypt, President Nasser said that Egypt would be grateful for such shipments and would express its gratitude. When Senators say that Egypt should be required as a price to let Israeli ships through the Canal, he must say that before that he would turn down the wheat.

The President said that his approach in this terribly difficult and complex problem is to try to find how where the right lies. Then so far as he is concerned he will try to do it. He asked

President Nasser to give thought to what we might do to get a fresh start. With regard to the Arab refugees from Palestine, for example, we are getting very tired over the continuation of the same situation with no progress. So far as he is concerned, he thought the principle of repatriation or compensation was a valid one. He thought that there could be no solution if, however, the Arab countries were committed to the destruction of Israel. President Nasser broke in to say that it is frequently said that the Arabs want to destroy Israel. He said, "There has been no single statement by me that Israel should be destroyed or driven into the sea." The President said that perhaps a basis could be found for looking, through the United Nations, for some way of improving these situations.

The President said that when he came into his office he started from the premise that war in the present day has become absolutely abhorrent. He discussed this matter deeply with Secretary Dulles, and they agreed that in the Middle East the vital interest of the whole world is that there must not be an arms race. In those days we supplied no arms to either side. He added that we respect the UAR position as a neutral. If they wish to take reasonable aid from the Soviets -- without coming under Soviet domination -- we offer no objection. Peace in the Middle East is what the people of that area require. Only thus can industrial progress be started. He wanted to stress to Nasser that he has said in many places and on many occasions that if any country uses arms provided for us for aggressive purposes we will take our stand against them. He said that he is encouraged by Nasser's clear statement that he does not aim to destroy Israel. President Nasser said that any such purpose would be foolish -- that nowadays anyone can begin a war but that it will not stay limited and that no one can win.

The President said he thought we should look through the United Nations for something to do concerning the refugees, 900,000 of whom now live in squalor in West Jordan, and poison the whole Middle East by the continuation of this problem. He asked how many of these would go back to Israel, if they had a free choice, in Nasser's opinion. President Nasser said he thought they would all go back. Israel would then be a country of mixed population

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and not just a Jewish country. This would ameliorate the situation in that area and reduce the fear and hatred the Arabs now feel. The President asked how an additional million people could possibly be accommodated within Israel. President Nasser said that Ben-Gurion is trying to bring in four million more, largely from the Soviet bloc, and that immigration on such a scale would pose a great threat to the Arabs. He said that Egypt is spending 100 million pounds a year on armaments and he would like to see that go into more constructive purposes. The President asked Mr. Herter what is the position of international Jewry regarding the return of the Arab refugees to Israel and Mr. Herter said the Jewish leadership is opposed to this return. President Nasser said that international Jewry is providing some $200million a year of the $300 million a year from outside sources that Israel is receiving. He said that in the lobby of the Waldorf Astoria, as he came in, there were large posters asking for contributions to the Jewish Appeal and the purchase of bonds. The President asked Mr. Jones how much governmental assistance the U. S. is giving to Israel, and he said it is of the order of $30 million per year. The President told President Nasser that the U. S. wishes to be friends with the nations of the Middle East. He recognized that there is a terrible problem with Israel. However, Israel is now a fact. He suggested we should look for a solution. Mr. Herter suggested that many refugees would settle elsewhere, since a lot of time has passed since they were expelled from Palestine. President Nasser said it is morally wrong to accept the status quo and start from there. The President asked him to communicate to him any idea he might have as to how to make a start to alleviate these problems.

The President went on to say that we are looking forward to better relations with the UAR. He said we were very suspicious of the Soviets when they extended aid to the UAR, thinking they would try to dominate the Egyptians. President Nasser said that the Egyptians were not going to sell their freedom. He recalled that he had openly broken with the Soviets at a time when his relations with the West were very bad. He found himself in bad relations with both camps. He said that he wants good relations with the United States. He added that they will insist on retaining their dignity. He said that John Foster Dulles, in an insulting statement, had withdrawn the offer of support for the High Dam. On this point the President said that perhaps there had been a misunderstanding between our two governments. We had spent a great deal of time and attention on it, and had thought that it was well arranged. At that point the Egyptians brought the Russians into it and on that basis we could not touch it.

The President asked what is going to happen in Jordan in Nasser's opinion. Did he think it was going to quiet down?

Nasser said that he was taking only defensive action with regard to Jordan. He is engaged in no plots with the Russians or with the United States or with anybody else against Jordan. Plots would lead only to the domination of Egypt and the loss of its independence and dignity. He declared that he had no agents in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon, although there were in those countries people who believed in his convictions and supported him -- many of whom he did not even know. He said that King Hussein had made statements against him to which he paid no attention during some five months while the Communists were very strong and hostile throughout the Middle East. Now that the Communists' strength has dropped off, and there is less danger of their gaining through an altercation, he has begun to respond in kind to the Jordanian propaganda attacks. He said he has been accused of complicity in the assassination of the Jordanian Prime Minister. He asked how he could be involved in such complicity in that the charge was made within three days after the assassination when there had been insufficient time for an investigation to be made. He said the Jordanians have five brigades along the Syrian border and are conducting raids into Syria. These will now be met with force and any invaders will be arrested. The President said that Jordan is the weakest and the poorest of the Middle Eastern states. He asked why they find it necessary to make attacks against Egypt. President Nasser said the reason is largely one of personal jealousy of King Hussein in that many of his people support Nasser. He said that he would not accept the adherence of other Middle Eastern countries to Arab

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nationalism if this were accomplished through a coup or through subversion. It is only through voluntary decision that he desires such association.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
September 25, 1960

26 Sept 60
President has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your appointment in New York on September 26 at 4:00 p.m. with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic

President Nasser, who has never traveled further west than Yugoslavia but has visited Moscow several times, arrived in New York on September 23. We understand he tentatively plans to address the General Assembly on September 24 or 27.

President Nasser's purpose in attending the General Assembly apparently stems primarily from his desire, and that of other neutralist leaders, to seek to enhance his stature by playing a moderating role in the cold war. Nasser is also much influenced by his desire to appear as the champion of African nationalism, and in part sees his trip as an opportunity to build UAR influence among the many new African states.

While his trip is thus not focused primarily on US-UAR relations, President Nasser has indicated that an important purpose of his visit is to talk with you, and, through carefully selected public appearances, to project a favorable image of himself and the UAR to the American public. He may thus be expected to portray the UAR as truly neutral on cold war issues and reasonable, though firm, on the Palestine question.

We have not been informed on specific subjects that the UAR President will raise with you but presume he may refer to African problems, the Middle East, and East-West relations, notably disarmament. A talking paper covering these subjects is enclosed. Should President Nasser address the UN before he calls on you, we will endeavor to furnish appropriate comments on his remarks. A biographic sketch of President Nasser is also enclosed.

President Nasser will probably be accompanied by a high UAR official. Secretary Herter and Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Lewis Jones will also be present.

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Authority MR 76-56 document #7
By DJH NLE DATE 1/24/77

Douglas Dillon
Acting Secretary

Enclosures:
Talking Paper and Biographic Sketch.

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THE PRESIDENT'S CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT NASSER

SUGGESTED VOLUNTARY REMARKS

1. Welcome. Expression of pleasure at meeting and opportunity afforded President Nasser to see something of the United States.

2. US - Arab Relations. The US is deeply interested in the welfare and development of all the states of the Near East. The desire of the peoples of this area for economic development and social reform arouses the sympathy of all Americans. The US will continue to assist in the orderly development of these states which will play an ever-increasing role in world affairs.

3. US - UAR Relations. The US continues to give concrete evidence of its desire to maintain friendly relations with the UAR. The American people have noted with approval the role of the UAR in the increasing Arab awareness of the dangers of Communist penetration. To assist the UAR in its economic development and resistance to outside pressures, the United States has extended some $400 million in aid over the past eight years, and also supported the IBRD Canal loan. The US looks forward to the further development of mutually advantageous relations between us and a continued constructive and statesmanlike role for the UAR among the uncommitted nations, without unwarranted favoritism to either side in the cold war.

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By LKS NLE Date 5/18/82

4. Arab - Israel Tensions. (Nasser considers Israel the chief opponent of the UAR.) We believe friendly relations between the US and all countries of the Middle East are in the general interest, and that the continuation of existing Arab-Israel tensions can only retard the economic development which the area so badly needs. We do not condone practices by both sides which contribute to area tensions, including among other things restrictions on Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal. We recognize that this and other problems, such as that of the refugees (see Paragraph 6 below), involve complex issues subject to varying interpretations, but believe there is an opportunity for constructive statesmanship, working through the United Nations, to arrive at equitable solutions. We stand ready to assist all such constructive endeavors.

5. Jordan. While encouraging progress has been made since the special UNGA session in 1958 in restoring inter-Arab relationships, serious UAR-Jordan tensions persist. As the most impoverished of the Arab states, Jordan cannot threaten the UAR and we believe moderation should be exercised on both sides to restore normal relations. We have similarly counseled Jordan.

6. Arab Refugees. Congress and the Executive Branch are becoming increasingly restive about appropriating nearly $23 million annually to support the United Nations Arab Refugee program when apparently no progress is being made in

solving the problem. The US believes the Arab refugees have a right to choose between repatriation and compensation as United Nations resolutions state. We are convinced that a practical, phased program can be worked out to liquidate this problem and have welcomed indications that President Nasser and other responsible Arab leaders are ready to approach this problem constructively. The US, as it has indicated in the past, is prepared to assist in a resolution of this problem, the continuation of which can only afford the Communists another avenue of penetration in the Arab countries.

7. Africa. Recalling its own struggle for independence, the US favors extension of help to the new African states in a manner which will not bring the cold war to Africa. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, has plainly shown by its unilateral military and other actions its intention to exploit the Congo situation for its own purposes. Were the Soviets successful, a Communist beach-head would be established in the heart of Africa, far in the rear of the UAR. In this connection, Lumumba has so identified himself with Soviet objectives that his ascendancy would make it impossible for the UN to carry out its purposes in the Congo. The unanimous passage of the recent UNGA resolution on the Congo is a welcome development. We trust that all UN members will continue loyally to support the efforts of the United Nations in order to restore order in the Congo and prevent the direct clash of interests between the great powers which would otherwise be inevitable.

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Gamal Abd al-Nasser

Nasser was born in 1918, the son of an obscure postal clerk. He was educated at the Egyptian Military College and at the Staff College, where he also served as instructor. He was the key figure of the "Free Officers" movement which planned the Egyptian revolution of 1952, and after the fall of President Naguib in 1954, he emerged as the unquestioned leader of the new military regime. Under a provisional constitution, he wields virtually unlimited power in the United Arab Republic, formed in February, 1958, of the former republics of Egypt and Syria.

Nasser's personality is contradictory. Despite considerable personal magnetism, he is at once both frank and secretive, straightforward and conspiratorial, bold and irresolute, generous and petty, liberal and dictatorial. One of his greatest weaknesses is his limited range of experience and education, which makes slogans and stereotypes more real to him than might be readily apparent. He seems more confident of his ability to deal with Soviet leaders than with Western diplomats. At the same time, he is aware of the threat to his position and to Arab independence posed by domestic Communist activities. In accordance with his concept of "positive neutralism," he has willingly accepted Soviet diplomatic and propaganda support as well as massive economic and military aid, while keeping a tight rein on the activities of all Communist activities in the United Arab Republic and periodically mounting major propaganda attacks against the threat of Communist revolution in the Arab countries. Since his rise to power, Nasser has adhered with striking consistency to a single set of basic principles, including the independence of Egypt and the Arab states, increased Arab military strength, and assertion of Egyptian leadership in three concentric zones--the Arab world, Africa, and the Moslem world. His greatest strengths are self-confidence, willingness to take great risks, tactical skill, drive, a flare for intrigue, and a strong will.

He is married and has five children; he speaks English in addition to his native Arabic.

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By LKN NLE Date 12/22/81

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Approved by S
10/5/60

SecDel/MC/ 115
September 26, 1960

Approved by White House
10/12/60

SECRETARY'S DELEGATION
TO THE
FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September 19-28, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: Sept. 26, 1960

Time: 4:30 p.m.

Place: Suite 35-A,
Waldorf Towers

Participants:

US	UAR
The President	President Gamal Abdul Nasser
The Secretary	Mr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. G. Lewis Jones	Mr. Zakcaria Muhyeddin, Minister of Interior
~~Lt. Col. John Eisenhower~~	Mr. Ali Sabri, Minister for Presidential Affairs
Gen Goodpaster	Ambassador Mustafa Kamel
	Mr. Thabet al-Aris, Minister of Culture and National Guidance
	Mr. Mahmoud Riad, Counselor to the Presidency

Subject: Conversation with President Nasser

Distribution:

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✓White House-Gen. Goodpaster

After the picture-taking session and the seating of the group, the President opened by saying that we were in the midst of an "interesting and turbulent meeting". He said all the world is looking forward to a constructive session. He had tried to make his speech conciliatory. Personally, he felt that only through the UN could the world make progress. When a nation, even a great nation, attempts to give aid bilaterally, it lays itself

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open to the charge of imperialism. The U.S. he felt was generally absolved, but sometimes it is still charged with "economic imperialism". Thus it is better to deal with and through the UN. The President said Khrushchev's attack on the UN and its efforts in Africa were "wholly unwarranted". The U.S. wanted the African nations to settle their own problems -- the Africans should be the operating agency. The U.S. would support African efforts to form an African confederation which would strengthen the position of the African States. Apparently, the President said, his conciliatory speech had not been wholly understood by Mr. Khrushchev.

THE PRESIDENT said he would welcome any ideas from President Nasser which the UN can support. "Frankly, I am at my wit's end".

NASSER, speaking in a clear voice marked by self-confidence, said that he must begin by thanking the U.S. for its great help during the 1956 aggression against his country. He wholly agreed that the UN must be maintained. Egypt had had a personal experience with the UN and the UN had not only ended aggression, but had forced the aggressors to withdraw.

UAR had, however, been surprised by the UN having occupied the airfield and the broadcasting station at Leopoldville. These seemed to the UAR to be actions taken against Lumumba. Egypt objected to this because it felt that such actions jeopardized the prestige of the UN. The UN went to the Congo to throw out the Belgian troops. The UAR had great faith in the UN as an instrument of security. The UAR felt it would be terrible if bad actions by the UN forces were to compromise the UN's utility in the eyes of the African people.

NASSER went on to confess that, arising out of the events of 1948, he had initially been suspicious regarding the UN. He had spent months in the Negev because the Egyptian Government had honestly believed in the UN only to have its belief disappointed. However, he had had the better 1956 experience with the UN. He felt that the UN in the Congo should not be allowed to take any action which would hinder the legal government there.

"Moreover," said Nasser, "we can never forget the UN has not lived up to the UN resolutions regarding Israel." He said, "you asked for my point of view - I have given it to you."

THE PRESIDENT said that regarding Palestine in 1948 the UN did not then possess sufficient power to enforce the resolutions. He agreed that resolutions not carried out bred disrespect for the UN. He could understand the UAR feeling some bitterness towards the UN. However, the U.S. is constantly trying to improve and strengthen the UN.

So far as the Congo is concerned, the President said, this is an affair "growing out of all proportion". As the President saw it, the UN's first job was to insure law and order. Even now the situation in the Congo is confusing -- it is difficult to tell from day to day who is on top -- Kasavubu or Lumumba. The President said that the Secretary General, in closing the airfield, probably wanted to keep out of the Congo unilateral intervention by outside powers. In conditions of chaos, once the UN had gone in, it must keep the peace. There could have been errors in operations or tactics, but the 70-0 vote showed that world opinion thought that the UN was doing all it could.

The President went on to say that the UN is just as important to the big nations as to the small nations: as an instrument of the big nations in giving aid, the UN is most important.

Recalling the Suez affair in 1956, the President told how, in spite of the presidential election and in spite of the "Jewish vote", he had given all-out support to the UN in causing the withdrawal of the U.K., French and Israeli forces. He said this was not an easy thing to do, but he was backing the principle. He thought the principle had to be backed in the Congo also, even if there were flaws in operations from time to time.

NASSER said that there was no need to debate whether there should or should not be a UN -- the UN is clearly needed. Moreover, he recalled clearly the courage of the U.S. in standing up against the wishes of its closest allies. However, in 1948 the U.S. had backed the creation of Israel. This was the first barrier which had ever arisen between the U.S. and the Arab people who up to that time had been deeply moved by Mr. Wilson's principle of self-determination and the ideals of the Atlantic Charter. He said the UAR wants to develop its country, but this is a normal part of a country's national aspirations.

NASSER said the people of the Middle East place great responsibility on U.S. shoulders. This was inevitable given the U.S. position in the world. In the Congo, the U.S. cannot escape responsibility because simple people see the U.S. and the UN as virtually the same thing.

NASSER said that Africa is now moving quickly. The UAR very definitely did not want to see the cold war brought to Africa. He said the UAR is against Soviet influence in the Congo just as much as it is against Soviet influence in the UAR.

THE PRESIDENT reiterated that the U.S. would support the UN when action is called for. He said the U.S. would never try to do an "end run" and intervene unilaterally. He was glad when the Secretary General decided to bring Dr. Bunche back and send an Indian to replace him because Dr. Bunche gave too great a U.S. connotation in the Congo. The President said that the U.S. wants to support in the Congo, and in Africa generally, a UN economic program because he believes we must help conquer poverty, illiteracy and disease.

THE PRESIDENT said the United States does not want any part of anybody's territory and does not want to dominate anybody. However, the U.S. does not like to be made the target of accusations in the contrary sense from "certain quarters". The U.S. wants to see all the peoples of the world develop. Several times, the President said, he had offered Puerto Rico its independence, but the Puerto Ricans wouldn't take independence.

NASSER said that from the moment of his assuming power in 1952, he had looked forward to good relations with the United States. He had tried hard; but the main barrier always remained -- Israel. He had wanted to buy arms, but he could not get arms from the West. Meanwhile, Israel did receive arms from the West - - airplanes from France, tanks from the U.K., and 105 mm. recoilless rifles from the U.S.

THE PRESIDENT said that we had never sent any offensive weapons to Israel - - "Just some radar equipment and defensive things".

NASSER said he had heard a radio report from Tel Aviv giving an account of the American 105 mm. recoilless rifles appearing in an Israeli parade. The Israeli commentator had said that these rifles were for use against the UAR.

THE SECRETARY told the President there had been one small sale of this kind.

NASSER said the fact remains that the UAR cannot get arms from the West and Israel does get arms from the West. The UAR is thus liable to be subjected to aggression by Israel.

NASSER said, "I must protect my country and my people. Israel is the barrier to good U.S.-Arab relations". He said there had been a sharp reaction in Egypt to the statements by Nixon and Kennedy who "have unfairly said open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping". But, he asked, what about the other UN resolutions? In the Arab world free speech as practiced in the United States may not be fully understood, but on the TV he had seen Senators and Congressmen discussing Egypt's Suez Canal quite freely. NASSER said, "We are grateful when you send us wheat but we do not like it when this occasions debates and arguments as to whether we should be given wheat and on what terms." This, he said, was contrary to Egyptian dignity.

NASSER continued, "If the U.S. wishes to say that the Suez Canal must be opened to Israel shipping, the U.S. must try just as hard to get the UN to get Israel to implement the resolutions to which Israel stands in default."

THE PRESIDENT said that the U.S. was "getting tired" of putting up 23 million dollars each year to keep a million Arab refugees alive with no progress towards settlement. The President said, "I think that right today we would like to see this thing worked out".

NASSER said that constantly he had followed the line of demanding only that the UN resolutions be implemented -- all of them. Except on one occasion when he was responding to an attack by Dayan, he had not threatened to "throw the Jews into the sea". All he wanted was the implementation of the UN resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT said he thought we should take a good hard look at what can be done now via the UN with regard to the Arab-Israel problem.

With regard to arms, the President said war Has taken on a new dimension after Hiroshima. When he took office, he told Mr. Dulles that he did not want to see an arms race start in the Middle East. He said he respected the UAR position as the neutral -- indeed, there could be no objection to the UAR taking Soviet arms -- but the U.S. "would not like to see" the UAR dominated by the USSR.

THE PRESIDENT said the U.S. was spending 46 to 47 billion dollars a year on arms. This was too much. He hoped a balance regarding armament might be established in the Middle East, although he realized the depth of the antagonism existing between the Arabs and the Jews.

NASSER, agreeing regarding the high cost of armaments, said that he did not believe that a limited war between two small countries is possible these days. The 1956 affair had shown that. NASSER said that he strongly favored peace not war.

THE PRESIDENT said he would like to see friendly and fruitful discussions between the U.S. and the UAR regarding what can be done with regard to the Arab refugees. He said this was not only because of the suffering of the refugees, but because the refugees lie heavily on the conscience of the world.

NASSER said that only two weeks ago Ben Gurion said that Israel would not take back any refugees.

THE PRESIDENT inquired "How many refugees do you think would go back?" NASSER replied quickly, "All of them". He said that if all the refugees go back, Israel would then be a country made up of 1 million Arabs and 2 million Jews and it would be a different kind of country, not the all-Jewish State it is now.

THE PRESIDENT said, "Isn't that quite a lot of Arabs to return to such a small country?"

NASSER said that Ben Gurion expects to get 3 million Jews into Israel from Russia. If these come, Israel will be a very crowded place indeed.

THE PRESIDENT asked the Secretary whether "world Jewry" was opposed to the return of the Arab refugees.

THE SECRETARY replied, "effectively, yes".

NASSER said that Israel had received since the State was founded, 2 billion dollars in foreign aid of one kind and another. There was some discussion regarding just how much aid Israel has received; Ambassador Kamel, asserting "approximately 1 million dollars a day from the U.S."

THE PRESIDENT said that he wanted to assure Nasser that the U.S. wants to be friends with all the countries in the Middle East. He agreed that Israel constitutes a terrible problem. However, Israel is. The question is how can this problem be solved without starting a war. He thought some Arab refugees would prefer compensation instead of return to Israel.

NASSER demurred at the President's thought that "Israel is". He said that to accept Israel as a fact would be to permit a thief to keep what he has stolen.

THE PRESIDENT told Nasser that if he could think of any way to solve the refugee problem, he should communicate it to the U.S. Government confidentially. This would have to be done confidentially because if word got out, some interested parties would go to some Senator who would make a speech and nothing could be accomplished.

THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT said that the U.S. look forward to better relations with the UAR. The U.S. is, however, always suspicious "when the Soviets touch a country".

NASSER asserted firmly that the UAR would accept no price for its liberty or independence. At times its relations had been bad with both the East and the West, but he would never yield where UAR liberty or independence was concerned. "We want to keep our dignity", he said. It was an affront to Egypt's dignity when the word came suddenly from Washington that the U.S. had withdrawn its offer to build the high dam. This was a great shock because the Egyptians are "a very sensitive people".

THE PRESIDENT said that the offer was only withdrawn after word had been received that the UAR was negotiating with the Soviet Union for the High Dam.

At this point, Nasser made a move to depart, but the President stopped him by saying he had one other question, "What is going to happen in Jordan"?

NASSER said that since 1957 the Jordanians have continually claimed that the UAR has been plotting with the USSR against Jordan. The UAR has always been on the defensive. He said, "I have no agents in Lebanon, Syria or Iraq." (sic) -- "There are in those countries people who share our ideas. I do not know who they are, but they believe in me, and they believe in Arab unity. Some months ago King Hussein had made a provocative speech against the UAR, but the Communist tide was on the rise in Baghdad and I refrained from replying since I did not wish to give them any encouragement." However, later when King Hussein was in Morocco, he made a speech against Nasser, and the Communist tide in Iraq having receded, Nasser broke his silence which had lasted for 4 or 5 months and started to "attack back".

NASSER said that within 24 hours of the assassination of Majali, Jordan was attributing responsibility to the UAR. "How could they know so soon?"

NASSER asked rhetorically, "Who assassinated the King's grandfather? It would not have been me because I was serving in the wilds of the Negev". The situation was that "many people like our ideas". At the present time he said Jordan has 5 brigades along the Syrian border; only two days ago there were Jordanian incursions into Syria where demolition charges were placed. The UAR had instituted patrols along the frontier.

THE PRESIDENT said that what he could not understand was why the "weakest and poorest" of all the Arab States should attack the UAR. It did not make sense.

NASSER replied, "It is all psychological. The people like Arab unity. Some of them put up my picture and some of them cry "Long live Nasser". He wants them to cry "Long live Hussein". It is all personal, said Nasser.

After Nasser and Party had taken their leave, Mr. Hagerty suggested that it might be possible to add something to the attached very simple statement. The President considered the question and said that it was a talk with the Head of State which was always privileged and he did not want anything more said. The President told Mr. Hagerty that if he was asked about the Suez Canal or any other specifics, he should simply refuse to comment.

GLJones:apo

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

President Gamel Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic was received at 4:30 p.m. today by President Eisenhower in his suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The President was accompanied by Secretary Herter. President Nasser's party consisted of Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zakcaria Muhyeddin, Minister of Interior, Ali Sabri, Minister for Presidential Affairs, Ambassador Mustafa Kamel, Thabet al-Aris, Minister of Culture and National Guidance, and Mahmoud Riad, Counselor to the Presidency.

President Nasser expressed his pleasure at visiting the United States for the first time. The discussion dealt with broad problems confronting the nations of the world at this time as well as problems of the Middle East and US-UAR relations.

[redacted]

September 26, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 26, 1960 -- 3:00 PM (Waldorf Astoria)

Others present: Prime Minister Nehru
Foreign Secretary Dutt
Secretary Herter
Assistant Secretary Jones
Colonel Eisenhower

After amenities, the President expressed gratification that Prime Minister Nehru had been able to make this trip to represent India in the UN. The President said that calm voices are needed at this time. He himself had been astonished by the virulence of Khrushchev's attack on Hammarskjold and his attack on the UN itself. This the President considered somewhat "outside the pale." Mr. Nehru said that everyone had been astonished at the virulence of this attack. From the structure of the speech, it appeared that this portion had been added on to a previously prepared text.

The President said that the destruction of the UN would be a terrible disaster for the world, particularly for the small nations. In 1945 he himself had been opposed to locating the UN building in New York City, but every other location had appeared to possess disadvantages. Geneva held the associations with the unsuccessful League of Nations. Stockholm had apparently also been considered. The President was not aware of anyone who really wanted it here in New York. Mr. Nehru mentioned that San Francisco had also been considered as a possible location.

The President said he had been considering a proposal to move the UN building to West Berlin. This idea had found no enthusiasm in the State Department, and he had not pushed it. He mentioned that Luxembourg might be a good location.

The President then turned to the situation in the Congo. He said that the news reverses itself every day. Mr. Nehru agreed that it is extremely difficult to obtain accurate news. The President said that Mr. Lumumba has been extremely difficult. For a while it appeared that Lumumba and Kasavubu were spending their time firing each other

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(5)
NSC ltr 4/21/83
NLE DATE 12/14/83

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065, SEC. 3-204
Authority MR 77-104 #30
By DJH /bc NLE Date 11/4/80

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-523 #3
BY DJH DATE 12/14/83

The President expressed mild surprise at Mr. Herter's statement that Lumumba and Kasavubu seemed to be making an effort to get together. He conceded that Lumumba is a highly intelligent man and Mr. Herter said that he is also highly unpredictable.

Mr. Nehru [redacted]

The President then mentioned the conversation which he had had with President Olympio of Togo. Togo is a small country of 1.2 million people but is making an effort to solve its problems and is now entering into an economic union with Dahomey. The President described Olympio as a sensible man and said he had made a good impression on him. [redacted]

The President then expressed his pleasure at the recent agreement on Indus Waters reached between Mr. Nehru and President Ayub of Pakistan. Mr. Nehru agreed that it was an important step and said he had spent five days in Pakistan en route to New York. (Mr. Nehru appeared greatly fatigued during this entire conversation.) The President asked whether Ayub had been successful in moving his government from Karachi to Rawalpindi. Mr. Nehru said that he had, although the move was far from complete. Fortunately for Ayub, in matters such as this, he is able to move in a military manner. Ayub had found a location in the north of Pakistan which possessed a cooler climate, and which he considered desirable for the nation's capital. Having found this location near the small village of Rawalpindi, he made a decision and began the move within 48 hours. Most of his government, however, is still located in Karachi. Mr. Nehru emphasized the military nature of this type of action and admitted that he himself would have extreme difficulties in taking such decisive action. He admitted that Rawalpindi is located in an attractive place. The President said that Ayub had told him of his plans to make the move gradually so as to avoid breaking the country economically. In a humorous vein, he mentioned the odors he encountered between the airport and the city of Karachi last December.

The President expressed sympathy for the death of Mr. Nehru's son-in-law and asked whether this had been unexpected. Mr. Nehru said that it had not been expected. Mr. Gandhi had suffered a heart attack a couple of years back but had been in Parliament the day before he died.

The President asked the Prime Minister if he held any convictions as to the direction in which the world situation is going. Mr. Nehru replied that he did not. He had come to New York because he had considered this UN meeting highly important. He had been urged by many governmental leaders from other countries. Upon arrival the day before, he had found the situation in the UN worse than he had expected. He emphasized that the breakup of the UN would represent a catastrophe for all since the UN is the world's only hope.

The President said he thought that his own speech of September 22nd had been conciliatory in nature. Even Khrushchev had admitted as much. The President wondered what would have been the reaction if he had made a tough speech. Mr. Nehru said he had not seen Khrushchev since his arrival here. He holds the hope that Khrushchev will calm down.

The President said that the African presentations to the UN have been good, with the exception of that of Ghana. He said that Hammarskjold had presented excellent defense of his stewardship as Secretary General in the course of a 10-minute speech. Mr. Nehru said he had been at the UN and had heard this speech, and that it was done cleverly. The talk had presented an indirect defense while emphasizing that the issue of the position of the Secretary General should not be brought up at this time. Mr. Nehru agreed with Mr. Hammarskjold in this matter.

The President expressed disappointment in Khrushchev's speech to the UN, saying he found nothing constructive therein which would offer any negotiating opportunity. Frankly, he had not expected the speech to be so bad. Apparently Khrushchev desires to find how many new nations he can get committed to himself. Since he seems to have no other purpose, the situation looks bleak.

Mr. Nehru asked the President's opinion as to the matters the General Assembly should consider. The President said the central problem is that of disarmament. Corollaries would include cessation of nuclear testing and cessation of nuclear production. He is willing to discuss any measures leading toward disarmament so long as their provisions are truly reciprocal. He placed disarmament as the overriding issue and said that the overhauling of the UN is beside the point. Mr. Nehru said the Indians regard the two issues as disarmament and Africa, to which the President quickly and emphatically agreed.

Mr. Nehru [redacted]

[redacted]

The President said that what we need is a consortium of nations within Africa which could reduce the danger of an arms race in that continent. This consortium could operate under the UN, which would guarantee their national security. Such an arrangement would keep the big powers from competing for the favors of each individual country. The President stressed that the big powers must be kept out of Africa. Mr. Herter mentioned that an Indian, Mr. Dayar, has taken Bunche's place as the UN authority on the spot in the Congo. He said Mr. Dayar has been highly effective in this position.

In response to Mr. Nehru's question, the President described his proposed consortium as a body resembling the Organization of American States. The OAS serves to minimize difficulties among its members and is helping in limiting demands for arms throughout Latin America. The demand for arms has lessened greatly within the last eight years, which is, of course, a favorable development. The purpose would be to ease the arms burden and to ease tensions among States. Nigeria would appear to be a possible leader in establishing such a consortium, since that country shows signs of maturity and is the largest of the black African States. The President mentioned the benefits which have accrued to Europe through the Coal and Steel Community, EURATOM, and the Common Market. With a background of disunity, such as the European nations have sustained for centuries, this fact should give us hope. Mr. Nehru [redacted]

The President mentioned the competition among African Chiefs of State for positions of leadership. He mentioned the ambitions of Toure, Nkrumah and Tubman. Mr. Herter said Tubman is now visiting in Zurich, in poor health. The President commented on Tubman's tremendous consumption of cigars and whiskey.

The President then said that Khrushchev's attack on the UN has brought about a situation more uncertain than at any other time during the eight years he has been in office. It is a very bad development. He mentioned the capability of the Reds to harass Berlin without violating the letter of the Potsdam Agreements. Mr. Herter said that military obligations are being maintained but that the rights of civilians are being infringed upon, at least those unwritten rights which the Soviets have accepted for these years, despite the fact that they were not spelled out in the 1949 Treaty. At least Khrushchev said recently there would be no separate peace treaty between East Germany and the Soviets until a further summit meeting some months away.

In response to Mr. Herter's question, Mr. Nehru [redacted] The President said he should think that Khrushchev would be concerned that the ChiComs not become too powerful; in particular, he should be loathe to allow the ChiComs to develop a missile capability. Mr. Henru agreed that they would feel this way in the long run, but said there is no immediate danger of the ChiComs becoming too powerful. He mentioned Khrushchev's fears of the vast population of the ChiComs.

To a question by the President, Mr. Nehru [redacted]

[redacted]

The President remarked on the uncompromising nature of all Communists in any negotiating process. The only instance which he recalls in which the Communists gave ground in negotiating was in that of Austrian independence. Here Mr. Herter said that the Communists had negotiated a separate side deal with the Austrians even in this case. In response to a question, Mr. Herter said that oil deliveries from Austria to the USSR are currently being much reduced, and Mr. Nehru agreed. The President said that this shipping of oil to Russia is in itself a violation of our agreements with the Soviets, since the Soviets, in effect, refused to treat Austria as a liberated country.

The President asked Mr. Nehru about his prospective schedule. Mr. Nehru replied that it is indefinite. The President said his own initial plans had called for an address to the UN much later, perhaps in December. When he learned of Khrushchev's plans, he himself had decided to present his overall program early in the session. In his address he had proposed very little new, but had attempted to place the UN objectives in perspective. The only alternative to speaking early would have been to await Mr. Khrushchev's attack and then offer a weak reply. He thinks on the whole his decision was a wise one.

[redacted]

The President mentioned that he himself had written that part of the speech which stressed the importance of the UN. He would expect the small nations to watch very closely any attempt to scuttle the UN, since without that body we will live in chaos. Mr. Herter said that the Soviets' disarmament proposal is the same as their position in Geneva except for the inclusion of some neutrals in the negotiating group.

The President said the fundamental problem facing us all is the fact of the closed society in the USSR. This fact frightens the world and concerns the U.S. If the Soviets possessed an open society, they would have no objection to the concept of mutual inspection.

Mr. Nehru said he hoped that discussions in the UN would become more constructive than they have been thus far. The President said he has always thought that if we could manage to make one solid reciprocal and forceful agreement which would be of a sufficiently limited nature to be realistic, this would be a great step forward. Negotiations on nuclear testing he had thought were going well at first. A scientific group had reached some agreement on the matter of threshold. The politicians, however, would not accept the agreement of the scientific group. Now we are acting to work out on a joint basis a scientific program to ascertain truly realistic means of detection. In this also we are expecting great difficulty. Negotiations are starting again in Geneva next week.

Regarding Khrushchev's schedule, the President says nobody knows how long Khrushchev will stay in New York. Probably he will remain as long as he can make trouble.

Turning back to disarmament, the President repeated that in his speech he had said we could go along with any reciprocal verifiable disarmament proposal although some people had asked why we deal with Russia without including Red China. Mr. Nehru said that no disarmament proposal would be satisfactory which excluded Red China.

The President then took issue with those who placed their whole faith in the mutual deterrence of vast nuclear power. At the very least, this concept will impoverish those nations who could otherwise be aided by the resources devoted by the big powers to armaments. There is no question but what the Russian people would welcome disarmament. Only the dictatorship itself cannot tolerate it. Mr. Nehru said he thought even the Soviet government does not want war.

Recognizing the President's comment on the inadmissibility of inspections to a secret society, Mr. Nehru said the Russians have already agreed to the concept of inspection in principle. The point at issue now is the number of inspections which might be conducted. Mr. Herter said that the Soviets refuse to admit the relationship of inspection frequency to limitations of our instruments. Mr. Nehru said again that the principle of inspection has been "broken through." The President said that, while Khrushchev may have agreed in principle, the matter of frequency of inspections is a serious one indeed. Macmillan's first proposal had been to allow some 150 inspections per year. Compared to this, Mr. Khrushchev's proposal for three per year is somewhat ridiculous. Mr. Herter carried the matter further and said that records show there are 100 seismic events every year which could be mistaken for underground atomic shots. We would like to relate the number of inspections somehow or other to the number of events. For example, we could agree that inspections could be conducted for one out of five of these seismic events. The Soviets, however, refuse to relate the number of inspections to the number of seismic events. He added the Soviets have never replied to our proposals on the cessation of nuclear production.

The President then pointed out our offer made recently in the UN by Ambassador Lodge to turn 30,000 KG of fissionable material over to the UN, contingent only on the similar turnover on the part of the Soviets. The UN could use this material for any purpose. One of the purposes, of course, would be to reduce the military stockpiles held by both the U.S. and the Soviets. The President said he would like to give the balance of military power to the UN but realizes that this idea as a practical matter would not work. Therefore, having made these proposals, he is uncertain where to go from here. He added that if Mr. Nehru and his government find it possible to make constructive proposals, then our people will be glad to discuss them at their convenience. The President said we would run into real trouble when we bring up reciprocity of any kind.

Mr. Nehru said there are two elements to any disarmament proposal; one is the actual disarming itself and the other is the matter of control. Obviously the two are part of one and the same and must be taken together. There should be no argument between one versus the other. The President agreed enthusiastically. He said we are willing to disarm, but first must find a way to check on the activities of this disarmament. The Soviets prefer disarmament first and negotiations on how to check later. This approach we think is tricky. Mr. Nehru repeated that disarmament and controls are tied up in one package.

Mr. Nehru said we need a better atmosphere in this session of the UN General Assembly. The continuation of recriminations will delay progress and make work more difficult. The President mentioned that Khrushchev had hinted of another summit meeting when the President himself is out of office. In this respect the President feels that Khrushchev misgauges American public opinion. No American President could now go to a summit meeting with Khrushchev without assurances ahead of time that Khrushchev would talk constructively. Khrushchev injured his own cause severely by allowing the Heads of Government to convene in Paris before he let go his blast. Had he simply sent a message from Moscow to the effect that he would not come to Paris, his position would have been stronger. Mr. Nehru said wistfully that the situation is exceedingly complicated.

At this point the President presented his album of photographs taken on his December trip to India and all proceeded to pose for the photographers.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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September 27, 1960

Approved by White House
10/11/60

SECRETARY'S DELEGATION
TO THE
FIFTEENTH SESSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September 19-28, 1960

1

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: Sept. 26, 1960
Time: 3:00 p.m.
Place: Suite 35-A
Waldorf Towers

Participants:

US	India
The President	Prime Minister Nehru
The Secretary	Mr. Subimal Dutt, Foreign Secretary
Lt. Col. John Eisenhower	
Mr. G. Lewis Jones	

Subject: Conversation with Prime Minister Nehru

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PRIME MINISTER NEHRU opened the conversation with the question, "How are you keeping, Mr. President"?

THE PRESIDENT began by saying that Nehru was here at a time "when calm voices are needed". He said he had been astonished by the virulence of Khrushchev's attack on the Secretary General.

NEHRU said, [redacted]

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[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said it would be a terrible disaster for the world, particularly to small nations, if the UN were to disappear. He said that originally he had been opposed to locating the UN in the United States. He thought it might be more appropriate to have it in a smaller country.

NEHRU said that at one time there was a proposal that it be located in San Francisco.

THE SECRETARY said, "or Geneva".

THE PRESIDENT said, "or Stockholm".

THE PRESIDENT then made the proposal, smilingly, that it might be a good idea to move the UN to West Berlin.

THE PRESIDENT then brought up the subject of the Congo and said developments there were most puzzling. There were constant changes. He was never sure who was on top -- Lumumba or Kasavubu.

NEHRU [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said he had been impressed by Olympio of Togo. This was a small country, but Olympio seemed sensible, stable and untheatrical.

THE SECRETARY agreed with this analysis of Olympio.

NEHRU said he had not met Olympio.

THE PRESIDENT said that by contrast Nkrumah was glib and facile. Olympio on the other hand gives the impression of thinking before he speaks.

THE PRESIDENT said he was very happy with regard to the signing of the Indus Water Treaty. NEHRU replied, [redacted]

[redacted]

The talk turned to whether or not Pakistan had moved its capital. NEHRU said [redacted] (The Secretary interjected that the President has trouble with the Congress during the Washington summer.)

NEHRU said [redacted]

NEHRU said the site chosen was attractive, with high hills in the background. THE PRESIDENT commented that no doubt it was better than Karachi where he had noted a number of bad smells while on his trip.

THE PRESIDENT then asked Nehru about the death of his son-in-law. NEHRU said that this had occurred very suddenly. Mr. Ghandi had had a slight heart attack a few months previously, but had worked in Parliament on the day on which he died.

Turning to a new subject, THE PRESIDENT inquired whether Nehru had any "convictions or opinions" as to how this Session of UNGA will end.

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said he thought he had made a conciliatory speech. It clearly indicated that aid to Africa should all come via UN.

NEHRU [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT said he thought that all the African nations were for the UN. THE SECRETARY said Hammarskjold had spoken that morning. NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said that from our point of view "he had found nothing constructive in Khrushchev's speech". He had not expected him to be so completely negative. He seemed to be trying to find out how many new countries he could alienate. Khrushchev's speech was "bleak" from the point of view of constructive action.

NEHRU asked the President what topics he thought the General Assembly should consider.

THE PRESIDENT replied quickly "disarmament". The U.S. was anxious to stop nuclear testing and nuclear production. There was "nothing so important as disarmament".

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT suggested the possibility of giving him some assistance.

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE SECRETARY said that the character of the Assistant Secretaries General has changed, now there are so many separate UN agencies.

THE PRESIDENT thought that regional assistance, i.e., from the African countries, might ease tension. One thing was sure: "Powerful nations should be kept out of the central African area".

NEHRU

NEHRU [redacted]

THE SECRETARY commented that the Secretary General's Indian Representative Dayal is doing a good job in the Congo.

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT replied he had in mind the OAS and its various committees. Eight years ago all the Latin American countries were trying to get arms: now there is less pressure for this. Perhaps Nigeria might take the lead, it being the "largest and most mature country".

NEHRU agreed [redacted] THE PRESIDENT agreed with this last remark and mentioned Sekou Toure and Tubman as great individualists. THE PRESIDENT said that the latter smoked more cigars than Churchill. The personal ambitions of leaders also play a role, but if a serious start were made, the U.S. would support it. A real African Confederation, acting with some degree of unity, would help greatly. In Europe, after centuries of trouble, EURATOM has taken form; now there is hope for establishing a common market.

THE PRESIDENT said that since he had taken office, Khrushchev's attacks have created more trouble than anything the UN has yet seen. He said the situation in Berlin is "warming up".

At this point, the Secretary explained to Nehru the status of Berlin and remarked that Khrushchev had again said very recently that he would not push for a separate peace treaty for awhile at least.

THE SECRETARY wondered if Nehru would wish to comment on the Chinese Communist pressure on India.

NEHRU

NEHRU replied, [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT opined that Khrushchev must be concerned not to let the ChiComs become too powerful.

NEHRU [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said that Khrushchev must be worried about the time when the ChiComs will have missiles. He asked Nehru whether there had been any progress in Indian-ChiCom border negotiations.

NEHRU replied [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT then inquired about the general terrain involved and NEHRU [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT commented that whenever anyone gets into negotiations with the Communists, "he finds that they never give". The only exception he knew of was the Austrian Peace Treaty.

THE SECRETARY agreed, but said that this had come about

only

only after 400 meetings and even then the Communists had made a side deal with Austria.

THE PRESIDENT inquired how long Nehru thought he would stay.

NEHRU replied he had in mind 10 days or two weeks, but he could stay on a few days longer if this were necessary.

THE PRESIDENT said that he had initially planned to speak later in the Session, but the toughening of the Communist line had caused him to speak early. He thought he had been smart to do this because he was not in a position of answering the Soviet charges. He said the UN part of the speech had been drafted by himself. He felt with all his heart that unless the UN is supported chaos will result.

THE SECRETARY mentioned present disarmament proposals and the possibility of adding some neutrals to the negotiating group.

THE PRESIDENT said that most of the trouble goes back to the fact that the USSR is a closed society which lives by "secretive methods".

NEHRU expressed [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT agreed enthusiastically and hoped that "we would make one single step in disarmament -- any step would be helpful, so long as there were reasonable and effective controls."

NEHRU mentioned [redacted] and the PRESIDENT explained to him the problem of control posts. The scientists had agreed, but the Soviets had refused to go along.

THE PRESIDENT commented that no one knows how long Khrushchev will be here. His objective seems to be to keep the world off balance. In his speech the President had said that the U.S. was ready to do anything in the way of disarmament

that could

that could be effectively verified. He then commented that many people say that it is not worthwhile to deal with the USSR until we know where China stands.

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT commented that if there was only some way to reach the Russian people, it might be possible to make progress. However, the dictatorship opposes controls and clings to a "secret kind of society".

NEHRU mentioned [redacted] SECRETARY HERTER agreed and NEHRU inquired [redacted] THE SECRETARY explained the idea of inspection of 20% of the events.

THE PRESIDENT commented that the USSR had never replied to the idea of ceasing the production of nuclear weapons and referred to Mr. Lodge's offer to supply a large quantity of fissionable material to the UN for any purpose. He was not exactly sure how the UN could handle this material or how it might be policed, but if Mr. Nehru had any constructive proposals, the US would be ready to collaborate.

NEHRU said [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said, "I'm fresh out of new ideas."

NEHRU said, [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT said, "We agree to inspection. They say disarm now, inspect later. We find this last idea tricky."

NEHRU commented [redacted]

THE PRESIDENT commented that Khrushchev keeps hinting at the possibility of having another Summit. In saying this the President thought Khrushchev was misjudging the American

people.

people. He did not believe that any U.S. President should go to a Summit without assurances that there would be real talks, honestly conducted. The USSR had gotten all of the leaders to Paris on the promise of a Summit and then had used Paris as a sounding board. He thought it was a mistake for the USSR to "over-simplify", as it seemed to be doing.

The interview ended with the departure of the two principals to an adjoining room where photographs were taken.

GLJones:apo

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1960

26 Sept 60
President
has seen

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Meeting with Prime Minister Nehru of India

In preparation for your meeting with Prime Minister Nehru I have set forth below some suggested talking points upon which you might wish to draw during your conversation. A briefing memorandum and biographies of Mr. Nehru and the senior members of his entourage in New York are enclosed.

Prime Minister Nehru requested [redacted]

He will doubtless wish to discuss with you your views on any steps that can be taken toward easing world tensions generally, and toward reaching international agreements on specific issues, particularly in the area of disarmament.

Talking Points on Issues at the General Assembly

You may wish to review for Mr. Nehru the major topics covered in your address to the General Assembly on September 22 and make mention of how deeply disturbed we are at Mr. Khrushchev's outright attack on the Secretary General

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General and the United Nations. We believe this must be dealt with firmly if the United Nations is not to fail. We very much hope India will continue its strong support of the United Nations at this critical time in the history of the organization. Concerning specific issues known to be on Mr. Nehru's mind, I have the following suggestions:

1. Disarmament - You may wish to point out to Mr. Nehru that Mr. Khrushchev made no new substantive proposals and that the Soviets still insist that there must be over-all agreement on disarmament before concrete steps can be taken. You may wish to emphasize (a) our desire for general and complete disarmament under international supervision; (b) our belief that this can best be achieved by taking the kind of concrete first-step measures which reduce the risk of war and generate confidence, as you outlined in your address; and (c) our hope that disarmament negotiations can be resumed at the earliest possible time. We regret that the Soviet bloc broke up the ten-nation conference without considering the new United States proposal, after allowing less than three weeks for consideration of its own proposal of June 2. The Soviets wanted the ten-nation parity group and we believe this group can function effectively any time the Soviets really want to negotiate. We would, of course, welcome any views which Mr. Nehru might have.

2. Nuclear Testing - You may wish to say that we have tried hard to reach agreement in Geneva on cessation of nuclear testing and will continue to press for agreement when the talks resume; that we are disappointed in the rate of progress; and while we would not resume testing without advance notification, we believe indefinite continuation of an uncontrolled voluntary moratorium will only tend to reduce pressures on the parties seeking agreement.

3. The Congo - You may wish to express your gratification that India has supported the United Nations operation in the Congo and express the hope that Mr. Nehru is in general agreement with the philosophy expressed in your address. We believe the United Nations offers the best hope of keeping the cold war out of the Congo and out of Africa. We would hope that India would exercise its influence with Asian and African governments to support fully this view.

General

General Talking Points

1. Indo-Pakistan Relations - You may wish to reiterate your gratification, which you have already publicly expressed, on the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty on September 19. You might express the hope that this will be a step toward the further improvement in relations between the two countries, and ask Mr. Nehru for his impressions of his talks with President Ayub of Pakistan during his visit to that country, September 19-23, immediately before coming to New York. We believe no mention should be made of the Kashmir issue in view of its delicacy.

2. India's Relations with the Chinese Communists - You may wish to refer to the continued intransigeance which we understand India is meeting on the part of the Peiping regime regarding its border incursions into India, and ask for Mr. Nehru's current assessment of this problem.

3. Death of His Son-in-Law - You may wish to tell him of your sorrow at the death, on September 8, of Feroz Gandhi, husband of Mr. Nehru's daughter Indira, to whom you have sent condolences.

Mr. Nehru, who speaks English fluently, will be accompanied by the Secretary and by Assistant Secretary Jones. He may wish to bring with him one of his senior advisers now in New York.

Douglas Dillon

Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Briefing Memorandum.
2. Biographies.

SECRET

Meeting with Prime Minister Nehru

September 1960

Briefing Memorandum for the President

I. Indian Internal Affairs

The President of India is Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The country continues to be governed by the Congress Party, under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru. The next elections are scheduled for 1962, after which the Congress Party has reasonable expectations of again forming the government. The Government's major effort, internally, is devoted toward the country's economic development. It is now completing its Second Five Year Plan, and will embark on an even more ambitious Third Five Year Plan in April 1961. While the bulk of the resources for these plans is being raised internally, their success depends upon the receipt of external assistance. Many nations have contributed such assistance; the United States, with over $3 billion given and promised, is the largest single contributor.

II. Indian Foreign Relations

India continues to pursue a foreign policy based on "non-alignment", of attempting to extend the hand of friendship to all despite provocation. India has been opposed to military alliances for itself, and has opposed the western concept of mutual security as one which leads to the increase of international tensions.

Relations with Pakistan - India's relations with Pakistan have been strained since both achieved independence in 1947, when they came into being through the partition of the subcontinent. Within the past year, some of the many problems between them have begun to reach solution. They have bilaterally reached agreement on their border problems. Under the auspices of the World Bank, negotiations were begun in 1952 for settlement of the dispute over the division of the waters of the Indus Basin. These have finally been successfully concluded, and Mr. Nehru has just visited Pakistan to sign, with President Ayub, an

Indus Waters

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Indus Waters Treaty. The two leaders spent three days together, and our first reports of the conversations indicate they went well. The communique on their talks lists a number of areas where they have agreed to promote friendly and cooperative relations. They are reported to have been able to discuss the extremely delicate question of Kashmir; the communique indicates that the question requires careful consideration.

Relations with the Chinese Communists - The Indian Government continues to state that it desires to settle by negotiation with Peiping the dispute over Chinese Communist incursions across India's northern borders. No further armed clashes have been reported since October 1959, but the Chinese Communists remain in possession of 12,000 square miles of Indian-claimed territory in Ladakh. To date neither side has been willing to compromise its position sufficiently for substantive negotiations to be started, although talks in the nature of exchanging technical information on the claims of each side are being held between officials. Peiping's intransigeance has awakened India to the long-range challenge posed by Peiping. Mr. Nehru has been careful to label the dispute a national one between India and China, unrelated to the communism of the Peiping regime. The U.S.S.R.'s neutral position regarding the dispute has been much welcomed by India.

Indian Views on Disarmament and Nuclear Testing - Mr. Nehru has long regarded the disarmament problem as of paramount importance. The Indian Government has shown particular concern over the elimination of nuclear weapons, and has suggested that the carriers of such weapons might be eliminated at an early stage in disarmament. Mr. Nehru has recently made it clear that he believes that balanced and controlled disarmament must proceed "so as not to make one side appear stronger than the other." He has welcomed any signs of progress in disarmament negotiations. He specifically welcomed the Soviet proposals of last June as being "constructive and helpful" in their broad approach with its apparent effort to meet objections to their earlier proposals. The Indian Government has shown particular concern over the slow progress of the nuclear test suspension talks at Geneva. It has again this year placed an item on the General Assembly agenda asking that the Assembly call upon all states to desist from testing nuclear weapons.

Indian Actions

Indian Actions in the Congo Crisis - The Indian Government has consistently supported the United Nations operation in the Congo. At the request of the Secretary General, it has made available the services of Brigadier Rikhye as U.N. Chief of Staff in Leopoldville and of Mr. Rajeswar Dayal as the Secretary General's representative there. It has undertaken to supply about 1,000 medical and supply troops to the U.N. Command in the Congo. The Indian delegate voted with the overwhelming majority of the General Assembly on September 19 in adopting a resolution on the Congo (against the Soviet bloc) which endorsed the Secretary General's and the U.N.'s actions there.

III. U.S. Assistance to the Indian Atomic Energy Program

Since your talk with Mr. Nehru in India last year, a joint United States team has visited Indian atomic energy facilities. It concluded that India had a well-rounded program. The United States expects to be able to discuss possibilities of assistance for a reactor when Dr. Bhabha comes here in a few weeks.

IV. Prime Minister Nehru's Decision to Attend the General Assembly

Prime Minister Nehru was among those heads of government whom Chairman Khrushchev urged to attend the General Assembly. [redacted]

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For further information,
see entry 10-16 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

[redacted]

September 23, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

September 23, 1960 -- 9:00 AM (Waldorf Astoria)

Others present: President Olympio
Foreign Minister Freitas
Director of Cabinet Trenou
Secretary Herter
Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite
Colonel Eisenhower

After amenities, the President congratulated Mr. Olympio on the recent economic union of Togo and Dahomey. He mentioned the fruitlessness of big armaments on which the U.S. spends $41 billion a year. He stressed the mutual benefit of productive aid and trade and wished that military aid could be reduced. Mr. Olympio said that West Africa is doing well but wants to progress faster. He expressed admiration for the President's guarantees of the security of West African States in his speech of the day before. To the President's question, he said Togoland contains 52,000 square miles and 1.2 million people. Its highest elevation is a plateau 3000 to 5000 meters high. The President said this would allow for pleasant resort areas since high altitudes in the tropics usually afford very favorable climates.

The President asked about elementary schools in Togo and Mr. Olympio said that the first secondary schools had been created in 1948. Togo has primaries but they need more teachers for the training schools. Since 1948, Togoland has developed some 40 secondary schools and now their educational system is able to give a BS degree.

The President stressed the necessity for progress to fit into the readiness of the country. He cited examples in Iran where we had sent tractors and gang plows without the recipients knowing how to use them. As a result, they fell to disuse and rusted. What we should have sent were steel plows and mules. Mr. Olympio said that Togo was fortunate in that the Germans, between 1884 and 1918, began elementary technical schools, to include carpentry, etc.

To the President's question, Mr. Olympio said his regular speech to the UN is not yet scheduled. He has spoken once already on the occasion of the admission of Togo to the UN.

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MR 78-23 #17
By JW / DJH Date 5/3/78

[redacted]

The President said he hopes all Africans will speak with one voice and support UN actions in the Congo. Mr. Olympio pointed out the complication of many bloody tribal wars which are going on now. The solution to these problems presents a great opportunity for the UN, and the UN should not be inhibited by fears of meddling in internal affairs. The President pointed out that the UN needs an invitation to go into a country. It requires a vote of the General Assembly for the UN to send forces into a country without an invitation. Mr. Olympio said the invitation under which the UN went into the Congo is now in doubt.

The President expressed disapprobation of Lumumba. He went on to stress his belief in regional groupings within Africa, of which the Togo-Dahomey economic union is an example. Mr. Olympio said this was an agreeable fact to him since his father had been born in Dahomey.

The President expressed hope for Africa in the parallel between Africa and Latin America. When the Spanish left this region, the former colonies broke up into many small independent nations made up of Indians and Spaniards. For many years they fought each other, but this condition is lessening. The President hoped that Africa can avoid this transition period by means of regional groupings.

Mr. Olympio said the situation is further complicated by the fact that some territories speak French and some speak English. Mr. Olympio said the French grouping of nations can generally work together, Guinea being the outstanding exception. He would like to see Nigeria and Ghana, the English-speaking nations, integrated somehow with the rest. Mr. Olympio said that Togo was never a member of the French Community. By contrast, it was a trust territory. However, it can work closely with members of the French Community. The President said he would like to see national groupings in the area without outside domination.

Mr. Olympio then asked why the U.S. has one Ambassador to cover both Togo and Cameroun. These two nations are far apart and when the Prime Minister desires to send for an Ambassador, he sometimes has to wait for a long time. The President promised to look into this question, and the Secretary mentioned that Congress had been a little tight with their appropriations for Embassies. The President said there would be no harm in a few of these Ambassadors living in tents.

It would have a salutary effect if our Ambassadors would, in some of these regions, live in simple surroundings rather than luxurious surroundings. Mr. Satterthwaite added by way of explanation for the arrangement of Ambassadors the fact that Togo and Ghana were having difficulties when the Ambassadorial arrangements were made. It was not well to have an Ambassador to two countries who are having difficulties. He trusted the matter was temporary. Mr. Olympio seemed to find this highly amusing and laughed out loud. He said that Togoland is no longer having much trouble with Ghana.

The President assured Mr. Olympio that any U.S. government will be honest in its desire to listen sympathetically to the problems of Africa. He himself will not be in his current position long, but any government will be ready to contribute. He feels that aid should come through the UN since bilaterals encourage power politics and trouble.

Mr. Olympio mentioned the special fund of the UN and the President mentioned the name of Paul Hoffman who he described as one of our big men, anxious to push the special fund. The President agreed this is an important matter. Mr. Olympio said this is a great help to Togo since sometimes an African nation does not even know what it needs. As an example, when goods are unloaded in the port, the trans-shipment from freighter to barge is sometimes a difficult operation for unskilled hands. Togo needs breakwaters, housing and roads. It has no natural harbors. Roads are extremely important to Togo in order to get out their coffee, cotton and cocoa. The President asked humorously that Togo refrain from producing what the U.S. holds in excess. We produce too much cotton and coffee, our cotton running to a surplus annually of 9 million bales. Actually, our largest surpluses are in that commodity and in wheat. Mr. Olympio said that cotton is little problem since France always asks for more of it. Togo produces no wheat; corn provides their staple diet. Millet is grown in the north.

At this time Mr. Olympio presented an album of Togo stamps to the President which had been prepared for each nation who was supposed to have participated in the May Summit meetings.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

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10/3/60

SecDel/MC/62
September 23, 1960

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September 19-24, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: September 23, 1960

Time: 9:00-9:35 a.m.

Place: Waldorf-Astoria
Suite 35-A

Participants:

U.S.	Togo
The President	Sylvanus E. Olympio, Prime Minister and Chief of State
Secretary of State Herter	Paulin Freitas, Minister for Foreign Affairs
J. C. Satterthwaite	
Colonel Eisenhower	

Subject: President Olympio's Call on President Eisenhower

Distribution:

S/S
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
S/P - Mr. Smith
AF - Mr. Satterthwaite
IO - Mr. Wilcox
INR - Mr. Cumming
Amembassy YAOUNDE - Ambassador Barrows
Amembassy LOME - Mr. MacKnight

After an exchange of courtesies the President congratulated Mr. Olympio on the leadership he had displayed in West Africa. Mr. Olympio in turn praised the President for the speech he made yesterday morning at the General Assembly. He said he had discussed it with several of the other African delegates, all of whom joined him in praising it for its assurances of future American support and assistance in Africa. The President in this connection mentioned the hope he had expressed in his speech that the African states might find it possible to avoid an arms race. Nothing, he said, was less necessary than

armament

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By bc NLE Date 4/17/78

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armament when the needs of the people of Africa were so great. The President also recalled the first important speech he made after becoming President, in which he offered to place all savings which the U.S. could make from any agreement reached on disarmament into an international pool for assistance to underdeveloped countries. President Olympio replied that he was in full agreement with the desirability of limiting armaments and said that what the African countries needed most was an international agreement through the United Nations ensuring their collective security.

Inquiring about the principal needs of Togo, the President asked whether that country had enough schools. Mr. Olympio replied that while the situation with regard to elementary schools was good there was a great lack of secondary schools. His government was for this reason putting emphasis on teacher training. He remarked incidentally that Togo was better off than some of its neighboring countries because of the fact that the Germans had given such good training in handicrafts to the Togolese at the time Togo was a German colony.

In reply to the President's remark that the problem of the Congo must be solved through the United Nations, Mr. Olympio not only agreed but said he would go further. He thought that the United Nations should be given even more power and be encouraged to take positive steps to put an end to the tribal warfare now going on. Otherwise the present slaughter would reach ever greater proportions.

The President recommended to President Olympio that Togo and the other newly independent African states consider the advantages of regional groupings. He said such a regional grouping would prove not only of great assistance politically to the African countries but economically as well. As an example of the failure to do so, he mentioned the warfare that broke out between the individual countries in South America after their independence at a time when their need for peace was so great. President Olympio in reply mentioned the fact that there were already rather close ties among the English-speaking and French-speaking groups of countries. He noted however that while Togo continues very close and friendly relations with France it was not, as a former trust territory, a member of the French Community.

The President

The President in this connection said that it was his desire and intention to appoint representatives to those new countries with whom the African heads of state would wish to consult but who would avoid any appearance of superiority or desire to dominate. He pointed out that some of our new ambassadors would have to live under difficult conditions but expressed the view that just as he is a soldier who had to live in tents, his future representatives would also be expected to put up with certain hardships in some of the new African countries.

In this connection President Olympio remarked that the American Ambassador to Togo lived rather far away in Cameroun. He wondered why he had not instead appointed our Ambassador living nearby (meaning in Accra) so that he could spend more time in Togo. Secretary Herter pointed out that we had problems with our Congress in this connection. It was also explained to Mr. Olympio that at the time this arrangement was decided on Togo was having certain difficulties with its neighbors to the east (Ghana) and it was feared that the accreditation of our Ambassador in that country to Togo might have certain undesirable policy implications. President Olympio indicated he understood this situation fully. The hope was also expressed that this present arrangement would be only a temporary one.

The President again reverted to the desire of channeling assistance to the new African countries through the UN; otherwise power politics might come into play if there were only direct assistance. The United States, he said, was ready to contribute to the United Nations program and Mr. Olympio could be sure that we would not fall behind the other nations in this respect. In this connection Mr. Olympio mentioned the UN Special Fund and the fact that he had already been assured that a UN representative could be sent to Togo by the Fund to survey Togo's needs. Mr. Olympio added that he had seen Paul Hoffman who desired to be of help in this connection. The President replied that Mr. Hoffman was an outstandingly able man who must have been pleased with his (the President's) speech.

Mr. Olympio said that among the great needs of his country were a port and more roads. He was also encouraging the growing of more cotton. The President jokingly remarked that since we have a surplus of cotton in the United States he could not go along with this. Mr. Olympio laughed and said they had been encouraged by France to grow cotton.

At the conclusion of the visit Mr. Olympio presented the President with an album of Togolese stamps, following which the President was photographed with President Olympio and the two Togolese officials accompanying him.

J.C. Satterthwaite:gm
September 23, 1960

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SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

1. Congratulate Prime Minister Olympio on his country's independence April 27, 1960 (Attorney General Rogers was your personal representative on this occasion) and upon Togo's membership in the U.N.

2. Congratulate the Prime Minister on his statesmanlike and farsighted policy on Africa's future as evidenced by his moderate position on the Congo crisis and by his appeal to the U.N. yesterday to keep Africa out of the cold war.

3. Congratulate the Prime Minister on his recent agreement with neighboring Dahomey to enter into an economic union with this country, a member of the Entente states and of the Community.

4. Respond sympathetically to Togo's request for aid, indicating it is hoped that the recent visit of an ICA representative will make it possible to initiate discussions looking toward reaching agreement on an assistance program.

5. Express the wish for continued friendly relations between Togo and the United States, as evidenced by the recent agreement given by the U.S. to the appointment of Mr. Andre Akakpo, now a member of the Togo delegation to the U.N., as Togo Ambassador to this country.

6. Thank the Prime Minister for his valuable assistance in facilitating the establishment of our Consulate in Lome in April 1959. (The Consulate was elevated to Embassy status April 27, 1960, when Togo became independent.)

NLE MR Case No. 76-56

Document No. 82

~~SECRET~~

NEA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Portions x-3

September 21, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Appointment with Prime Minister
Saeb Salaam of Lebanon

Saeb Salaam, a 55-year old Sunni Moslem who became Prime Minister of Lebanon following this summer's Parliamentary elections, arrived in New York Wednesday night, September 21, to head the Lebanese delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. You will recall receiving Prime Minister Rashid Karame of Lebanon when he was here at the head of the Lebanese delegation last year. Fuad Chehab, a Maronite Christian, continues as President, so that Mr. Salaam is head of government rather than head of state.

Prime Minister Salaam was one of the leaders of the opposition during the Lebanese civil strife of 1958 and was at that time sharply critical of the United States. He is regarded in the area as sympathetic to President Nasser of the UAR. However, since becoming Prime Minister on July 28, 1960, he has assumed a friendly attitude toward the United States. He has publicly committed himself to a policy of maintaining Lebanon's independence. While at the General Assembly, he may seek to achieve prominence by assuming a role as moderator and intermediary between rival Arab personalities and factions.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (3)
STATE DEPT. LTR 10/4/72
NLE Date 1/24/77

Enclosures:

1. Suggested Voluntary Remarks.
2. Biographic Sketch.

Douglas Dillon
Acting Secretary

~~SECRET~~

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By DJH NLE DATE 1/24/77

Declassified on 5/26/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~SECRET~~

September 22, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 22, 1960 -- 5:00 PM

Others present:
- Marshal Tito
- Secretary General Leo Mates
- Foreign Office Secretary General Popovic
- U.S. Ambassador Mikovic
- Secretary Herter
- Assistant Secretary Kohler
- Mr. Akalovsky (interpreter)
- Colonel Eisenhower

Marshal Tito opened by expressing his satisfaction at having met the President. He had looked forward to this meeting ever since the war. The President reciprocated his pleasure and remarked that he had parachuted some people into Yugoslavia, but he himself had been unable to make the trip. Later on, of course, when he was Commander at SHAPE, he was not welcomed by any neutral countries since he was considered in some ways a belligerent.

The President inquired about the Yugoslav economy, and Marshal Tito said his economy is making progress. His industry is coming along and he hopes he has achieved a breakthrough in agriculture. He is hoping for a 12 to 16% increase in his industrial production this year. Progress in agriculture has come about through mechanization, improved fertilizers and the importation of superior seeds of Italian wheat and corn. Some of these seeds have been imported from the U.S.

The President mentioned our problem of holding down our surplus products of grains. It is criminal to dispose of grain by dumping it into the ocean and we try to distribute as best we can. However, distribution of wheat interferes with the markets of Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Argentina. Marshal Tito remarked it is better to have too much than too little.

The conversation then turned to casual discussion of agriculture. In answer to Marshal Tito's question, the President pointed out that we grow our barley, wheat, rye, and oats in the center of the U.S. The south concentrates on cotton and livestock. Corn is concentrated in Iowa and Nebraska. He pointed out the usefulness of corn in our economy and concentrated on the wheat problem. Our surplus here is exacerbated by the fact that wheat is not a good grain for feeding animals. Corn, barley and oats on the other hand are satisfactory for this purpose. Fortunately, in recent years dietitians have recommended a higher protein content in our meals. This means that consumption of wheat has risen by 50% in ten years since 6-1/2 pounds of grain is required to make one pound of meat. He mentioned his own problems of raising Angus beef on his own farm.

Marshal Tito noted that Yugoslavia is now exporting frozen baby beef (3-year-old beef) which the British particularly like. The President noted that the Argentines also produce baby beef fed only on forage, never grain. The high protein of the clover and alfalfa in the Argentine makes this feasible. The British doctors claim they prefer meat with less fat than is present in our prime beef. The President outlined our system of grading beef (from prime to utility) based on fat content. Marshal Tito said the Yugoslavs are making efforts to increase their livestock.

The President then pointed out some of the problems in raising pigs and cited his own efforts in this regard on his own farm. Marshal Tito pointed out the irony of fat production. Now that Yugoslavia produces sufficient fats, the consumption is going down. The President recalled that Yugoslavia was once in need of fats. There is no export market for fats any longer.

(The remainder of the meeting was monitored by General Goodpaster.)

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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case	1. Memo of Conf., DDE, Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala and others (4 pp)	9/22/60	A
	2. Memcon.(State), DDE, Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala (8 pp)	9/22/60	A
	~~3. Memcon.(State), DDE, Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana~~ 5/13/77 - JWL	~~9/22/60~~	~~A~~
78-86, #9	~~4. Briefing Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re meeting with Nkrumah~~ 4/14/78 - be	~~9/21/60~~	~~A~~
case	~~5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Tito and others, 9/22/60 (4 pp)~~ DJH 6/18/82	~~10/5/60~~	A
	6. Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re meeting with Tito (2 pp)	9/21/60	A
	7. Briefing Memorandum for DDE talk with Tito (2 pp)	undated	A
	8. Biographic Sketch of Tito (2 pp)	undated	A
	9. Memorandum, Gordon Gray to DDE re individual scientists (3 pp)	9/21/60	C
	10. Memo of Conf., DDE, Amb. MacArthur, Col. Eisenhower re Japan (2 pp)	9/20/60	A
76-56, #83	~~11. Memo of Conf., DDE, Twining, Col. Eisenhower re JCS and foreign affairs~~ 7/29/77 - LKS	~~9/19/60~~	~~A~~

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13. Memo of 76-56, #84	Conf., DDE, Lord Home, Amb. Caccia, Herter and others re UN speech, Europe, Middle East, Africa, misc. matters (4 pgs) (exempted - State - 11/2/77)	9/19/60	A
14. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Amb. McConaughy, Col Eisenhower re Korea (3 pgs)	9/14/60	A
15. Memo of 76-57, #85	Conf., DDE, Norstad, Bowie, Goodpaster, 9/12/60 re NATO (8 pgs) (exempt per NSC - 3/30/77; DOD - 11/16/76)	9/16/60	A
~~16. Memo of~~ 76-57, #86	~~Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 9/12/60, re NATO, nuclear matters~~ 5/31/77 - DJH	~~9/13/60~~	~~A~~

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September 22, 1960.

SECRETARY'S DELEGATION
TO THE
FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New York, September 19-24, 1960.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: September 22, 1960
Time: 2:40 - 3:20 p.m.
Place: Waldorf-Astoria,
Suite 35-A

Participants:

U.S.	Ghana
The President	President Kwame Nkrumah
Secretary of State Herter	Ambassador Halm
General Goodpaster	
J.C. Satterthwaite	

Subject: President Nkrumah's call on the President

Distribution:
S/S
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
S/P - Mr. Smith
AF - Mr. Satterthwaite
IO - Mr. Wilcox
U/MSC - Mr. Bell
E - Mr. Martin
Amembassy ACCRA - Amb. Flake
USUN - Ambassador Wadsworth

After an exchange of amenities in which the President expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. Nkrumah again, Mr. Nkrumah thanked the President for all the assistance he had given Ghana toward the realization of the Volta project. However, he added, there were still difficulties involving the question of rates. All could be solved, he thought, with an additional loan of ten million pounds and he requested the President's assistance. After Secretary Herter explained some of the difficulties the President said that

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we do indeed wish to work this out, adding that he has known of no country where there has been a continued excess of power.

The conversation turned to the Congo with the President requesting Mr. Nkrumah's views on the crisis prevailing there. Mr. Nkrumah said that in his view the problems of the Congo were not insoluble. They must however be worked out through the UN. If the UN fails, all small nations are finished.

To this the President remarked that our whole policy is to work through the UN as he explained in his speech this morning. In his speech he had been careful not to place the problem on what he described as a bi-polar basis. On the contrary, our policy is to solve problems through the UN even when we ourselves would prefer them worked out in another way.

The President spoke highly of Secretary General Hammarskjold and praised him for his great patience, a virtue of which he said he did not have an abundance. Mr. Nkrumah said he held Hammarskjold in equally high esteem and noted that he has twice visited Accra.

At this point Secretary Herter remarked to Mr. Nkrumah that he thought the latter could do a great deal with Guinea which is tending to get off the road. The President supported this suggestion strongly. Mr. Nkrumah did not reply in detail except to remark that he had this very much in mind.

As the conversation turned to Mr. Khrushchev Mr. Nkrumah remarked that an appointment had been fixed for him to call on Khrushchev yesterday at 5:00 p.m. He had however not accepted this appointment (in fact he did not arrive at Idlewild until 7:15 p.m. yesterday) as he wished to call on President Eisenhower first.

The President then reminisced most interestingly of his experiences as Supreme Commander during the war in which he had serving under him such varied forces as the British, the French and the underground Belgian and Netherlands forces. From this he learned that peoples differing widely from each other could get along together and he wished that everyone could have a similar experience. As he was arriving at the UN building this morning the crowds shouted, "Give 'em hell, Ike, give 'em hell."

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But what do we gain by giving them hell, he asked? Rather each country is really dependent on every other.

At this point Secretary Herter remarked that the Soviet Delegation was requesting the General Committee to inscribe an item on the General Assembly agenda entitled "Situation in the Congo". The Secretary explained that we were opposed to inscribing this item for the reason that this problem had just been thoroughly discussed at the special session of the GA, that it was one which in any event should first be taken up through the Security Council if there was need for it to be discussed further, and that only then should it again be referred to the GA.

The conversation reverted to the President's speech this morning, with the President remarking that he was most enthusiastic of all over his fifth point recommending UN aid for education in Africa. He noted the need for furnishing teachers and schools for use in Africa as well as for sending African students abroad to study.

Referring again to the question of the UN, the President said he would be interested in the tune which the Soviet Delegation adopts at this Assembly. The U.S. Delegation has but one aim - to press forward with all other delegations.

As the conversation drew to a close Mr. Hagerty came in with the Ghanaian Press Officer to receive guidance on what they should say to the press. After this was received Mr. Nkrumah spoke briefly of the situation between the Mali Federation and Senegal, explaining the steps he had taken not only with the leaders of these two countries but with Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast to ensure a peaceful solution.

At the conclusion of the interview, the President accompanied Mr. Nkrumah to the elevator in order that photographs might be taken by the numerous photographers awaiting them there.

JCSatterthwaite:gm:mgw
9/22/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

6

September 21, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Your Appointment with President Nkrumah of Ghana

You have agreed to receive Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of the Republic of Ghana, tomorrow, Thursday, September 22, at your suite at the Waldorf Astoria in New York. I understand, President Nkrumah, who is also staying at the Waldorf, will be notified of the exact time of the appointment following his arrival in New York at 6:00 p.m. this evening.

President Nkrumah speaks English.

Secretary Herter and Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Satterthwaite will attend the meeting.

President Nkrumah has given no specific reason for seeking an appointment other than a desire to "have a talk with President Eisenhower." We anticipate he will focus his attention on Ghana's policy in the Congo and a plea for greater United States assistance to African Nations.

Congo

On the Congo question, President Nkrumah may restate his position that Lumumba himself is of no importance but that Ghana supports the legitimate Congo government as determined by Parliamentary majority and regardless of who heads the government.

You may wish to express satisfaction with the most recent pronouncements of President Nkrumah that the United Nations could solve the Congo situation.

We understand the Kasavubu-Mobutu Government has asked the Ghanaian element of the United Nations to leave the Congo. You may wish to remind President Nkrumah that it would be unfortunate if such a request were entertained bilaterally since it would destroy the United Nations principle of collective action. We would hope Ghana would refer any such friction to the Secretary General of the United Nations and follow the instructions of the Secretary General.

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Authority MR78-86 #9
By bc NLE Date 4/17/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VOLTA PROJECT

President Nkrumah may specifically request United States Government intercession with Kaiser Industries, the spokesman for the Valco aluminum consortium, to accept Ghana's power rate proposals for the Volta Hydroelectric Project. The fate of the Volta River Project hinges on negotiations between Valco, the Government of Ghana and the IBRD, now in progress in New York and Washington, because USG and IBRD financing is contingent upon a power rate agreement. The IBRD confides the Valco offer is "disappointingly low". We are, of course, concerned that should current negotiations with Valco break down Ghana may turn to the USSR for assistance.

You may wish to reassure President Nkrumah that the United States Government has demonstrated its support of this project by offering loans of $30 million on favorable terms. While we do not wish to become directly involved in negotiations we are following the discussions closely and will use our good offices in every way possible to assure the success of the negotiations so the construction work may proceed.

GHANA'S CLOSER ASSOCIATION WITH THE SOVIET BLOC

Soviet IL-18s in Ghana in connection with the airlift of troops to the Congo, sale of such planes to Ghana, agreements in the fields of trade, technical assistance, education, cultural exchanges, air transport, labor union activity and ideological training of the Convention Peoples Party (CPP) Youth Groups, numerous visits of high-ranking Ghanaian officials to the Soviet Union, and the opening of a Red Chinese Embassy in Accra have in the past few months highlighted the fact that international Communism is a living presence on the Ghanaian scene. Following standard communist practice the Soviet Bloc is now working at an increasing rate toward expulsion of Western influence by: (1) goading anti-Western trends; (2) highlighting affinities between Ghana and the Communist world; and (3) offering economic opportunities and cultural exchanges with no ostensible strings attached. When the groundwork has been laid the USSR will: (1) foment internal disorder; (2) stimulate outside pressures to weaken the Government"s position throughout Africa; and (3) Complicate economic problems. The use of individual Ghanaians and groups

favorable

favorable to the Communist cause would become vigorous and more overt.

You may wish to cite the dangers of further involvement with the Soviet Bloc and urge President Nkrumah to minimize relations with the Soviet Bloc in the self-interest of Ghana.

Douglas Dillon
ACTING SECRETARY

Enclosure:

Biographic sketch.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Kwame Nkrumah is the President and Minister of Defense and External Affairs of Ghana. Since 1948, he has been the leader of his country's struggle for independence and the symbol of all of its nationalistic political aspirations. As the life chairman of Ghana's dominant political party, the Convention People's Party (CPP), Nkrumah has used his immense popularity and personal magnetism to attain the great political power he has today. Although influenced by Communism in his student days and a self-described "Marxian Socialist and undenominational Christian," Nkrumah has accepted the institutional framework of parliamentary democracy and has adopted an essentially pragmatic approach to political problems.

Nkrumah was born in 1909 in a remote Gold Coast village, the son of a goldsmith. He attended Roman Catholic mission schools and the famous Achimota College. Aided by an uncle, Nkrumah came to the United States and studied at Lincoln University, a Negro institution in Pennsylvania, where he received a B.A. in 1939. He received a B.D. degree at Lincoln Theological Seminary and continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degrees M.A. and M.Sc. In 1945, Nkrumah went to England and enrolled in the London School of Economics.

He became Prime Minister of the Gold Coast in 1952, and he kept that post after Ghana was declared independent in March 1957. He visited the United States in 1959. On July 1, 1960 Nkrumah assumed the title of President when Ghana became a republic within the British Commonwealth.

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~~SECRET~~

Sept 22

October 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
(Tito et al)

As I joined the meeting, President Tito was saying that the Yugoslav people are using more meats and oils in their diet. The President commented that he makes use of corn oil in his diet, since it has no cholesterol.

The President asked President Tito if hospitalization is improving in Yugoslavia, particularly inthe rural areas. Tito said there are a great many more hospitals. Progress is also being made with respect to schools and roads. He said two main roads have now been built the length of Yugoslavia, and the country is ready for, and needs, more tourists. The President said that the United States needs tourists also. Our people are now spending abroad many more dollars than are spent here on tourism. He noted that a great many visitors are coming to the United States from Latin America these days.

The President said he had seen reports in the newspapers that Tito is trying to exercise a mediating role between East and West. He said he hopes Tito succeeds in this, referring also to an old saying that we hope a man who is neutral is neutral on our side. The President said the economic cost of maintaining armaments is tremendous, without regard to the psychological strain and anxiety they now create. He thought that if all nations could reduce their armaments to the point where they serve to maintain order within the country, this would be a great step forward. In those circumstances this country could be much more helpful to other nations, even if only a third of the savings were devoted to assistance programs. Tito said he thought that, if it is possible to work out complete agreement at once, the nations should achieve partial reductions, devoting the savings to the underdeveloped areas. The President agreed with this. Tito

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went on to say that there should be sums earmarked before the reductions are made so that it will be known in advance what use would be made of the savings. The President said he agreed and was confident the United States would be glad to participate in such a program to help those who have the need. Mr. Herter recalled that the President had in fact proposed such a scheme in 1953.

The President said that it sometimes seems we will never learn from history. He commented that human nature is of all things the most constant, but the most unpredictable and dangerous. President Tito said that the world of today should not take its measure from the past. Technology has made the present-day world much more dangerous than in the past. The President said he could only agree when many nations had the capability of destroying the whole northern hemisphere by their own action. He said we do not claim we are perfect in our ideas. But we are quite ready to deal with anyone who shows a readiness to be reasonable, conciliatory and sincere. President Tito said he understands the U. S. position and the situation existing with respect to the USSR. Somewhere and sometime, however, he thought it will be necessary to overcome these obstacles. He added that the sooner the USSR and the US recommence their conversations, the better. The greatest responsibility on the part of any of the nations is that the big powers come together as soon as possible.

The President said he agreed with this but thought only the convocation of the nations would be able to get the matter off dead center. World opinion would demand this. He noted that he had not recited all of the efforts we have made to achieve some progress. However, he thought if all the countries hunger for peace, it will prevail. He added that, so far as the Unied States is concerned, any measure that we can agree upon and have confidence in, through inspection, in the international sphere he is ready to adopt. He commented that he is getting on in years, and that the shadows are lengthening, but that he would like to see provision made so that his grandchildren might live in peace. President Tito commented that the outlook for them is dependent on the wisdom of those living at present. The President agreed and said that this is one reason why he is always ready to try to see the other fellow's point of view. Referring to the President's comment about mediation, Tito said that other countries as well want to calm the tensions that now exist. The President agreed with this observation, referring to Lebanon. The Prime Minister had just visited him, and had said that his country was small in its population and in its industry. The President had replied that even small nations could be the equal of the large ones in the spirit they exhibit and in their ideas. The basic problem today is lack of confidence among the nations, and it is for this reason that inspection is needed.

Foreign Minister Popovic commented that the Yugoslavs do not want to be called neutral if the term means that they are passive. The President observed that there can be no neutrals when the question is one of moral values, or right and wrong. President Tito asked the President whether he expects any positive results from the session of the General Assembly, and the President said he did not see how such could occur, but thought that it might be possible to get some better starting point. With the spotlight on all the countries, each will feel the necessity to do more than be evasive. He did not look for any dramatic or sudden agreements but repeated he hoped it would be possible to get something started. He added that we must not be pessimistic or lose the desire to work out agreements.

The President asked Tito if he had decided how long he would stay in the United States. Tito said he could stay only a very short time. The President commented that he would be returning to New York on the 26th. Tito said he had talked to Khrushchev in the lobby of the United Nations earlier in the day, and would see him again. He added that it had been a long time since he had talked with Khrushchev. The President said he had met all the European leaders at the time of World War II except Tito and Franco, and was happy to have the chance of meeting President Tito. Tito commented that the United States is not alone in its bad relations with some members of the Communist bloc. He said the Chinese hate the Yugoslavs more than they hate the United States. The President commented that the Chinese constitute a difficult problem for the whole world, with 600 million people still expanding very rapidly. Tito said he thought it would be a good idea to have the Chinese in the United Nations, because they do amount to 600 million, they are arming rapidly and may have atomic weapons at the present time or soon. President Eisenhower commented that the hatred for the Chinese Communist Government is very intense in the United States, adding that any political leader in the United States who tried to bring the Chinese Communists into the UN would be rejected. The reasons are many, including their invasion of South Korea, their holding and torturing our prisoners, and the pressure they are exerting on Southeast Asia. All these combine to develop in our people a deep psychological feeling. He added that our people are much less hostile toward the USSR. The real problem is what to do about the Chinese. The President recalled that when he met with Khrushchev the latter asked him if there would be any point in discussing the problem of China, and the President told him that their views would be so much in opposition that no purpose would be served. He recalled that Khrushchev went out to China and made a very conciliatory talk regarding relations with the West.

The President asked what the population of Yugoslavia is at the present time, and Tito said it is about eighteen and one-half million. He said the population was sixteen million just after the war, adding that Yugoslavia lost 1.7 million during the war. The President concluded by saying that he wished prosperity for the Yugoslavs, progress and the best of everything. He added that our people, even though they oppose some elements of the Yugoslav system of government, want to see the people of Yugoslavia progress. Tito stated that he wished to express the best wishes toward the United States. He said the people of Yugoslavia are very friendly toward the American people and will never forget the help given during and after the war. He said such an attitude provides a sound and durable basis for the relations between the two nations. He said he hoped the President would sometime come to Yugoslavia. He would like to see him at Brioni. The President indicated he would like to take up this suggestion.

G

A. J. Goodpaster

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION
FROM JAMES C. HAGERTY
SEPTEMBER 20, 1960

At 9:15 the President met in his office with the following members of the Conference of Major National Jewish Organizations. I was in attendance.

Mr. Label Katz
Chairman of the Conference and
President of B'nai B'rith
New Orleans, Louisiana

Rabbi Irving Miller
President
American Zionist Council
Newark, New Jersey

Rabbi Joachim Prinz
President
American-Jewish Congress
Newark, New Jersey

Mr. Moses Feuerstein
President
Union of Orthodox Congregations of America
Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Maurice Bisgyer
Executive Vice President
B'nai B'rith

The President opened the discussion by saying that he was presently working on his speech that he would deliver to the United Nations on Thursday morning, and that the major problem was determining the tone -- how to be firm yet at the same time conciliatory. He said it would be very easy, of course, to just assail the "so and so's", but that that would not follow his major purpose which was to continue the work for peace in the world.

Mr. Katz opened the discussions for the Jewish representatives by extending to the President, on behalf of all, the best wishes of the Jewish people of the country to the President for the New Year. He said that the group deeply appreciated the opportunity to discuss with the President the upcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. He then outlined the following points that they would like to discuss:

1. The concern in the Jewish Community in the United States that Nasser is visiting the United States at this time. He said that they appeared today in a constructive role and in support of the President's peaceful objective. He said that his organizations were doing everything they could to persuade more zealous members of their groups against anti-Nasser demonstrations in the City of New York, and that they were telling their people that the only intelligent way to proceed was through peaceful means by continuing peaceful negotiations.

2. The Jewish Community feels that Nasser's conduct has been impossible to date and has great concern over his continual blocking of Jewish shipping through the Suez Canal.

3. The Jewish Community realizes that traditionally the President has played a constructive and continuing role for peace in the world.

4. The Jewish Community would like to suggest to the President that in any personal contact he might have with Nasser, the President would urge the importance to Nasser of the reduction of tensions in the Mid East area.

5. The Jewish Community is concerned about a seat on the Security Council for the UAR.

The President responded that from time to time Nasser had expressed a hope that he could visit the United States, and particularly Washington. The President has never encouraged this, but he added that he did think that Nasser seemed to be showing a more mature outlook on the international situation, and the situation in his area, and also seemed to be showing an indication that he did not think it was profitable for himself and his country to continue to play closely with the Soviets. The President said that if Nasser suggests that he would like to see him, the President thought it would be useful to see Nasser. One of the reasons it would be useful would be that the President would take the occasion to point out many things that the people of the United States did not like. These, according to the President, included the following:

(a) Nasser's continued use of Soviet aid, particularly on the military side.

(b) His constant attack on Israel in speeches in the Arab world. These speeches are certainly inflammatory and are made largely to sway crowd reaction.

The President said that in talking with Ben-Gurion they both agreed that in the long run Israel's future lies in becoming a completely industrial nation which would produce the goods that the Mid East actually needs. He and Ben-Gurion had agreed at the time of the meeting that ways must be found to expand Jewish commerce in the area and defeat the Arab antagonism toward the Jews. It was also agreed by both, the President said, that Arab progress in the area can really be helped if some rapprochement can be found between the Jews and Arabs. The President said that if he did see Nasser, he was sure he would not get any definite promises at this time but that he would want to give him some "plain language" talk. The President said that the questions he would like to put to Nasser were:

> Does Nasser want to be a big man only in the Arab world and keep attacking the Jews to maintain his position, or does he actually want to work to advance the welfare of his people to ease tensions in the area and to bring economic development and improvements to the whole area?

The President said he understood that Nasser talks English well and that, therefore, if he saw him, he would have a chance to find out what Nasser has on his mind.

The President warned that the outbreak of war anyplace in the world, particularly in the Mid East, would be most disastrous to the world and would ultimately, in his opinion, lead to world conflict. He said that there is no doubt that the Israeli Army could "take care" of the Arab Armed Forces and that consequently should warfare break out, the Arabs would soon yell for help and would probably receive Soviet assistance. If this happens, the United States and the free world would be brought into the conflict and the seeds of worldwide conflict would be immediately planted.

The President said that he did not intend to have Nasser down to Washington to the White House but that if he did see him, he might do so in New York on the 26th. He said he would not see Nasser on the 22nd -- that he was well aware that the observance of the Jewish New Year would be on, and that this would be a wrong time to see Nasser.

As far as Khrushchev's visit to the United Nations is concerned, the President said that he believes that the Russian merely wanted to stage a propaganda show and that actually, he was puzzled as to his basic intent. He also added that the United States, which has the obligation for the security of the visitors, must make sure that delegations can go back and forth to the United Nations with security. He said that we must not demean ourselves as a nation and allow hotheads to put on demonstrations in the City of New York during the General Session.

The President also told the group that there was a good possibility that Prime Minister Macmillan would appear at the General Assembly during the end of the meeting and that he hoped also that Menzies of Australia could also be present.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Rabbi Miller said that the group applauded the President for what he was trying to do. He raised the question of the UAR seat on the Security Council, and I outlined the fact that this was an Afro-Asian bloc seat, that there was no contest for this seat, and that as early as last year when Tunisia was seated, the Afro-Asian bloc had said it was their intention to have the UAR as the next member from the bloc to the Security Council.

Rabbi Miller and Rabbi Prinz expressed the hope that there would be opposition to the UAR for this seat, and Rabbi Miller added that as a suggestion, the President, if he so desired, could point out to Nasser that Nasser always has insisted that a state of belligerency has always existed between the UAR and Israel and that it would be inconsistent to appoint to the Security Council (whose primary purpose is to maintain peace) a nation that has a state of belligerency against another.

The President told the group that he thought this was a good point, and that he did see an inconsistency in such a situation. He said that he intended to talk to Mr. Herter in New York later in the day on the points made by the group and that the "state of belligerency" suggestion would be one of them.

The meeting concluded with all members of the group thanking the President again for his thoughtfulness in inviting them down to his office and talking with them in confidence.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President suggested that the group might say that they had expressed their deep concern to the President and their great interest in the promotion of peace in the world. He said that they could also say that they had suggested there should be improvements between Israel and the Arab world.

Photographs were then taken, and the meeting concluded. It lasted for an hour.

James C. Hagerty

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~~SECRET~~

September 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 19, 1960 -- 11:10 AM

Others present: General Twining
Colonel Eisenhower

Following the 9:45 AM meeting with the President, I had pointed out to General Twining the concern of the President that the JCS recommendations pertaining to foreign affairs be channeled to him through State. He recognizes that JCS recommendations of a strictly military nature can come directly to him. General Twining said that the JCS normally worked very closely with State. In the case of the memorandum sent to the President this week end, this procedure had been adopted due to the very close time element. The JCS had not been brought in on the speech until late in the week. The President was satisfied with this explanation.

* * *

General Twining then reported that the strategic targeting (integrated operation plan) being conducted at Omaha under General Power is going well. An Army general is serving as liaison officer to this group and is reporting that everyone is doing his best. The President said he is delighted to receive this report and will write the three Service Chiefs his pleasure at this good news. General Twining assured the President it was not necessary to include the Marine Corps.

* * *

General Twining then reported that this week the communications people involved in the Defense Communications Agency are coming in to confer and make an effort to tie in their communications plans. Generally speaking, communications are working well although a little trouble had occurred in the Congo recently.

* * *

The President then brought up a review which he had read of a book by General Medaris. This book had contained many critical remarks toward the President, toward Dr. York, and toward the Department of

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By D Wilson NLE Date 8/5/77

Defense policies which have prevented the Army from moving ahead toward putting a base on the moon by 1971. The one item with which the President agreed in the entire review was his advocacy of the single Chief of Staff. The President asked about the legal aspects of a retired officer writing such highly critical books. He called attention to cases of General Mosely and General Hagood, in which his recollection served him that these officers had been informed that they would be fired from their retired status if they failed to tone down the virulence of their attacks on the government. He requested General Twining to obtain the opinion of the Secretary of Defense on the privileges, duties, and obligations of retired officers and send the results to the Attorney General to ascertain whether action can be taken. On various occasions he had asked Defense Secretaries Wilson and McElroy to find a case for firing somebody for such unsoldierly conduct. However, these two officials had never found the opportunity.

General Twining agreed with it wholeheartedly and said he would talk to Secretary Gates about the matter.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

September 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 19, 1960 -- 9:45 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Colonel Eisenhower

Part time: General Twining
Mr. Bohlen
Mr. Gerard Smith
Dr. Moos

After the departure of Lord Home, Ambassador Caccia, Ambassador Whitney, and Assistant Secretary Kohler, the Secretary of State remained with the President. The President mentioned the problem of Golda Meir's request to see him while she is here. Mr. Herter recommended against seeing Mrs. Meir on the basis that problems will be complicated enough by seeing Heads of Government and Heads of State. If the President attempts to see Foreign Ministers, his problems will be insurmountable. The President, accordingly, instructed Mr. Stephens, who had just entered, to cancel the appointment for Mrs. Meir and to assure maximum publicity for the interviews he had with other Jewish groups. Mr. Herter suggested that the President, if and when he goes to the UN to visit Macmillan, could visit with some other chiefs of delegation and thus avoid embarrassment of bringing them to Washington. King Hussein was cited as an example.

In answer to the President's question as to the length of Khrushchev's stay in the U.S., Mr. Herter said that they were all at the beck and call of Khrushchev. Their schedule, therefore, is unknown. He pointed out a complication arising from the fact that the old General Assembly meeting is winding up at about the same time a new one will be starting. We hope to get the old one out before the new one comes in.

The President said he still thinks he was correct when he advocated establishing the UN in some country other than the U.S. Mr. Herter said that a Rockefeller gift made this possible. The President said he would give it back. The only virtue that he can see of having the UN in New York is that by being so located it does not unduly exacerbate the balance of payments problem in the light of the amount of money we pour into it.

At this time the group was joined by Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Gerard Smith, and Dr. Moos. Dr. Moos pointed out that the speech had now been

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NSC letter 9/26/83
NLE DATE 1/17/84

reduced to 23 pages. In answer to the President's question regarding the views of the JCS, Mr. Smith said that he had received the gist of the JCS comments on Friday, had talked it over, and had straightened out most of their objections.

At this time the President instructed me to remind him to insist on procedures in which JCS recommendations on international affairs go through the Secretary of Defense to the Department of State and are channeled by them to the President. He recognizes the JCS are separate from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for military matters. On international matters their views should come to him through State. Mr. Herter assured the President again that the comments of the JCS had been addressed to the first draft of the speech and had subsequently been ironed out. At this time the President sent for General Twining to join the group.

[redacted]

* * *

The President then expressed concern over the virtue of the ground inspection portion of the speech. He understood that the idea includes voluntary employment of other nations' representatives to prove that any given nation is not preparing for war. This could be done by showing that cities are not being evacuated, that governmental leaders are remaining in their offices, and the like. The President feels that such measures would apply primarily to a 1942 war. He quoted the expression "the nakedness of the battlefield" and said it would be impossible for observers of this kind to detect the real status of alert posture. He pointed out that our bombers remain always on a 15-minute alert. Mr. Smith pointed out the voluntary nature of this procedure as an advantage to a country to prove its non-alert status. He felt there is nothing to lose by such a proposal. He pointed out further that a strong effort is being made to find something new regarding mutual inspection in accordance with the President's promise made in Paris.

The President suggested an approach which emphasized that in 1955 the Soviet Premier had proposed ground observers. The President had proposed open skies. This had been done on a bilateral basis. The President now proposes that both methods be adopted by the UN so that each nation can prove its peaceful intent and receive assurances of the peaceful intent of the other.

Mr. Smith expressed the view that the aerial inspection idea is now obsolete. It will indicate little regarding war preparations. He quoted Mr. Bohlen agreeing with him; however, Mr. Bohlen said that the issue was a political one rather than a technical one. He felt the President should say it is now feasible technically to detect preparations for war. The question is whether nations will permit it.

Secretary Herter then suggested mentioning the fliers of the RB-47 crew still held in the USSR. The President seemed to agree, and the meeting closed.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

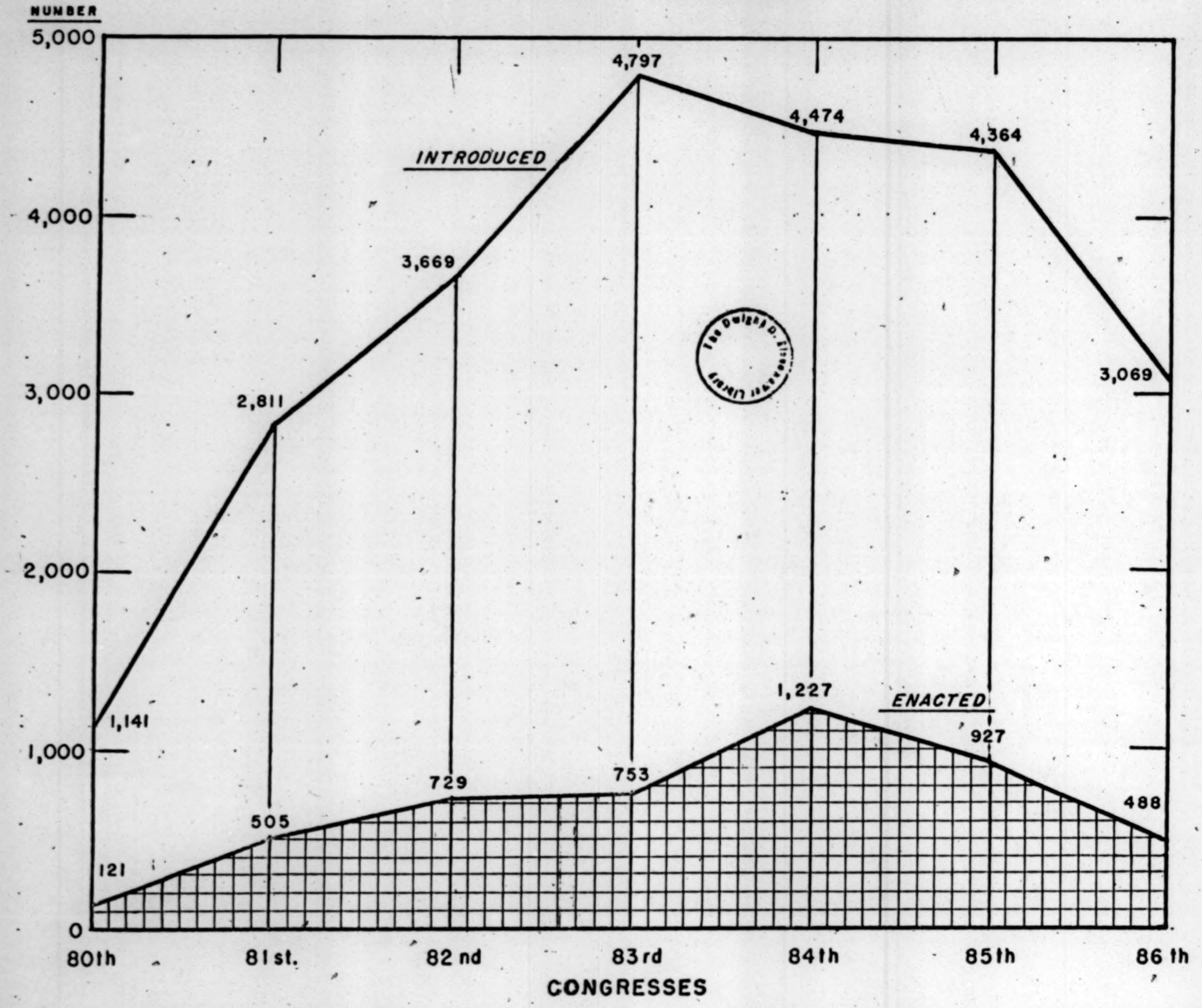
I think the President might be interested and encouraged to see this illustration that the private bill situation is coming back under control.

Robert Gray

D

PRIVATE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY BILLS INTRODUCED AND ENACTED

80 TH – 86 TH CONGRESSES



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

This morning from 10:20 to 10:47 the President met with Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa. The Senator, a Member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had just returned from the Bogota Conference and had spent two days en route in Panama.

He told the President conditions in South America are far from good. He thinks the "economic and social hierarchy" remain stubbornly unwilling to permit the masses of people to be educated or to advance their economic and social status. While he thinks there is an apprehension growing in some of the ruling groups, they are not moving sufficiently fast to correct what amounts to a severe caste system. In his opinion, the Communists are skillfully taking advantage of this and, as he sees it, there is rapidly developing a very serious situation for the United States in Central and South America.

At Bogota, Hickenlooper said he noted one encouraging sign -- more South American leaders recognize they cannot rely entirely on U.S. finances, and must take more vigorous steps to help themselves economically. A few of these leaders also demonstrated to him an awareness of the need for social as well as economic reform.

The Senator's chief concern at the moment, however, was Panama. He said our Embassy people are alarmed (he also used the word "frightened") about the violence of scheduled anti-U.S. demonstrations on Panama's Independence Day, November third. He said Communists are openly organizing these demonstrations in the hope some people will be killed, and that "martyrs" will thereby be produced to create a United Nations issue for the United States. He said the incoming President of Panama will not call out the National Guard to maintain order. Also, as he sees it, the key emotional issue is the question of Panama's flag. He recommended that we arrange to fly Panama's flag along with our own in the Canal Zone, and that we do it when the new Panamanian Administration takes office. This timing, he thinks, would put us in a position in Panama where we would not seem to be reacting to threats or pressures from the outgoing Panamanian Administration. Further, by flying Panama's flag he is convinced we would remove the issue on which anti-U.S. forces have been able to whip up an emotional frenzy.

The President told Hickenlooper he has been in close and constant touch with the situation in Panama. He repeated his own view that residual sovereignty does rest in Panama, and that it is silly to permit an outburst over the flag question. Emphasizing the confidential nature of information, he said we plan to fly Panama's flag; and that we plan to inform the Panamanian President of our decision a couple of hours before he makes his inaugural speech.

The President promised to let the Senator know, as the Panama inauguration approaches, whether this plan is then working out as presently contemplated.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Goodpaster
Mr. Morgan
General Persons

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~~TOP SECRET~~

September 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 12, 1960

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone first showed the President a proposed statement by the President for the General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Geneva which Mr. McCone will be attending as head of the U. S. delegation. With two minor changes the President approved the message. Mr. McCone commented that the International Agency is still not as strong as we have wished. However, if it were lost, it would have to be recreated since it fills an essential function.

The President next turned to the suggestion of interallied cooperation with respect to atomic weapons, which he had discussed with General Norstad and Mr. Bowie earlier in the day. Both of these individuals had taken a very strong stand, with which the President fully agreed, for collective security, including the collective handling of atomic weapons. We are gravely hampered by the fact that we have collaboration in atomic weapons matters only with the UK at the present time, and are in fact barred from cooperating with the others. He thought it is clear that we must carry out cooperation of political significance with the others if we wish the alliance to be healthy, and in fact to endure. He thought there is need for immediate work on the part of the Administration to attain an agreed understanding of what type of action is needed, to develop in detail exactly what offer we should make to our allies, and to determine provisions which would make it impossible for any of our allies which might "go bad" to make wrongful use of these weapons.

He said that if the President had in the field of nuclear affairs the same authority the Commander in Chief has in other security affairs, the problem could be readily resolved. The difficulty

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By MBH/DJH Date 5/31/77

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arises in that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, established to deal with the nuclear problems of fifteen years ago, wants to keep nuclear science as a special preserve.

The President said that General Norstad and Mr. Bowie had proposed that our Government should put de Gaulle on notice that the arrangements will not be bilateral. We then come to the question of how to make a sensible arrangement with the JCAE. General Norstad had told him that Senator Anderson was encouraging with respect to the idea of a multilateral arrangement, while completely negative on the proposal for bilateral arrangements. The President thought we should try to develop a reasonable program relating to our primary area of concern -- NATO -- which we could place before the Congress. He added that General Norstad had taken the view that the U. S. would always have a veto on NATO actions affecting these weapons through its membership in the North Atlantic Council. Mr. Bowie had commented that, as a practical matter, the North Atlantic Council could not do anything with which the U. S. was in disagreement, but felt that, for psychological reasons, we should not stress this. The problem, in the President's mind, resolves itself into three questions: What can we say to de Gaulle? What can we say publicly? What should we present to the Congress?

Mr. McCone said that he is not sanguine on the possibility of correcting the unsoundness of the Atomic Energy Act by breaking up the JCAE. It is now too deeply entrenched. He strongly agreed that we would not be able to have vitality on the part of our European partners as long as we refuse to give them weapons. He thought that if we could conceive of a well-safeguarded joint scheme, the Joint Committee would accept it. He felt sure that they would not agree to bilateral arrangements between the U.S. and selected allies. The President said he agreed with Mr. McCone's assessment, and added that he would not want such arrangements either.

The President then mentioned a proposal of Mr. Bowie that, in order to get a more effective functional set-up within NATO, there might be a steering committee consisting of the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, and one floating member. While NATO as fifteen representatives could not decide on atomic questions, perhaps these six could act effectively. In addition, he observed, a proposal for such a steering committee might do a good deal to meet General de Gaulle's point of view. Mr. McCone asked whether the steering committee would be concerned with matters outside the NATO area, or within it also. The President said its primary function would be with respect to the outside world, on the basis of what influence and effect the countries represented actually had in the outside world. It would not be completely restricted to this, however, since it might, for example, deal with atomic questions.

Mr. McCone next referred to an idea which he had advanced some months ago that we might produce U-235 and sell it to France. We are producing now substantially in excess of our needs. We could sell de Gaulle what he needs at profit to ourselves and at the same time save him up to a billion dollars in plant expenses. To do this would require a change in the law, but he thought the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy would support such a change. The President asked whether Mr. McCone would then recommend that we sell material to any of our other allies. Mr. McCone said he would not, that the French were further ahead than any others. He said he would like to see the multilateral arrangement made, and merely suggested this idea as a means of making the multilateral solution more palatable to de Gaulle. The President said he understood that Mr. McCone's proposal was to sell the U-235 to de Gaulle at less than the current world price (which exceeds production cost) but at something well above the added costs of producing this material. Mr. McCone said this is correct, commenting that the cost to the French of producing this will be in the order of ten times what it costs us. Mr. McCone recalled that he had discussed this matter briefly with General de Gaulle about a year ago. The President asked again as to whether Germany and Italy would want this material. Mr. McCone said the Germans would be prohibited from receiving it by the Brussels Pact, but acknowledged that more of a problem would have to be anticipated with Italy.

The President said he liked the idea of making our European allies much more independent of us in providing for their security than they are at the present time. This would have to be done under collective arrangements, however, and he did not see how these arrangements could be combined with bilateral sale of U-235 to de Gaulle. The President added that if he makes a proposal for a multilateral arrangement to de Gaulle -- subject to obtaining Congressional approval -- and General de Gaulle turns it down, then we will be worse off than we were before in terms of getting favorable Congressional action. He wondered whether we could make a statement that, for any country which wanted fissionable material outside of the NATO stockpile arrangements, we would agree providing there was agreement on limitations of use. After brief further discussion he said he would think about this phase of the problem himself.

As the meeting ended, Mr. McCone said that the AEC is receiving early budgetary proposals relating to FY-1962 from Defense, and that Defense is taking the stand that the President has approved this program -- which would increase funding for weapons production by about $112 million over the current year's figures. I told the President there seemed to be misunderstanding in some quarters in Defense on this matter, although I was sure Mr. Gates and Mr. Loper correctly understood it. I showed the President a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense that I proposed to send in order to make the matter crystal clear -- that the President had approved composition of the new production, but left the total level of the program for determination through the normal budgetary process. The President read this memo and indicated his approval.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA
Staff Secretary

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 9/12/60, re speech at UN (4 pp)	9/14/60	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-56, #87	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Dulles papers, Mexico, UN, Khrushchev, 9/7/60~~ 12/15/78-be	~~9/9/60~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-56, #88	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 9/6/60, re Kennedy campaign and international matters~~ 12/15/78-be	~~9/7/60~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memo of~~ 77-70, #8	~~Conversation, Areeda with DDE, re Poland~~ 1/11/78-be	~~9/3/60~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memorandum re Argentina~~ 77-70, #9	3/23/77-DJH	~~9/1/60~~	~~A~~
~~6. Memo of~~ 77-70, #10	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Brucker, Merchant, Roderick, Persons, Eisenhower re Panama~~ 3/23/77-DJH	~~9/1/60~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Box 53
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at the front of this folder

[redacted]

September 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 7, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter first told the President, in response to a question the President had apparently sent to him earlier, that the records of conversation made by John Foster Dulles of his meetings with the President have already been sent to Abilene. With regard to the question of access, this material is included in the material on which control is exercised by a committee designated by Mr. Dulles before his death. The President said he understood that there would never be any question but that he had access to this material at any time. Mr. Herter said that this understanding was correct.

Mr. Herter reported that the Mexicans have indicated to our Ambassador in Mexico City that they are very keen on the prospect of the President's making a final visit to Mexico. They think Del Rio would be fine as a place. It would have a connection with the Dos Amigos (Amistad?) Dam. There was some reservation over accepting Tia Juana as the place for the meeting. The Mexicans do not like the idea largely because of the recent controversy over narcotics.

Mr. Herter pointed out that if the meeting is held within Mexico then our President will be spared the necessity of selecting the people to be invited (since this will be the responsibility of Lopez Mateos). The President said Mr. Herter might advise the Mexicans that the President is looking at the possibility to see if it can be arranged. He would like to do this to show some courtesy to the President of Mexico, and knew the gesture would be well received by Americans of Mexican ancestry in California and Texas.

Mr. Herter next showed the President a telegram from General Norstad asking authority to inform Adenauer, Stikker and Spaak of the President's expression of views on NATO as set forth in

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[redacted]

the President's recent letter to General de Gaulle. Mr. Herter said he would recommend Norstad's being authorized to present these as the views of the President, without identifying them with the letter to General de Gaulle. The President approved this.

The President said he has been giving further consideration to the question of his going up to the UN to open the session. Mr. Herter noted that the last information we have received is that Khrushchev will be at the UN meeting from the outset. The President said he has had a strong desire not to be there when Khrushchev is there. Mr. Herter commented that, even if the President were not there initially, depending on how Khrushchev behaves and what success he is having, it might be necessary for the President to go up later to straighten out the situation.

Mr. Herter said that providing protection to Khrushchev will be a terrible problem. State Department security people are in touch with the New York police on this. We have information that the Soviets have taken thirty suites at the Carlyle Hotel, near the Soviet Embassy. He thought that Khrushchev himself would probably stay at the Embassy building. In the ensuing discussion, the President indicated he thought that Khrushchev should be required to stay in the general area of the United Nations and should not be allowed to leave Manhattan. Mr. Herter said he would work out arrangements along these lines.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Pre-press Notes, September 7, 1960

When I went into the room, the President was talking about the Indus River settlement between Pakistan and India. He questioned, and was assured, that it was all right for me to say that he had talked to Nehru and Ayub about this when he was on Far Eastern Trip.

Congo. President read prepared statement. There was some discussion as to what Hammarskjold could do, and Merchant said he had other actions in mind. The President said we were in a bad position here because we had always said to Britain and France and Belgium that those governments were the ones who would have to look after African situation. We were trying to watch out for South American and Asia situations and that was enough. Therefore we in the United States are comparatively ignorant about the African situation except for academic reports we have had -- we don't know the people involved, for instance. He added that apparently we had made no effort to get Lamumba oriented to our side. He also said that he thought Hammarskjold ought to go directly against the Soviets; he said also that the Secretary General was rather stopped if they can prove it is a completely internal affair. He said he thought the United Nations will soon be in a position where they will have to take over the Congo, if they don't the United Nations will begin to crack up. Merchant said that Hammarskjold had sent a very pointed note to the Soviets. What he is working on now is to assure that he has the support of other African countries behind him.

Soviet planes refueling at Athens. President knew the answer -- but said that someone (I do not know whom) should not have issued order saying that planes should stop at Cairo instead of Athens....because when they stopped at Athens we were at least aware of how many and their contents. Jim Hagerty asked if some punishment could not be taken against this someone. The President ignored that and said that personally he thought we should as a rule not answer any such charge within ten days; he said "I guess everybody is just too scared."

Dispute between President and Prime Minister of Congo. The President will say situation is unclear. The President said we demand that the United Nations act in accordance with its charter and keep the troops of larger nations out of the Congo. The United States is, at request of UN, supplying an airlift, but we are not sending in medical supplies ourselves (this last as specific question from the President). The President said "I think I have the right to show a little bit of impatience about this. I have confidence that the Secretary General will carry out every duty he has under the United Nations Charter in keeping troops of larger nations out of the Congo. We will support any action he takes within the limits of the Charter." Merchant suggested going one step further to the effect that if the United Nations finds there is open intervention and that the United Nations is unable to cope this creates a serious situation. The President said sure ... but what... are we going to say this is a direct attempt to spread the conflict into other areas.

Mitchell and Martin. Congressman Walters has called for a hearing on the sixteenth. He has said "one was homosexual and the other sick." Question would be on security regulations or procedures. The President said he had talked and talked about this -- as he had about newspaper leaks -- and yet he didn't know what to do. He pointed out that five or six years ago the Supreme Court overruled the Administration on firing certain people the Administration considered security risks. Since them, General Goodpaster said, nothing has received more careful attention and effort than developing an effective security system. The problem is what are the rights of the individual as against the needs of the nation. The President said that in such an area he believed we pay too much attention to the rights of the individual. The Vice President, said General Persons, suggested that the previous Administration had said, in similar instances, that everything was "all right." This is a warning and we cannot let down our guard. We will continue to review such things constantly. These two individuals did not have any knowledge of war plans or weapons; they knew nothing of the U. S. communications security. Main damage is that what they have said and what they know and what they have picked up in gossip (and possibly what they had in microfilmed documents) will be used for propaganda purposes. Reference will be made by the President to statement by Defense Department.

Visit by Mr. Khrushchev and other leaders of Communist countries to the United Nations. The President feels this is an attempt to take over the United Nations to use for propaganda base. He mentioned letter from C. D. Jackson he had gotten complaining of no policy with regard to the President speaking at the UN. He said he was not going to meet Mr. Khrushchev unless he convinced the President that he wanted such a meeting on the basis of courtesy. There was some discussion about the restrictions that apply to UN personnel (the radius about which they can travel, etc.). Suggestion will be made to Mr. K. through the UN that for his own security he live as close to the UN as possible and travel only between home and UN. General Goodpaster suggested that the President take the tack that he does not propose to turn the UN deliberations into a spectacle and won't be a party to debasing the United Nations. The President agreed to that, but said that on the other hand -- he was considering making a talk on the subject of what the United States has been doing, etc. Would want to do so before Khrushchev arrived. Of coure the President will not completely close the door to making speech. He said if it became necessary he would go up there. Cabot has said that the UN process will take care of any rebuke to Khrushchev that is necessary.

Back to Martin and Mitchell -- one was cleared by Navy Intelligence and the other by Army Intelligence. The head of NSA has been asked to appear before committee. The question of security records on them may be finally put to White House - has not yet.

Dominican Sugar. The President said that if we need this amount of sugar he would have to drag his feet on ordering from Dominican Republic, but he could not order from any place else. However, others said that the lawyers were trying to find some loophole whereby the President could buy from other than the Dominican Republic.

# # # # #

Roemer

For my memorandum file, will you send me notes on discussion with Secretary Herter late yesterday afternoon? acw

Ann

At long last. Sorry to be delayed to such an extent

Roemer

Staff notes
for diary -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mrs. Ann Whitman

The President met with the Secretary of State to discuss S. J. Res. 170 on Tuesday, September sixth, at 5:30 p. m. for about 35 minutes and on Wednesday, September seventh, at 4:15 p. m. for about 15 minutes. I was present on both occasions at the President's request.

The provisions of the legislation and the President's difficulties with it are summarized in the attached memorandum which the President, after reluctantly concluding that he should sign the bill, instructed be placed in the Executive Clerk's permanent White House file.

At the first meeting, on Tuesday, the President opened the discussion by stating his objections to the joint resolution and asking the Secretary of State to explain to him why the measure should be approved. The Secretary responded by describing the general objective of the measure as meritorious, with which the President agreed, and by detailing its history. The Secretary said the measure was an outgrowth of a belief held by many well-intentioned citizens (principal among them being Clarence Streit) that private individuals from NATO countries meeting together could be of material help in promoting ever better relations among such countries. The President wondered as to the real need for such meetings but stated that he was not seriously troubled by this aspect of the legislation. He indicated that his problem was one of principle -- stemming from his belief that if the Executive Branch were to handle the finances for such an undertaking and if the President were to approve the enabling legislation then the President should select the United States citizens who would participate. The Secretary explained that the legislation in broadest outline had been discussed with the President a year ago in London and that the President had indicated his approval. The President pointed out, however, that at that time the legislation was in the form of a concurrent resolution not requiring his approval (and for that matter not establishing a commission, not authorizing an appropriation and by implication providing for appointment in some manner by the Legislative Branch). The President went on to say that had the legislation been passed as originally introduced, he would have had no objection to it.

At the subsequent meeting on Wednesday, the President indicated that he had decided to sign the bill, mindful that the Congress had passed it and not believing it worth a veto. The President did, however, state that he would place in the Executive Clerk's permanent White House file a memorandum of his views in the matter.

Henry Roemer McPhee
Henry Roemer McPhee

September 8, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EXECUTIVE CLERK'S
PERMANENT WHITE HOUSE FILE

For the benefit of my successors I wish to make this record of my objections to S. J. Res. 170, 86th Congress, even though, as explained below, it finally received my approval, albeit reluctantly.

The joint resolution creates a United States Citizens Commission on NATO which is to meet with similar citizens commissions from other NATO countries "to explore means by which greater cooperation and unity of purpose may be developed to the end that democratic freedom may be promoted by economic and political means." By express provision, the Commission has no authority to speak for or to represent the United States Government. Its members are to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and $300,000 is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for Commission purposes.

This legislation in its original form was a concurrent resolution not requiring the approval of the President. It established no Commission, no appropriation was authorized and, although not specific on the question of appointment, it was implicit that United States representatives would in some manner be selected by the Congress. The State Department more than a year ago, after bringing the matter to my attention, had indicated to the Congress that there was no objection to such a concurrent resolution, provided specifically that the United States representatives were designated by the Legislative Branch.

The measure presented to me, however, was a joint resolution requiring my approval and further involving the Executive Branch by authorizing an appropriation to the Department of State for the funding of the Commission.

Through inadvertence these changes in the form and substance of the legislation were never discussed with me and the Department of State supported the measure in its new form. I ultimately concluded that I should approve the measure rather than vitiate the efforts of a number of people, all working in good faith and for a good cause.

My objection to the legislation is one of principle and can be simply stated: If the Executive Branch is to handle the finances of such a commission and if the President is to approve the legislation creating the Commission, then appointments to the Commission should be made by the President. Only in such form would the measure fully accord with the historic separation of powers doctrine and the Executive's Constitutional responsibility for the conduct of the nation's foreign relations.

~~SECRET~~

September 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 6, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Gen. Goodpaster

Mr. Herter had earlier met with the President, with Mr. McPhee also present, on the subject of a resolution for a commission in support of NATO. Because of defects in the legislation, the President believes he will have to veto it.

Mr. McPhee then left and I joined the President and Mr. Herter. The President said he wanted to discuss with Mr. Herter the telegram sent to Mr. Herter by Senator Kennedy charging that Russian aircraft were using a NATO airfield in Greece en route to the Congo. He also had before him a proposed reply that had been prepared for Mr. Herter in the State Department. The President said we are in an unusual period, in which Kennedy has the double role of Senator and candidate, and the latter overshadows everything else. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Herter reported that one of his office assistants (Mr. Krebs) had talked by phone on this matter to Mr. Salinger of Mr. Kennedy's staff, and that on the basis of this Mr. Kennedy had stated he was satisfied with the action the State Department was taking. Mr. Herter said in light of this he thought it might not be necessary to make any reply to Mr. Kennedy.

The President spoke with vehemence, recalling his instruction that members of the Executive Branch are not to discuss current problems, program decisions, and policy questions with the candidates. He said that no one is to give an answer to Mr. Kennedy during this campaign without clearing it with Secretary Herter. Mr. Herter said he would issue those instructions.

Regarding the situation in the Congo, Mr. Herter said he had talked to Mr. Hammarskjold by telephone and that the latter would advise us through Mr. Wadsworth as to what he thought could be

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said about the problem of Soviet intervention in the Congo. He noted that we are involved in an extremely tricky and delicate business, of infinite difficulty for Mr. Hammarskjold, and that uninformed political "sounding off" such as Mr. Kennedy's could be extremely harmful. The President said this is exactly why he does not want to permit the injection of the campaign into the conduct of foreign policy, which is his responsibility as Chief Executive.

Finally, Mr. Herter said that he had received a phone call from Mr. Nitze, who had asked when he might see him in connection with his work of advising Mr. Kennedy on foreign policy and security questions after the election. Mr. Herter said he would be happy to see Mr. Nitze after the election had taken place on this matter, in the event that Mr. Kennedy should win. He added that he had asked Mr. Nitze whether he could guarantee that prior to that time the information he might disclose to him would not go beyond Mr. Nitze and get into the conduct of the campaign. Mr. Nitze said of course he could not do this. Mr. Herter then repeated he would be happy to see him after the election.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-70 #8
By Date 1/11/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT

Re: Restoring Most-favored-nation treatment
to Poland

I put before the President the State Department recommendation that we restore most-favored-nation tariff concessions to Poland and noted these points: (a) this action was approved by the NSC in 1958 and reapproved by the OCB in 1960; (b) the Polish assumption that this step would follow the successful conclusion of claims settlement arrangements; (c) Poland anxiously awaits this step; (d) the bulk of our imports from Poland consisting of canned hams which would not be affected by the proposed action; and (e) Jim Hagerty believed that the proposed action would be well received by Polish-Americans.

The President was concerned with the timing. He felt that if the proposed action were taken during September or October it could be distorted by political demagogues unless accompanied by a careful explanation. With respect to the Polish desire for prompt action, the President said that Mr. Dillon could tell the Polish Ambassador that the President has this matter before him, must consider the domestic aspects, and must therefore await a propitious moment for this public step.

The President wondered whether he should take the occasion of his late-September Chicago address to a Polish-American group to state that this matter is pending, to note Poland's developing independence from Soviet domination, and to emphasize the U. S. interest in furthering that development. I asked the President whether such a statement by him would prejudice the position of the Polish Government vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The President replied to the effect that growing independence was a necessary premise for the proposed action; to take the action implies the premise. Why, he asked, should we hesitate to say so.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President directed me to discuss the matter with Dillon, to inform General Persons, and to ask Jim Hagerty to inquire into the potential effect of the proposed action upon Polish-American groups.

I related this to Mr. Morgan who undertook to bring General Persons up-to-date. I also told Jim Hagerty and offerred to supply him with a factual memorandum that could be the basis of inquiries by him.

Phillip Areeda

Phillip Areeda

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: September 1, 1960

SUBJECT: GUATEMALA: Delivery of Letter to the President from President Ydigoras.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
His Excellency Carlos Alejos, Ambassador of Guatemala
Lt. Colonel John S. D. Eisenhower, Assistant Staff Secretary, The White House
Mr. Charles E. Higdon, Acting Director, Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs, Department of State.

COPIES TO:

White House - General Goodpaster
S/S
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
ARA - Mr. Mann
U/MSC - Mr. Bell
E - Mr. Martin
H - Mr. Macomber
Amembassy Guatemala City - Ambassador Muccio

On August 29 the Guatemalan Ambassador on instructions from his Government requested an appointment with the President to deliver a personal letter from President Ydigoras. The Ambassador had indicated that the letter referred to what President Ydigoras considered the critical state of current political affairs in Guatemala as a result of the activities of pro-communist and pro-Castro elements.

The President received the Ambassador at the White House at 11:30 a.m., September 1. Following appropriate introductions, the Ambassador gave the President a letter in English consisting of four to five pages, which the President read completely and with obvious interest. He then remarked that the letter was very descriptive and that the problems mentioned therein were well presented. He said that he would get interested groups, including the State Department, to work on these matters right away. The President asked Ambassador Alejos to send an urgent message to his President thanking him for the letter and telling him that a substantive reply to the letter would be made very soon. The President further remarked that naturally we are interested in doing all we can on the problems of Castro and communism and we recognize all that has been done by Guatemala in this respect. There was no substantive discussion of the letter. The Ambassador thanked the President and departed at 11:42 a.m.

Note:

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Note: The Department was not furnished with an advance copy of the letter. However, following the meeting Ambassador Alejos informed Mr. Higdon that, in addition to discussing recent political developments in the letter, President Ydigoras was asking for grant aid amounting to $20 million to assist in carrying out Guatemala's $170 million program of social and economic development over the next four years.

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Approved by the White House 9/8/60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10530

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: September 2, 1960

SUBJECT: United States Assistance to Chile

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Chilean Ambassador Walter Mueller
Lt. Col. John Eisenhower
Robert M. Phillips, ARA/WST

COPIES TO:
White House - General Goodpaster
S/S -
G - Mr. Hare
C - Mr. Achilles
ARA - Mr. Mann
E - Mr. Martin
U/MSC - Mr. Bell
Amembassy Santiago - Ambassador Howe

(12)

Ambassador Mueller said he knew the President was extremely busy and had many preoccupations, but he thought that the President might want to hear something nice and which would not require any action. President Alessandri had asked the Ambassador to deliver a personal letter thanking President Eisenhower, the United States Government and people for the generous assistance given to Chile following the recent earthquakes. With the President's permission, the Ambassador read aloud the text of President Alessandri's letter, as follows [in translation prepared by the Chilean Embassy].

"Distinguished President and friend:

"I have the honor to address Your Excellency, interpreting the feelings of deep gratitude of the people and of the Government of Chile, for the generous assistance of that sister nation in the sad emergency produced by the recent seismic disturbances, tidal waves and volcanic eruptions, which have caused deaths and material damages of extraordinary gravity in vast areas of Chilean territory.

"The moral solidarity of your great republic, at a particularly difficult moment of Chilean history, reaffirms our faith in an authentic union among peoples, that will bring realization to the hope for the construction of a better world.

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"The very valuable material cooperation that the Government and the people of the United States has given us, has helped effectively to take care of the most urgent needs of the victims of the catastrophe and to then undertake the hard task of reconstruction of the devastated zones.

"Accept, Excellency, the most sincere thanks of the Government and the people of Chile for the very noble attitude of the Government and people of the United States of America, together with the expresion of my profound personal gratitude and of my very highest esteem and friendship."

President Eisenhower said he was very glad to receive President Alessandri's letter and would send a personal note in reply as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he hoped that Ambassador Mueller would inform President Alessandri that he (President Eisenhower) was even gladder to know that the situation in Chile was getting better. We wanted to give all possible help to enable Chile to recover from the disasters, as evidenced by the recent authorization of $100 million in special assistance to Chile. The President also asked the Ambassador to convey to President Alessandri his particular appreciation for the support we had received from Chile in recent international difficulties, in contrast to the attitude of some weak-kneed countries. Secretary Herter, on returning from Costa Rica, had given him a full account of the effective backing the United States had received from Chile and from other countries, such as Argentina.

Ambassador Mueller said he had not known Chilean Foreign Minister Ortúzar well, since he had been acting in this capacity only a few months, and had been pleasantly surprised to find him so effective at the San José meeting. He agreed that the Argentine delegation had been helpful but in a less decisive fashion. Venezuela had found itself in a ridiculous position because Foreign Minister Arcaya was going against his instructions in trying to follow a line he thought would be profitable in terms of domestic politics.

The President said the most incomprehensible aspect of the Cuban situation was the Castro Government's attitude towards private investment. All the Latin American Presidents and Ambassadors he had known had praised private investment for its contribution towards economic development, a contribution much greater than any governmental aid program could make.

Ambassador Mueller said he agreed entirely and cited the encouragement given by Chile to private investment, mentioning particularly United States investments in the copper industry. Cuba's irresponsible actions could harm all of Latin America by frightening off prospective investors who might fear similar developments in other countries.

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The Ambassador went on to congratulate the President for his proposed new program of assistance to Latin America. The "social development" proposals recently outlined by Mr. Dillon represented a revolutionary approach to the problems of economic development. Heretofore practically all assistance had been given on a project basis and often did not reach a large part of the people. While the project approach would continue to be a useful device, it was most gratifying to know that assistance could now be given in such important sectors as housing, agrarian reform, public health, schools, etc.

The President said he thought this type of program was the best answer we could make to the aggressive tactics of international Communism, and the Ambassador agreed.

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Subject of conversation - Herter and the Preside 9/1/60

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ARGENTINE POLITICO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

During the past half-year it has become increasingly evident that Argentina would be approaching us for additional financial assistance, but the tone and specifics of President Frondizi's request to the President were not fully expected. This suggests four things: 1) suddenly mounting political worry by Frondizi; 2) a resulting resurgence of the divisionism on economic policy which has always existed below the surface in the Frondizi Government; 3) a certain failure of communication between the two Governments; and 4) the impact of recent hemispheric developments on Argentina both economically and politically.

The austerity aspects of the realistic Argentine stabilization program have cost the Frondizi Government its initial political popularity, and unless this trend can be reversed, the Government may lose the congressional elections scheduled for early 1962. If this occurs, the Frondizi economic program, which harmonizes with U.S. political objectives, will almost certainly fall apart. With its hopes pinned to evidences of an economic up-turn as a means of regaining lost political ground, the Frondizi Government now hesitates to take any steps which would further antagonize the Argentine working class, in which Peronist sentiment remains strong and poses a continuing political threat. Among the needed further steps is the reduction of excess employees in Argentine Government agencies, and particularly in the inefficient state economic enterprises, whose operating losses represent a heavy drain on the unbalanced national budget. This is essential for further progress on the Argentine budgetary problem. In order to provide alternative employment for discharged government workers, as well as to provide a psychological lift by presenting tangible signs of economic progress to offset current stagnation, President Frondizi seeks our financial support for the highway and airport construction program.

The Argentine Government suggested the possibility of our support for such a program several months ago in Buenos Aires but, prior to the Frondizi letter, had not followed this up with any concrete request. Our Ambassador was in fact informed that further requests for financial assistance had not reached a suitable stage for presentation and would be discussed with him as a means of gauging their feasibility. This was never done. There is evidence that Minister of Economy Alsogaray, who represents a realistic and conservative influence among Frondizi's economic advisors, had

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By DJH NLE DATE 3/23/77

reservations about increasing his country's external debt through further large-scale borrowing. At the same time there have been general expectations that we would continue to support the Argentine recovery effort, increased, at least in Argentine eyes, by the conversations during the President's recent good-will visit to Argentina.

There has been a continuing struggle and interplay within the Frondizi Government between officials who have given primacy to economic reform and stabilization - principally Ministers of Economy del Carril (now Ambassador to the United States) and the present incumbent, Alsogaray - and others who have insisted on the necessity for large-scale economic development projects for politico-psychological reasons - led by unofficial presidential advisor Rogelio Frigerio. With the achievement of substantial stabilization progress, the emphasis is now shifting toward the developmental phase of the Argentine recovery program. The recent communication from President Frondizi suggests the mushrooming of a sudden sense of urgency in this field.

A seriously complicating factor in dealing with Argentine expectations has been the failure of the Argentine Ambassador in Washington to keep this matter in practical perspective by either informing us of his Government's real desires or by informing his Government of the fact that we did not consider that the initiative rested with us in this field.

The catalyst which brought the foregoing considerations in play in President Frondizi's decision to address his urgent request to the President was probably provided by the recent major economic and political developments of hemisphere-wide importance in the inter-American field. Since Argentina is a comparatively advanced nation socially, the Frondizi Government probably interprets the President's new economic program as not dealing directly with the problems of immediate present concern to Argentina. This, plus the realization that other Latin American nations which have been less self-reliant in facing up to their economic problems might well use the Cuban situation as a means for extracting economic concessions from the United States, probably influenced Frondizi in sending his letter to the President precisely at this time. Whether this represents a consensus of his advisors' current opinions is not clear. There is evidence that Alsogaray had reservations, at least on the timing. As a means of coming to direct grips with their present frustrating problems, however, there appears to be Argentine agreement on the general nature and objectives of President Frondizi's request.

~~SECRET~~

September 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
September 1, 1960 -- 9:00 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Brucker
Secretary Merchant
Secretary Roderick
General Persons
Colonel Eisenhower

b

After amenities, the Secretary of State presented certain problems to the President regarding Panama. Representatives of State and the Secretary of the Army had met the evening before and had reached several agreements. First of all, when a vacancy occurs on the Board of Governors of the Panama Canal Company, the two departments agreed that the State Department should fill the vacancy. The member should be a State Department official on the Under Secretary level. Consultation with the Secretary of the Army would precede any recommendation for appointment to the President. Secretary Brucker agreed that this would strengthen the Board.

Regarding the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Secretary Herter stated this was a moot point. The State Department had desired that a civilian rather than a military man fill this position. However, a military Governor has recently been appointed, and the Secretary recommended that the matter be allowed to ride pending action of another President. The President said he has no strong feelings on this matter. Forty years ago the main activity in the Canal Zone was protection rather than operation of the Canal. Now in the missile age this protection becomes less of an issue. He agrees that this question can be allowed to await action of the new Administration.

Mr. Herter then mentioned an agreement between State and Army regarding relationships between the Governor of the Canal Zone and the Ambassador to the Republic of Panama. The memorandum of agreement had stated that the Governor would not take actions affecting foreign policy without consultation with the U.S. Ambassador. The same should apply to CINCARIB, and the matter will be taken up by State with Defense. Secretary Brucker indicated his satisfaction with this understanding.

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Mr. Herter then brought up the question of the flying of flags within the Canal Zone. A site has been picked out, Shaler Plaza, within the Zone where on certain occasions both U.S. and Panama flags may be flown together. State Department feels that this should be done. The question, however, is one of implementation. Furthermore, there is the decision to be reached whether the flags should fly all the time or only on holidays.

The President said that in the initial treaty between the U.S. and Panama there was no mention of a loss of sovereignty over the Canal Zone on the part of the Panamanians. Although the jingoists in the U.S. will object, it seems logical to have the Panama flag fly together with the U.S. flag. The only problem is that once this concession has been made, some other type of blackmail will follow. Of course, we must realize that blackmail will always be with us. The President recalled his previous understanding that the flag would be flown on holidays only. Furthermore, he had been told (by Secretary Rubottom, he thought) that the Embassy is allowed to fly its flag only on holidays. Perhaps a quid pro quo would be possible in this case. Certainly if we fly our flag over our Embassy, which is U.S. territory, the Panamanians should have no objection. Mr. Herter indicated his agreement.

Secretary Brucker pointed up that the flying of the flag is a strong emotional issue. He advised against attempting horse trades or a quid pro quo on issues of this type. He prefers to put our action on the basis of an "act of grace." He feels this would make our position stronger. He pointed out, however, that emotion runs high in the U.S. on this issue and editorial opinion runs twenty to one against allowing the Panama flag to be flown in the Canal Zone. Indeed, the Houston Chronicle likened the issue to that of Guantanamo Bay and predicted that soon Cuba would be demanding to fly its Cuban flag over Guantanamo. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution against any change whatsoever in the treaty. Furthermore, Congress has specifically excluded from the Panama Canal Company budget any funds to buy flag poles in the Canal Zone. While this did not pass the Senate, it provides a strong indication of national feeling. Mr. Brucker finished by saying that the emotion is as strong in the U.S. as in Panama.

The President disagreed with Mr. Brucker's last contention and asked if he has seen any mobs in the U.S. demonstrating on the subject. He feels the noise is the work of jingoists who desire to look super-patriotic. He admitted, however, that he would be angry should we permit the Panamanians to fly their flag and then have them fail to render the same concession to our Embassy.

Mr. Brucker suggested that the flag might be flown on October 1st, the occasion of the inauguration of the new President (which would, of course, occur only every four years); November 3rd, which is Panama's independence day; and July 4th. This act would take the wind largely from the sails of the extremists in Panama. In addition, the device of crossed flags such as displayed in Washington on State occasions would also be utilized. The flag poles to be erected in Shaler Plaza would be removable so as to avoid the sight of empty flag poles on other days. Secretary Brucker pointed out that the Army has been active in "Operation Understanding," a project to further relations between Americans and Panamanians. This involves operation of blood banks and other activities.

The President said he thought this idea was fine, but doubted whether such a gesture would satisfy the Panamanians. He thought October 1st would be a satisfactory date to implement this action, particularly since Congress would be out of session at that time.

Secretary Merchant pointed out that it would be impossible to be restrictive on the holiday selection since mobs gather on every Panama holiday, not just a few. This means that demonstrations are possible many times a year. In answer to the President's question, Secretary Brucker said that the Panamanians thus far have pressed only for flying flags on holidays.

Secretary Herter objected to the timing of October 1st, since making this concession effective on the inauguration of a new Administration would look as if we favor the new Administration over the old. The President suggested that the announcement might be made on September 15th regarding all Panama holidays.

Mr. Brucker recalled again the reaction which we must expect in the U.S. to this action in view of the fact that this is an election year. The President answered that he would rather make such a gesture during an election year than any other. He has a reputation for getting along with other people by being reasonable, and he feels that a fight with the jingoists on this issue would work to his overall advantage. He recognized that he would be accused of giving way under pressure. However, to say we are being pressured by a small nation like Panama would be rather silly. If, on the other hand, we were to give way under pressure regarding Berlin, this would be a matter of real importance. On second thought, however, the President recognized that he himself is not the one who is running in this campaign.

Mr. Brucker pointed out that regardless of what we think, people do indeed link big and little issues and would equate submitting to pressure on Panama with submitting on Berlin. Mr. Herter and General Persons agreed and mentioned the name of Congressman Dan Flood who seems to be intense on the issue. General Persons continued that this is indeed a potential election issue and would prefer to have such action done after November 8th. In any event, he would prefer November 3rd rather than September. The President again said he welcomes a fight when he thinks he is right. He said he agreed with the Secretary of State, however, on the matter of implementing the new policy on the date of the inauguration of a new Panamanian Administration. He suggested an arbitrary date, such as October 10th. In answer to Mr. Herter's hope that such could be done before October 1st, the President mentioned Teddy Roosevelt's birthday, September 27th.* He repeated his willigness to take on the jingoists on this issue, his main reservation being the accusation that he should have done such earlier. What people do not know is that he has been pleading the cause of Panama for eight years and is only just now making progress and forcing people to relinquish their rigid attitudes on the subject. In answer to the President's question, Secretary Brucker said it would take thirty days to prepare Shaler Plaza in complete form. However, this time would be much reduced by confining the construction to the raising of two flag poles.

Secretary Herter brought up the subject of the basis of the compromise. He urged that the concession be made on the basis of "act of grace" rather than revision or abrogation of treaty rights. Secretary Roderick agreed. Some discussion followed regarding legal interpretations.

The President then went back to the question of timing, and said the announcement might be made any time convenient, but once any pressure

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*Here the President had the wrong date. Teddy Roosevelt's birthday is October 27th.

~~SECRET~~

from Panama builds up, the action cannot be taken. Mr. Herter suggested consulting the Governor and Ambassador Farland on this matter.

Secretary Roderick said we might announce the new policy in November, to be implemented when the bridge over the Canal between Balboa and Rodman Docks area is completed in 1962. Unanimous agreement was voiced that this would never do, because of the remoteness of the timing and the question, "If we fly the flag on the bridge, why not over the Zone?"

In conclusion, the President directed that timing be agreed between the Departments of State and Defense so as to delay as long as possible in deference to the U.S. political campaign, but also so as to precede any significant buildup of Panamanian pressure prior to the announcement. The middle of September seems like a reasonable timing. The announcement should be made "out of a clear sky," with only a couple of hours prior notification to the Panamanian Government officials. The announcement should be made by the Governor of the Canal Zone and should state essentially that "The President has, as a unilateral action on the part of the United States, approved the flying of the Panamanian flag together with the American flag in the Panama Canal Zone on November 3rd and other days of special significance to Panama and the United States." The President asked that he be shown the text of the announcement and advised as to exact timing. The GOP candidates should be told in advance.

After a short conversation in which Secretary Roderick told the President of the high degree of success of the Army public relations-wise in Verona and Picenza (the President noted the same thing in Western Europe), the meeting ended.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

FOR FILES: Luncheon cancelled because of conflict of dates, but if the Prsidnet is in Washingt that day he will make an office ppointment to see Prince Harald.

September 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You asked that I leave a note on your desk to remind you of the following items which you might take up with Secretary Herter this morning.

The luncheon is now set for Prince Albert and Princess Paola of Belgium for October 7th (Friday). ✓

The luncheon is set for the Prime Minister of Malaya on October 25th (Tuesday).

With reference to Crown Prince Harald of Norway, I had advised the State Department that you would be willing to have a stag luncheon for him on Wednesday, September 21st, and because of the fact that you might be going to the UN on the 22nd and to Newport News on the 23rd, and that you were committed to go to Philadelphia and New York on the 26th, it would be impossible to have a luncheon on any day but the 21st.

Prince Harald's plans called for arrival in Washington on the 22nd of September. When the State Department asked whether he could arrive early, the Norwegians advised that unfortunately this could not be arranged because the Prince had a commitment of long standing in Norway which he did not feel he could break. It was noted that they have a labor government to cope with and breaking his engagement might be embarrassing.

You were going to ask Secretary Herter whether a luncheon for Prince Harald was necessary, or if, as an alternative as suggested in Mr. Dillon's memo of August 19th, an office appointment would suffice. This could be set up after NSC on Thursday, the 22nd, if you did not go to the UN, or on Friday, the 23rd, after Cabinet Meeting.

Tom Stephens

Times - Cuba -

Berlin -

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material for the President (4 pgs)	10/20/60	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-89 #9	10/18/60	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)	10/12/60	A
4. Intelligence Briefing	(4 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-89 #10	10/6/60	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs)	10/4/60	A

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

TOP ~~SECRET~~

D

October 18, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material

LAOS

In Luang Prabang the commander of the 1st Military Region [redacted] is planning to come out in support of the Savannakhet rebels, possibly on 15 October. In this event, four of the five military regional commanders would be lined up with Phoumi. The Souvanna Phouma regime would be isolated and dependent on the troops in Vientiane dominated by Kong Le. It would almost certainly cause Souvanna to reverse his recent decision to move his government from Vientiane to Luang Prabang.

In the meantime, Parsons reports that Souvanna has ordered an attack on the Pathet Lao. A Souvanna/Phoumi reconciliation is seen possible.

[redacted] Premier Souvanna Phouma, in a quick trip to Luang Prabang on 16 October, professed full approval of Ouane's plans. He was careful to qualify a promise eventually to identify himself openly with Ouane's scheme, however, which may indicate that he has not yet abandoned hope of finding a formula more to his liking for a solution to the crisis in Laos.

CUBA

The summary execution last week of more than 20 men -- including three Americans -- for counterrevolutionary activities is a serious blow to the chances of a genuine revolt against the Castro regime, [redacted] The "neighborhood" spy system recently threatened by Castro appears to have been started in eastern Santiago, where the people reacted to last week's executions with silence and fear. In a speech on 15 October, Castro again emphasized charges of US official complicity in all counterrevolutionary activity, said

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MR 81-89 #9
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CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

his revolution is moving into its second and less drastic phase, and insisted that "loyal" private interests need not fear nationalization.

JAPAN

Leftists in nationwide demonstrations are exploiting the emotional impact of the assassination of Socialist leader Asanuma by demanding Prime Minister Ikeda's resignation on the ground that his government is responsible. Press play of the incident, however, stresses the need to eliminate violence from Japanese politics and tends to moderate public reaction to the assassination in spite of widespread shock and sympathy for Asanuma. The government, in an effort to minimize adverse reaction in the forthcoming election campaign, has accepted the resignation of the cabinet minister in charge of public safety.

CONGO

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~ President read draft.

October 6, 1960

The following material was reported this morning in NSC meeting by Mr. Allen Dulles:

LAOS

The treaty of peace which was signed last week before the Phoumi and Souvanna elements of the Laotian government has failed to pan out. Hostilities have broken out again, primarily because of the fact that Captain Kong Le was not a party to the treaty. Taking advantage of the confusion in the Royal Laotian government, the Pathet Lao has been gaining ground steadily. Premier Souvanna has shown his willingness to negotiate with the Pathet Lao and his willingness to open diplomatic relations with the Soviets.

The military situation in Laos becomes less clear. Phoumi's position appears to be weakening steadily. This puts our military mission in a delicate situation since they have trainers with the Laotian military forces in the field. When some of these units falter in their loyalty to the government, the trainers are in an awkward spot.

The Laotian King has appeared to be helpless throughout this entire crisis. Souvanna was scheduled to go to Luang Prabang either last night or today to negotiate further with him.

Mr. Merchant then said that the main cause of difficulty is the war weariness of the Laotians in fighting against the Pathet Lao. From his actions, Souvanna is obviously either an accomplice or a captive of Captain Kong Le. We have a decision coming up in the next few days which will be a difficult one. We will have to face whether to continue to try to bring the elements of the Laotian government together, or to support only those elements which we feel will be in our interests.

There was some discussion on the inconsistency of Phoumi's action, which I mentioned the other day, and the character of Kong Le, who was, just before the coup, considered the staunchest of the anti-Communist fighters. [redacted]

CONGO

[redacted]

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CIA 6/28/84; NSC 3/5/85
NLE DATE 5/31/85

[redacted]

ALGERIA

The Algerian rebels have apparently abandoned hope of negotiation with de Gaulle, particularly since the breakdown of the diplomatic contacts by PAG representatives in Melun, France last June. The rebels are bitter at the U.S. for not putting more pressure on de Gaulle and have announced that they will take their aid from anyone who will offer it to them. To emphasize this, the "premier" of the PAG is currently on a trip to Peking.

There is an increase in urban terrorism although the 500 thousand French troops seem to be operating effectively, particularly in sealing off the borders with Tunisia and Morocco. These two countries are vying with each other in expressing support of the Algerian rebels in the UN. In particular, they hope that the UN action in the Congo might be repeated in Algeria. There is some talk of a union between Tunisia and the Algerian rebels, with the idea that such an act would bring Tunisia into the conflict and would therefore make it necessary to confer at a governmental level, either in the UN or elsewhere. The Moroccan Foreign Minister has said that Morocco will retaliate with force if the French violate their border, which they have done before.

It is estimated that France will not move against the PAG before the UN debate. The French continue to take the line that it is impossible to vote while the shooting is going on.

The Soviets have shifted their position from one of neutrality to one of support for the rebels, thus, abandoning their courting of de Gaulle. A delegation of Algerian rebels conferred with Khrushchev at Glen Cove, New York, and he has advised them now, in contrast to his former position, that they can force their way if they are more resolute. Premier Abbas of Morocco, furthermore, has been received in Moscow by the Acting Premier (in Khrushchev's absence). This has received much publicity. In September, an unofficial gift of a half million dollars was sent to Morocco. A rumor, which Mr. Dulles doubts, is travelling in Tunisia to the effect that the Soviets are recognizing the Algerian rebels immediately.

BERLIN

[redacted]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memorandum~~ 77-90, #14	~~for Record, DDE, Robert Anderson, William McC. Martin, Baird, Persons, Von Klemperer re London gold market~~ 9/26/77-be	~~10/25/60~~	~~A~~
~~2. Memo of Conf.~~ 76-56, #89	~~DDE, Persons, Dillon, Mann, Goodpaster 10/17/60, re Cuba, Dominican Republic~~ 12/15/78-be	~~10/18/60~~	~~A~~
3. Memo of Conf.	DDE, Diosdado Macapagal, Romulo and others re Philippines, Japan (4 pgs) ex MR 81-469 #6 appeal: portions exempted MR 81-469 #6	10/13/60	A
4. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Diosdado Macapagal, Romulo and others (4 pgs) portions exempted MR 81-471 #1	10/13/60	A
~~5. Memo of Conf.~~ 76-56, #90	~~DDE, Glennan, Col. Eisenhower re space programs~~ 7/29/77-LKS	~~10/13/60~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of Conf. ~~76-56, #91~~ 78-142, #3	DDE, Dillon, Mueller, Persons, Goodpaster, 10/13/60, re Cuba (5 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC-7/26/77, State-11/9/77) portions exempted MR 78-142 #3	10/15/60	A
7. Memcon.	(State), DDE, King Frederik IX of Denmark (4 pgs)	10/12/60	A
8. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Italien Foreign Minister Antonio Segni and others (6 pgs)	10/12/60	A
9. Memo of Conf. ~~76-57, #92~~ 78-142, #4	DDE, Dillon, Merchant, Steeves, Gates, Lemnitzer, Allen Dulles, Goodpaster, 10/11/60, re Laos (3 pgs) (exempt per NSC-2/11/77, State-11/2/76) portions exempted MR 78-142 #4	10/12/60	A

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10. Memo of 76-56, #93	Conf., DDE, Lemnitzer, Goodpaster, 10/11/60, re Laos, JCS matters (4 pp) (portions exempt - Defense - 6/3/77)	10/12/60	A
~~11. Memo of~~ 77-79, #5	~~Conf., DDE, Nigerian Prime Minister Balewa and others re Nigeria and Africa~~ (declass. per MR 78-23, #22, 7/19/78 - bc)	~~10/8/60~~	~~A~~

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Mrs. Whitman for the President
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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

October 25, 1960

SUBJECT: Meeting with the President,
Regarding Recent Developments in the London Gold Market,
2:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 25, 1960.

Present: Honorable Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury
Honorable William McC. Martin,
Chairman, Federal Reserve Board
Honorable Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury
Honorable Wilton B. Persons, the Assistant to the President
Mr. Alfred H. Von Klemperer,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary Anderson told the President that the purpose of his visit was to inform him about the recent developments in the London gold market. Prices had reached a peak of about $40.60 per ounce on October 20th, but had receded to a somewhat lower level during the following days. At the time of the visit the quotation was $37.25-$37.75. Secretary Anderson indicated that one important reason for this development had been the continued weakness of the U.S. balance of payments which had induced foreigners to purchase gold both for investment and as a speculation on a possible devaluation of the dollar. A Director of the Bank of England and a representative of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had conferred with Messrs. Anderson and Martin and others on October 25th and there was full agreement with them on the interpretation of the recent events and on the manner in which this situation should be handled in the future. The British representatives understand that the operation of the London gold market was their responsibility, although events in that market are a matter of common interest to all Western Nations because of the psychological effects. British representatives understand that there is and will be no criticism on the part of U. S. officials if they feel that they have to undertake sales of their own gold in order to maintain an orderly market. They will keep U.S. officials closely advised of their actions and there will be future opportunities for mutual exchanges of information.

The President questioned as to whether the Germans, who were obligated to the United States because of past help, should not be asked to go into the London market to bring the price down to $35 per ounce.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-90 #14
By J.W. Date 9-27-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Secretary Anderson stressed that as the result of the events in the London gold market we may have to pay out gold for practically all of our balance of payments deficit. He underlined that the basic situation required a strengthening of our balance of payments situation and the need to have this in mind in connection with the U. S. procurement policies of our foreign aid and our foreign military expenditures, especially in Germany where we spend annually over $600 million for military expenses. Mention was made in this connection of the forthcoming visit to Chancellor Adenauer by Messrs. Anderson and Dillon, which the President said should occur as soon as possible and should involve a strong effort on our part. The President feels that these discussions with the Germans, and possibly other Europeans, should be pressed as much as possible while he is in office because of the relationship he has established with the British, French and General DeGaulle on the basis of mutual integrity and trust. He indicated that Prime Minister MacMillan wanted him to come to Europe in December to address NATO and he wondered whether such a meeting, if it did take place, should be used to further our above mentioned objectives.

The President mentioned a newspaper article by Sylvia Porter which had indicated that higher expenditures by the U. S. and a lower budgetary surplus would be beneficial to the country. Messrs. Anderson and Martin discussed this point with the President at some length and, among others, pointed out the unfavorable effect of such policies on the balance of payments.

Wilton B Persons.

Record of Conversation

Visit to President Eisenhower about 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 25, 1960

Present: Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson
Mr. William McC. Martin, Chairman, Federal Reserve Board
Mr. Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury
General Wilton B. Persons, the Assistant to the President
Mr. Alfred H. Von Klemperer, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

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own gold in order to maintain an orderly market. They will keep U. S. officials closely advised of their actions and there will be future opportunities for mutual exchanges of information.

The President questioned as to whether the Germans, who were obligated to the United States because of past help, should not be asked to go into the London market to bring the price down to $35 per ounce.

Secretary Anderson stressed that as the result of the events in the London gold market we may have to pay out gold for practically all of our balance of payments deficit. He underlined that the basic situation required a strengthening of our balance of payments situation and the need to have this in mind in connection with the U. S. procurement policies of our foreign aid and our foreign military expenditures, especially in Germany where we spend annually over $600 million for military expenses. Mention was made in this connection of the forthcoming visit to Chancellor Adenauer by Messrs. Anderson and Dillon, which the President said should occur as soon as possible and should involve a strong effort on our part. The President feels that these discussions with the Germans, and possibly other Europeans, should be pressed as much as possible while he is in office because of the relationship he has established with the British, French and Gen. DeGaulle on the basis of mutual integrity and trust. He indicated that Prime Minister MacMillan wanted him to come to Europe in December to address NATO and he wondered whether such a meeting, if it did take place, should be used to further our above mentioned objectives.

The President mentioned a newspaper article by Sylvia Porter which had indicated that higher expenditures by the U. S. and a lower budgetary surplus would be beneficial to the country. Messrs. Anderson and Martin discussed this point with the President at some length and, among others, pointed out the unfavorable effect of such policies on the balance of payments.

Battle Line

Republican National Committee VOL. IV, NO. 83
OCTOBER 25, 1960

AMERICANS HAVE ENJOYED HISTORY'S GREATEST PROSPERITY UNDER THE DRAMATIC GROWTH GAINS IN PEACE SINCE 1953

According to official facts and figures, Americans while living in peace since 1953, have enjoyed the greatest prosperity in history.

This belies the silly Democratic claim that the United States has lost ground economically under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

Here is a summary of the REAL facts:

1. The Gross National Product has reached $505 billion in 1960 and is expected to go higher by the end of the year. During the Truman years GNP went up $32.7 billion. The rise under Eisenhower has been $107 billion.

2. Personal income hit its Truman peak in wartime 1952--$273 billion annually. In the peacetime years since 1953, personal income has risen $134.5 billion--a new peak level of more that $407 billion for 1960.

3. According to the Commerce Department the 1939 American dollar has declined 53 cents in the last 20 years. Under Roosevelt (1939-53) the decline was 23 cents; under Truman (1945-52) it was depressed 25 cents. But under Eisenhower (1953-60) it declined only five cents.

4. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index went up 47.6 per cent in the eight Truman years. The rise under Eisenhower has been held to 11.5 per cent.

5. BLS statistics show average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries were $67.97 per week in wartime 1952. During President Eisenhower's term, average weekly earnings have jumped to a new

high of $90.68 as of September 1960.

6. Average weekly income in manufacturing has risen 20 per cent in real purchasing power under Eisenhower. The rise under Truman was 4 per cent. And average family income before taxes advanced 15 per cent under Eisenhower, from $5650 in 1952 to $6520 in 1959.

7. SEC statistics show that during the Truman years annual savings by individuals rose from $46.6 billion in 1945 to $55.6 billion in '52, a gain of $9 billion. The Eisenhower rise has been $25 billion to a peak of $80.5 billion in 1959.

8. In 1945 (Truman) the national wealth was estimated at $561 billion. By 1953 it had risen to about a trillion dollars. The estimated 1960 figure is one trillion, 600 billion dollars.

9. A total of 48,000 new elementary schools were built in 1952; 70,000 are being constructed in 1960.

10. The number of persons owning their own homes jumped from 50 per cent in 1952 to over 60 per cent in 1960.

THE STEADY GAINS UNDER THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION OCCURRED DURING A PERIOD OF TRANSITION FROM A WAR-TIME TO PEACE-TIME ECONOMY. PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS WERE REMOVED IN 1953, TAXES WERE REDUCED IN 1954, AND INFLATION WAS CHECKED.

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October 18, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 17, 1960

Others present: General Persons, Secretary Dillon,
Secretary Mann, General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said the Mexicans are in some difficulty over the question of our action regarding exports to Cuba, in combination with the forthcoming visit of the President to Del Rio. Regarding the first aspect, the Mexicans will say that the meeting of the two Presidents will not be concerned with other than bilateral matters, and will thereby keep away from the Cuban question. Regarding the other question that has been put to the Mexicans -- whether they would prefer to have the President delay his visit until sometime such as January 15th, Mr. Dillon said the Mexicans are not yet ready to reply. The President said his concern is that there should not be a forced postponement occurring at the last minute as happened in the case of Japan.

Mr. Dillon said that if the Mexicans now tell us that they prefer for the visit to go ahead, they are taking the responsibility not to make a big issue over our action regarding Cuba. With respect to the question of this action, it is clear that the Central Americans welcome it, and in fact consider it long overdue, in view of the provocations the Cubans have carried out against them. Elsewhere, reaction is rather mixed.

The President said his main objection, when the matter was presented to him on the preceding Thursday, is that he was expected to take action so quickly, on a matter of such wide implication. He said that he had no strong objection at the present time, if the State Department, after careful evaluation, recommended this action as the thing to do. He added that he had talked with the Vice President, who thought we ought to take

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MR 76-56 #89
By [illegible] Date 12-15-75

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some action with respect to Cuba at an early date.

Mr. Dillon said the State Department people had studied the possibility of some reaction by the Cubans involving the Soviets. The State Department thinks that the Soviets will not conclude a defense pact with the Cubans, since this would alienate the rest of Latin America.

Mr. Dillon then told the President the State Department will try to develop a feeling in the OAS against arms shipments coming into Cuba. Our own action has led the way in this respect.

Mr. Dillon also added that the State Department is recommending that Ambassador Bonsal be recalled to take the post of Ambassador to the OAS, replacing Ambassador Dreier who is retiring. The President asked if anything is being done, or can be done, regarding the shooting by the Cubans of three Americans charged with insurrection. Mr. Dillon said that Haiti is showing some initiative in this matter, on the basis that the action of the Cubans is contra[illegible] to American practice -- for example, when Cubans attempted to invade Haiti.

Mr. Dillon said the State Department wants to make one more effort to get Trujillo to depart from the Dominican Republic. He thought Mr. Pawley or Senator Smathers might be appropriately chosen to go down along these lines. The President thought they would be all right, better than General Clark who is rather rigid in his own idea of how such things should be done. Mr. Mann suggested Robert Murphy or General Bedell Smith as alternatives. The President flatly turned the suggestion of General Smith down because his health is such that this should not even be considered. He said Murphy would be entirely satisfactory to him.

Returning to the first question discussed, Mr. Dillon thought that the Cuban announcement could be made on about Wednesday if the problem with the Mexicans was resolved. The President agreed, asking that he be informed as soon as the way seemed to be clear.

The President asked what position U. S. sugar consumers would be in if the Soviets were to buy the whole Cuban sugar crop. Mr. Mann said that world sugar production is in a surplus status, and Mr. Dillon said he thought we could manage without undue difficulty by drawing from sources such as Peru, Formosa, etc. The President threw out the idea of buying sugar for storage, as a one-time purchase to build up inventories.

General Persons and Mr. Mann left the meeting. I took up with the President in Mr. Dillon's presence a State Department recommendation for a determination regarding arms to Liberia. After some discussion the President signed this paper.

Mr. Dillon said the Vice President would like to be tied into the President's action in Cuba in some way. After some consideration, he and the President agreed that this would be very difficult to do in any acceptable way.

The President concluded the meeting by referring to a letter he had recently learned about from George Washington to an intended dinner guest. Washington told this man he wanted him to come in to dinner because he wished to give him a spy mission that he would explain personally. The President observed that spying seems to be nothing new.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

October 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 13, 1960 -- 11:00 AM

Others present: Vice President Diosdado Macapagal
Ambassador Romulo
Mr. John M. Steeves (State Dept.)
Colonel Eisenhower

After amenities, the Vice President transmitted the greetings of President Garcia to President Eisenhower. The President commented on the fine trip he had had in the Philippines and asked that the greetings be reciprocated to President and Mrs. Garcia. He enjoyed his stay at Malacanang and said he could hardly recognize the City of Manila from its former appearance twenty years ago. The Vice President commented on the favorable impact of the President's visit.

The President expressed concern over the assassination of the Japanese Socialist leader which had appeared in the press today. He commented that in the 1930s there was an expression in Japan called "government by assassination." The President said there is something wrong when a seventeen-year-old holds such strong convictions that he would commit such an act in support of them. The Vice President said [redacted] The President expressed regret that such occurrences had to happen while things were going so well. The treaty had been ratified and the party in favor of this ratification had been making gains all the time. Since June, there had been an extraordinary amount of good will expressed on the part of the Japanese. As a matter of fact, the Association of Universities in Japan had invited the President to come again to that country. The government had done likewise. In the face of all this success, such an assassination could make the victim appear as a martyr and do much damage.

The President recalled the assassination of Admiral Darlan in 1942. This had been done by a twenty-year-old boy who had accused the Americans of being rightists and allies of the colons. The President recalled that French justice had been quick in this matter and that the assassin had been executed within five days. The Ambassador commented

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MR 81-469 #6
BY DJH DATE 9/30/83

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ND letter 9/16/83
NLE DATE 9/30/83

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humorously that as Japan had been famous for government by assassination, the UN should now be noted as "Parliament by shoe pounding." (Here he is referring to Mr. Khrushchev's tactics in pounding his shoe in the UN General Assembly in protest to the Philippine delegate's speech.) The President said that Mr. Khrushchev's activities in the General Assembly indicated what the Soviets are trying to do. In actuality, they are attempting to frighten small nations into cooperating with them. The Ambassador quoted the Vice President as having noticed the difference in tone between the President's speech in the General Assembly and that of Mr. Khrushchev.

The Vice President then said that Mr. Khrushchev's tactics in protest against Mr. Delgado's speech was a duplicate of what had happened to himself in 1951. The Vice President, then the delegate of the Philippines to the UN, had voted and had spoken in favor of freeing the Russian satellites. At this time Vishinsky had picked his name sign off his desk and pounded the desk with it, calling the Philippines the slaves of the U.S. Ambassador Romulo called this the pattern of intimidation.

The President then called attention to the success of U.S./Philippine relations in view of the time which the U.S. had spent in that country. He admitted that under such circumstances small incidents will occur which will be damaging to future relations. However, he noted that the U.S. had put forth great efforts to stamp out malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, small pox, and rickets. We had, furthermore, done much to improve agricultural methods. We do not attempt to gloss over what the Philippines consider U.S. mistakes, but we do think we did much to help. Ambassador Romulo said one of the important contributions of the U.S. was the establishment of the school system.

The Vice President said that he is sometimes asked about the U.S. position of leadership in the Far East and always supports us warmly.

The President said that anyone in the Army learns the difference between command and leadership. In Russia, on the other hand, a system exists where one will speak with the government or speak no more. There are places in the world where the situation is most complicated. He cited the example of France and Algeria. France would like nothing better than to be able to turn loose of Algeria while salvaging her honor, but 1-1/2 million Frenchmen in Algeria feel violently otherwise. This is a small matter in contrast with the threats of force which the Soviets have exercised. The President said that he will be pleased when the day comes that he is no longer required to talk so much on this subject since he has already done so much and without comparable results. He realized he would never stop talking about the subject, however.

The Vice President said the President's visit to the Philippines had inspired the people anew. They have great faith in him and exercise a continuing interest in his utterances. He mentioned again the speech at the UN. The President said he longed for the day when we could do away with our large military forces as general war deterrent.

The Vice President then mentioned [redacted]

The President said he would like to go back to the Philippines when he becomes "unemployed." He mentioned the pleasure of riding through the countryside and recalled the beauty of the road to Baguio. He reminisced about the 97 stations which comprised the field army in the 1930s and to which he had travelled extensively. Some portions of Northern Luzon and Mindanao, he recalled, had been termed "unexplored." He recalled the experiences of his friend General Ord who had inadvertently wound up in a place where the Balugas had covered him with bows and arrows. The Vice President said the Philippines would be most happy for the President to come back and noted that he himself travels widely. He admitted that some places were neglected and said a new era must come.

The President reminisced a little more about the intricacies of air travel in those days. He remembered the small fields used for air strips (called cabanas) and the fact that the Philippine Army Air Corps had been equipped primarily with Stearman Trainers. The device used to see whether a field was fit for landing was to take a Ford automobile and run it along the field at 40 miles an hour. If such could be accomplished without disaster, then the Stearman would come in. The President noted that occasionally a caribao would get into the middle of the field and it was necessary to buzz the field several times to scare it off.

At this point in the conversation the photographers came in, after which the Vice President presented the President with a Philippine Barong.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

FE:JMSteeves:as/emb
Approved by White House
Gen. Goodpaster
10/20/60

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

(29) M-767

DATE: October 138 1960

SUBJECT: Philippine Vice President's call on The President

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Philippine Vice President Diosdado P. Macapagal
H.E. General Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of The Philippines
Acting Assistant Secretary of State John M. Steeves
Colonel John M. Eisenhower

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The White House - Gen. Goodpaster	

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Great warmth and cordiality characterized the conversations throughout. The President reminisced of his days in The Philippines, recalling his life in Manila and his visits to outlying areas, where the American Army at one time had 95 different posts. Conversation also turned to the President's most recent visit, the tumultuous welcome, the heartwarming demonstration of affection, the personal tribute to him and the friendship for the United States and the American people which it symbolized.

Vice President Macapagal said that just before his departure from The Philippines, President Garcia had asked him to bear greetings and a message of affection. The President responded with appropriate assurances of appreciation, calling upon his own wide experience in his association with the Filipino people.

The Vice President's trip in the United States.

Vice President Macapagal said that he was on his way to attend the American Legion Convention in Miami. He had been traveling in various other parts of the United States. The President asked him if he had seen much of our great farming belts, pointing out that it would be interesting to him because it was so different from the

Philippine

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Authority MR 81-471 #1
By LKS NLE DATE 3/15/82

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State letter 2/1/82
NLE Date 3/15/82

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Philippine Islands' agricultural landscape. Vice President Macapagal earlier in his career was, of course, stationed in Washington and had had some opportunity to visit throughout the United States before.

Tragic Assassination in Japan.

The President remarked that he was very saddened to hear the tragic news of Mr. Asanuma's assassination in Tokyo. He deplored the irrational thinking of mere youth who could think that one dastardly act against a leader of whom they disapproved could possibly achieve any real purpose. He recalled Admiral Darlan's assassination in North Africa, saying that, in all these years since, no one has ever figured out why this youth chose to shoot him down in cold blood. The President told Vice President Macapagal that the many messages which he had received from Japan, after his visit was cancelled there, had been most heartwarming. So many of them had deplored the acts of extremists, and they assured him that this was not the feeling of the people of Japan. He had received a cordial invitation since to visit Japan. It was mutually recalled that just yesterday the President had an Honorary Degree conferred upon him in Japan *in absentia*, probably the first time that this has ever happened in the history of Japan.

Happenings in the United Nations.

[redacted] The President complimented the Philippine delegate's presentation yesterday, when he spoke very candidly about the fact that differences do sometimes exist between us but that they obviously feel no hesitation in expressing their own opinions. The President at this point referred to our years of association with the Filipinos. As we looked back over our stewardship, we recognized that we may have made mistakes. We were not infallible; but he believed that the Filipinos knew that our hearts had always been in the right place and that we had attempted to bring every benefit possible to them. The Russians and Communists did not think in terms of benefits to people. This was not in their character. The President said that in expressing himself the way he had, in his speech to the United Nations, he was merely giving expression to the philosophy by which he believes our country lives, and therefore the image which we wanted to have in the world.

Vice President

[redacted]

Leadership and Example by other countries Influencing Asia.

The President said that mature and responsible leadership in the Asian scene was something like his experience in the Army. He said he was always interested to note that there were those who taught and led; and there were those who drove and demanded. As the ones upon whom some responsibility has devolved for helping to work out solutions in Asia, we were trying to follow the pattern of teaching and leading and assisting. Free countries did not engage in dictating terms to newly emerging states. He pointed out the example of Algeria, saying that he thought that President DeGaulle would like to find some way out of his Algerian problem without his appearing to be imposing his will. There were many French who did not agree with him, which made his problem greater.

The President's Retirement Plans.

The President referred to the fact that once he was "unemployed" he would love to have the opportunity to come back to The Philippines and spend some time visiting the countryside and renewing his old acquaintances and in a much more leisurely fashion than was possible during his recent visit. The crowds were so huge and the program so full; he would like to see The Philippines more quietly. Even under the conditions in which he last visited Manila, he could see great changes. The Vice President said that he would be most welcome. He reminded him that he would find in the Philippines 27 million people, a doubling of the population since he left there in 1940.

The President's Special Concern for the Policeman's Family who Dropped Dead in the Parade.

The President asked how the policeman's family was getting along, referring to the guard who collapsed the day the President arrived in Manila. He said that he had asked that a special message be sent to the widow, and had asked if there was anything that could be done for the family. He was assured that his wishes had been carried out and that the daughter was receiving training in nursing. In connection with the story of this family, the President recalled that he had a very warm letter of appreciation from the widow.

Vice President's

[redacted]

Conversations at this point were terminated and the photographers invited in.

October 13, 1960

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MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 13, 1960 -- 3:00 PM

Others present: Dr. T. Keith Glennan
Colonel Eisenhower

Dr. Glennan told the President that his purpose was merely to bring him up to date on some matters of concern to him. The overall status of space programs is good. The Aeronautical and Astronautical Coordinating Board, by which NASA coordinates with the Department of Defense, seems to be working well. There seems to be an improvement in the attitude of the public toward our space posture and public acceptance of our position.

Dr. Glennan said there are a couple of programs he would like to mention. First is the communications satellite program. The first of these satellites -- ECHO, passive in nature -- is still working, and the COURIER satellite, designed by the Army, is likewise working well. Three ATLAS AGENAS will be used for systems tests, to be placed in 5600-mile orbit. Dr. Glennan is concerned with the overall concept of financing a further communications satellite. Telephone companies, such as Bell Telephone, have indicated a willingness to spend much money to develop these satellites. Further, AT&T has offered to pay their way on R&D. Dr. Glennan's own feeling is that the communications business has always been a government regulated private industry and the advent of the communications satellite should not change this status. He does have the doubt as to whether the private companies will push the programs quite as fast as we want. At any rate, regarding governmental programs, he feels at this moment that a Supplemental on the Fiscal Budget from $20-22 million will be desirable.

The President agreed with this financing concept in principle, but said he did not think we should ask private companies to spend large sums of money which might duplicate governmental activities. Dr. Glennan assured the President that duplication will be avoided and that the government will work on the basic R&D with a view to phasing out later. In this connection, he would like to arrange a briefing for the President

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and the Cabinet for sometime in November, this to be done in conjunction with the Department of Defense. He reminded the President that NASA currently has $50 million appropriated by the Congress over and above the Presidential request for space activities. Before the commitment of this money, Dr. Glennan will of course talk to Budget Bureau.

Dr. Glennan then turned to the CENTAUR program which he described as a hydrogen-oxygen, upper-stage propellant for use with SATURN. This program needs pushing, and of all the programs of NASA, this one must be kept on schedule. The first flight is scheduled for June 1961 and would involve a 10-vehicle program for testing purposes. To push this program will require a Supplemental of some $10.2 million, which he feels we can get back out of the Fiscal '62 Budget and which represents merely an acceleration. The total program should cost $157 million through Fiscal '63.

Dr. Glennan then mentioned the problem of man-space flight. Here he is concerned over the amount of priority we should give to the question of placing a man in orbit around the moon. This, he said, is a multi-billion dollar project of no immediate value. Dr. Glennan says he is screwing up his courage to state publicly that this should not be done. He asked whether the President considered this an NSC issue. The President said it would be an NSC issue only as it touched on world opinion. He said he felt the project is useless at this moment and would not think it really worth the money.

Dr. Glennan assured the President that Project MERCURY, which involves placing a man in orbit around the earth, is moving ahead under a full head of steam. On the other hand, if we fail to place a man on the moon before 20 years from now, there is nothing lost. The President said he likes to see us go ahead on useful things but he is not much of a man on spectaculars. He realizes that some stunts, such as the Lindberg trip across the Atlantic, have some virtue. He emphasized that he would not be willing to spend tax money to send a man around the moon. Dr. Glennan said that the whole problem is a difficult one and he would prefer not to face up to it until after election. The President agreed with this idea and emphasized his desire to avoid crash programs. He said there is such a thing as common sense, even in research.

As the meeting closed, the President approved the suggestion that Dr. Glennan get together with Dr. Kistiakowsky and reach a position on the amount of effort they feel should be devoted to placing a man in space, and come back to the President.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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October 15, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 13, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Dillon, Mueller, Generals
Persons and Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said he and Mr. Mueller had come in to present to the President a recommendation to prohibit all exports from the United States to Cuba except medical supplies and non-subsidized foodstuffs. He said he did not think this would bring the downfall of the Castro regime, but that it should create major pressures on that government. It will have a very good effect in making the United States position clear, including an encouraging effect on the dissident groups now becoming active in Cuba. Mr. Dillon said that, insofar as the United States is concerned, there is clear authority to take this action under the Export Control Act. From the standpoint of international commitments, this action can be taken as a defense by the United States against Cuban economic aggressive actions. It would not be consistent with our OAS agreements if we took the action on the basis of bringing political pressure on the Castro regime.

Mr. Dillon said he and other State Department officials had talked with Latin American leaders. Reactions will be mixed. The anti-Communist governments will support us. Leftist governments and groups will criticize us. For example, we must expect criticism from Mexico.

Mr. Dillon said there is a related problem regarding the Dominican Republic. Our action in buying sugar from the Dominican Republic has caused us real problems in Venezuela, but this has not been paralleled elsewhere. We do not want to take concrete moves against the Dominican Republic just at present, since no successor to Trujillo is ready to take power, and the result might be to bring an individual of the Castro stripe into power there. However,

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MR 78-142 #3
By DJH Date 10/23/81

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the OAS has set up a subcommittee on the question of economic sanctions against the Dominican Republic, and we could put out a concurrent statement that we are joining with this sub-committee to study actions that might be taken.

At this point Mr. Dillon asked the President if he would look at proposed press releases. Mr. Dillon noted a point that has been raised concerning these actions. The logical form of retaliation by us against the Cubans for failing to pay for their imports from the United States would be for us to cut back Cuban imports into the United States. Instead, we are cutting our exports, but we can do this because they have not paid what they owe. Any restriction on imports from Cuba would have to be taken under the "trading with the enemy" act, and we are not ready to take the step of designating Cuba as an enemy. Mr. Dillon said the consideration of this problem is complicated by the fact that the whole story had been leaked to the New York Times and was carried in the morning edition. He said the leak in all likelihood occurred in the State Department. (He noted parenthetically that another even more serious leak was reported in the same edition of the Times -- that pertaining to the proposal for Polaris submarines for NATO. This leak has probably come from the Pentagon which has reservations about the project, which were thoroughly expressed in the article.) The President, with some discouragement, said that one reason he will be glad to lay down the responsibilities of his office in a few months is the disloyalty and back-stabbing evidenced in such leaks, in the Pentagon and elsewhere.

The President then went on to say that his principal concern with the proposed action related to the probable reaction in the OAS. Here is one institution which we must hold together. If Mexico were to become disgruntled and if we were to see the Communists come in to power there, in all likelihood we would have to go to war about this. If we were doing the same thing to the Dominican Republic, that we were doing to Cuba, the action would not be so hard to take. He understands, however, that we cannot put the two countries on the same basis since Trujillo is not confiscating our property or refusing to pay for imports. The President acknowledged that the position proposed is logical, but he said it is a very difficult move insofar as Mexico is concerned. Mr.

Dillon acknowledged that the Mexican Government is under great pressure from the Cardenas Leftists. The President said he wanted to consider discussing this matter with President Lopez Mateos when he sees him next week. Mr. Dillon thought that the problem may be eased for Lopez Mateos if the President had discussed the matter with him before the announcement was made. Mr. Dillon thought it would be harder for the Mexicans to take strong exception if there had in fact been consultation on the matter.

The President then read the proposed release, and thought it would be all right once the decision is taken, with some re-arrangement of paragraphs. He observed that it is hard to know what the United States can do in this matter to get twenty rather unstable governments to go along with us. He said he is especially concerned about Mexico, Argentina and Brazil, as well as Venezuela and Colombia. Mr. Dillon said the Argentines will be very strong in our support, as well as the Colombians and the Chileans. There are more questions about the others. He mentioned Venezuela indications that they will put pressure on our oil companies not to provide oil to the Dominican Republic.

The President stressed that we must not make any mistakes in evaluating the reaction of these countries. Mr. Dillon said we could not at this time get multilateral action of this type against Cuba. He hoped, however, we might later get an agreement at least to stop the flow of arms to Cuba. The President said we should not make any mistakes in a hurry. This matter has dragged on and he is seeing for the first time a very concrete and sweeping suggestion for a ban on exports. We must also think how this action will affect the American people. It tends to look as though we are acting not against Castro but against the Cuban people. Coming in the present weeks, we must be concerned as to its political impact and the possibility it will get mixed up in the campaign. He thought we must recognize the possibility that the Cubans might announce a defense treaty with Russia, and asked for careful consideration of the effect of this action on the OAS and our own population.

Mr. Dillon said he had given a good deal of thought regarding our own population, and noted that, for this reason, he is proposing to exempt medicines and foodstuffs. He observed that U. S. exports to Cuba have already dropped from $500 million a year to $275 million a year because of the Cubans' economic behavior. This action would cut exports from $275 million to approximately $115 million a year. The President asked whether it would be possible simply to hold down exports because payments are not being made. Mr. Mueller said some effort in this direction has been exerted by passing out information on Cuban practices, but, by giving especially favorable terms and immediate payments, the Cubans are able to get the things most important to them.

The President said that because of the leak of this item that had already occurred, we must be very careful in our handling of it. Mr. Dillon said that the State Department would simply say the matter is under study. The leak will serve to evoke reactions, for example, from the Mexicans which would otherwise be hard to obtain. The President, in concluding, said that the action would not be taken until he had seen Lopez-Mateos. Mr. Mueller showed the President his proposed press release on the procedural steps being taken by Commerce, and the President had no objection to the press release once decision is taken to go ahead.

At this point Secretary Mueller left the meeting. [redacted]

On the subject of the leak concerning the proposal for Polaris submarines for NATO, Mr. Dillon said the problem of Congressional consultation will now arise, since the Congressmen know about the

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NSC letter 9/14/81
NLE Date 10/23/81

matter. The President thought it would be best simply to tell the Congressmen that we have the matter under study and will talk with them as soon as we have anything specific in mind. General Persons suggested that this be held until after the election, and Mr. Dillon thought this could readily be done, by our saying that we are simply getting our information ready now.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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~~TOP SECRET~~

October 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 11, 1960

Others present: Secretary Dillon, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Steeves, Secretary Gates, General Lemnitzer, Mr. Allen Dulles, General Goodpaster

General Lemnitzer began with a briefing on the present military situation in Laos, showing the location of the Pathet Lao forces, the deployment of Kong Le forces around Vientiane, the location of Phoumi's forces near Savannakhet, and the location of some independent non-Communist forces in the northern region. He said that supplies are being flown into Phoumi and will be flown into the non-Communist area in the north. The military situation is not at all satisfactory, however.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-142 # 4
By DJH Date 10/23/81

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(c)(d)
CIA 4/1/81; NSC 9/14/81
NLE Date 10/23/81

[redacted]

Mr. Dillon then said there has been for a number of weeks a difference of view as between our people in Vientiane, headed by the Ambassador, and the people concerned with Laos in our departments here. The Ambassador inclines to supporting Souvanna Phouma, whereas back here our officials want to support Phoumi. Assistant Secretary Parsons and Assistant Secretary Irwin, together with Admiral Riley, are now in Bangkok to resolve these differences of view and try to determine what further action we should be prepared to take if the situation does not develop favorably.

Mr. Gates said he is very pessimistic as to the possibility of keeping the country for the free world, even if Souvanna Phouma does not make some kind of deal with the Communists. The prospects are not good. [redacted]

Mr. Merchant said that Prime Minister Sarit in Thailand (who is a close relative of Phoumi's) is very deeply concerned over the Laotian situation, and that the entire government of Thailand, as well as that of Viet-nam, is deeply disturbed about the situation. Mr. Dillon said we are troubled over a split within the SEATO organization, [redacted]

General Lemnitzer reported that two additional parachute companies have been moved into the southern end of the country, and these should strengthen the Phoumi forces materially. He added that we are resuming the supply of arms assistance to the Phoumi forces.

After further discussion, the President said the only suggestion he could give, beyond what is now being done, would be to try to take special measures to win Souvanna Phouma to our side, [redacted] and try to get him to request our help in dealing with the situation.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 11, 1960

Others present: General Lemnitzer, General Goodpaster

General Lemnitzer thanked the President for his note and his telegram at the time General Lemnitzer assumed his new post. The President said he was delighted to send them, and simply wished he had been able to be present.

General Lemnitzer said the situation in Laos gives us great concern. Assistant Secretaries Parsons and Irwin have gone out to the area to see if the situation can be salvaged. It has been degenerating fast, with Souvanna Phouma consorting with the Pathet Lao. The man we have been supporting, Phoumi, is receiving no support from the government, or from the King who is being very chary about taking a position. The Joint Chiefs of Staff think the situation can still be salvaged. It is very confused and the reports that have been coming in are not too clear or valid. He thinks this visit should do much to give us a clearer picture. General Lemnitzer next reported on a step being taken in the JCS to achieve better control of peripheral reconnaissance flights. A Joint Reconnaissance Center is being established in the JCS area to clear every reconnaissance flight and its flight path. In addition, a technical evaluation of more advanced aircraft for this mission is being carried out. The B-58 and A3J are the most promising. The U-2 does not have the carrying capacity needed for this type of work.

General Lemntizer then reported that as the President had requested, the JCS are keeping very close to the new joint targeting organization in Omaha.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #93
By V.U. Date 12-18-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)
Defense Letter, 6/3/77
NLE Date 12/18/78

The Chiefs are appointing General Spivey as the JCS liaison to this activity, and he will be functioning within this week. General Power is coming in to the Pentagon next week to report to Secretary Gates and the Chiefs on the activity of the new organization. In addition, General Lemnitzer is sending General Wheeler and the planners out to visit Omaha. He himself has a "hot line" to General Power and Admiral Parker. The President said he liked the idea of personal visits, because the visitors are visible there. General Lemnitzer said that General Power expects to have his plan ready for submission to the JCS by the end of November. This would make it possible for him to consider it before going over to the NATO meeting.

Regarding the question of quarters for the Chairman of the JCS, General Lemnitzer said that, after study, he thinks that quarters No. 6 at Fort Myer would be the best. The President agreed that it should be quite suitable. General Lemnitzer said that the Senate Armed Services Committee has cleared the remodeling of the set for General White, and he thought the necessary agreement for quarters No. 6 could be obtained without any difficulty. He said he would take the designers over to quarters No. 1 to see the type of accommodations that should be provided. The President said the matter should be handled by the Army submitting a recommendation which would be approved by the JCS, the Secretary of Defense and the President. This would give as much stability as possible.

The President said he had something he wanted General Lemnitzer to think about. In his opinion, there is a problem of duplication in intelligence activities, particularly the intelligence activities of the military services. He said his thoughts are guided by his basic idea of putting more power in the JCS. He commented that he still hopes one day to see a single Chief of Staff, but in the meantime he would center more responsibility in the JCS as a group. In this respect he said he is convinced that each Chief

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of Staff ought to put in more time in the JCS than in his own service activities. The President said he thinks that the CIA -- which is itself probably too large and duplicative of other intelligence groups -- together with State should be the place for strategic intelligence work. In addition, each unified commander should have specific intelligence on his own area of command responsibility. Beyond this, he feels that a central intelligence group in the Joint Chiefs is probably the answer. In addition, he has frequently thought that we should have a unified intelligence training system. The President said he is aware of some studies that have been made of duplication, but wanted to be sure that the studies now being made go right to the heart of the problem. He commented that the hardest thing to destroy in this world is entrenched bureaucracy and that intelligence agencies are among the worst. General Lemnitzer said that the JCS will do what they can. The President added that he puts a lower rating on the parochial activities of the services than on joint activities.

General Lemnitzer commented that there is a tendency for other agencies to encroach into the fields of the JCS, and added that some of the civilian offices are offenders in this respect. The President said he has nothing against the JCS, but is against the separate Chiefs entering into some of these fields in which the civilian agencies act. He said he thought there is much better coordination in the intelligence community today than eight years ago, but felt there is still much work to be done in order to find duplication. He acknowledged that specialized intelligence will still require specialists, but thought the framework should be provided by the joint activity.

The President then said that he would like to see General Lemnitzer place increasing accent on service on the Joint Staff. General Lemnitzer said there had been progress in this direction. The President thought that one test of this is to be sure that the services send their best people. General Lemnitzer said that this word had been passed thoroughly through the Pentagon, and that the best officers on the basis of demonstrated ability are being sent into the Joint Staff. He said that selection procedures now call for satisfactory prior service on joint, allied and combined staffs for selection to General or Flag rank. The President thought there might be reason to narrow this requirement down now to service on the JCS. He asked whether this could be made a requirement for consideration for more rapid promotion in the lower grades. General Lemnitzer was not sure a fixed rule could be devised, but thought a policy could be stated that the officers picked for more rapid advancement should be considered prime candidates for assignment to the JCS organization.

In connection with the procedures for accelerating promotion of outstanding officers, the President said he is opposed to use of this technique for "double jumps" for any individual officer below the grade of Brigadier General. In general, he thought a man should not get more than three years ahead of his contemporaries prior to reaching General Officer grade.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 8, 1960 6

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 8, 1960 -- 9:00 AM

Others present:
Prime Minister Balewa
Minister of Commerce Dipcharima
Minister of Information Benson
Under Secretary Dillon
Deputy Under Secretary Hare
Assistant Secretary Satterthwaite
Ambassador Palmer
Colonel Eisenhower

After amenities, the President said he was delighted to have the Prime Minister here for this is the time when we have the greatest need for reason and sound thinking. Never before in history have we seen happenings such as the mass emergence of independent States in Africa. Capital investment on a large scale is necessary in Africa, but education and technical aid are even more important.

The Prime Minister said he was highly honored to be here, and that it is a privilege to meet the President, not only because of his high office, but because of his personal standing in the world. In particular, he is held in high esteem in Nigeria for his contribution in the winning of the last war.

The Prime Minister continued that we live in a difficult world. Here the small nations must look to the large ones to exercise patience. If the large nations do not exercise patience, they can cause catastrophe. Nigeria, fortunately, possesses a wealth of experience in governing itself in comparison to other nations of Black Africa. The British, no matter what we say about them, took great pains to train the Nigerians to administer themselves. As for himself, the Prime Minister said he had had thirty years' responsibility and had governed a district of 1-1/2 million people before ever becoming a Minister of the Nigerian government.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that out of the chaos of the moment may come a better world. In this evolution the small nations can only offer advice to the larger ones. He hopes that large nations

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 78-23 #22
By JWLBC Date 8/4/78

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recognize this advice as much as possible, and he assured the President that he appreciates the tremendous problems faced by the U.S.

He acknowledged that the U.S. cannot allow themselves to be run over by the Soviets. He pleaded, however, for an easing of tensions; for these tensions affect the small nations mentally as well as physically and cause them to act accordingly. This is aggravated by the spectacle of conflict between powerful nations being conducted every day in the UN.

The Prime Minister expressed warm admiration for the U.S. He said that whatever may be said of the U.S., she never fought an aggressive or expansionist war. Therefore, the whole burden of representing the West and standing up to the USSR falls on the U.S.

The Prime Minister said the U.S. is in a different position from the USSR. A journalist here the other day asked him to comment on the need to free all captive peoples from their colonial masters. He had said yes, this is so, but this would include the Eastern satellite nations held in bondage under the Russians.

In summary, the Prime Minister reiterated his happiness in meeting the President. He invited the President to visit Nigeria now that they are an independent country. Millions there would be glad to see him. The two foreigners whom the Nigerians hold most dear are the President himself and Sir Winston Churchill. The latter, unfortunately, will never be able to make the trip.

The President expressed his pleasure at having his own name coupled with Sir Winston's. He said he thought there would be a good chance sometime next year that he and his wife would take a trip. If this transpires, Central Africa will be high on the list. Other regions would be Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia. The President said he had pondered whether it would be possible for him to come to the Prime Minister's inauguration. With the world situation as it is, he had regretfully to decline and sent in his place his good friend Governor Rockefeller. He had thought this would be the best way to see some of the small nations that the U.S. is interested in but had had to give up the idea. He promised to try in the future.

[redacted]

Referring to the Prime Minister's words on the small nations, the President said he spoke the truth and spoke eloquently. He said the greatest usefulness of the UN is to the small nations, but it is useful also to the large ones since stability in the small nations is necessary to us. Turmoil in small nations forces the large nations into opposition. Therefore, the opportunity to make the UN work must not be lost. He expressed agreement with the Prime Minister's estimates regarding their uncomfortable position when the large nations glare at each other.

The President then said the U.S. is seeking today all practical measures to implement disarmament and the cessation of production of atomic fuel. If this can be commenced in a practical manner, things will be well. On our part, we are willing to open our nation to inspection from without. The Soviets, however, are unwilling to do the same. Apparently the Soviets are afraid for people to enter their borders for fear those people will be repelled by what they see or by their own influence to foment liberalism.

The problem, as the President sees it, is that everyone can make speeches. Khrushchev refers to himself as a "peace-loving democracy," at the same time threatening the use of force. In this atmosphere, we cannot give way or we will invite more of the same. The U.S. has the problem of convincing the world of its peaceful intentions. Actually we would rather put our money in helping underdeveloped nations than into the sterile "fire department" for which we are required to pay $50 billion annually. This, unfortunately, is not practical since we cannot afford to look weak militarily, morally, or economically. Any man who witnesses the dead of a battlefield becomes the world's biggest practical pacifist. Force is unacceptable as an instrument of policy; we must reach a meeting of men's minds. At this time Communists refuse to believe that individuals have rights. They regard people as servants, a state which reduces them, in effect, to intelligent mules.

The Prime Minister said that, although Nigeria achieved independence only one week ago, they have had some experience with the Russians. He agreed that if you give in to them you are through. He cited an incident in Lagos when a delegation of Russians, including Malik, called on him at inauguration time and insisted on opening an Embassy in Lagos immediately. He himself had insisted on the submission of application in proper form. They had argued an hour, at the end of which the

Soviets left in a huff with a statement that the Nigerians do not like them. He reiterated that if the U.S. gives in to the Soviets the world will fall to pieces.

The Prime Minister referred to the situation among the smaller nations. They are all in a great state of excitement over the prospects of independence. Some are not ready. They have a need for financial and human help without obligation. Guinea and Ghana have accepted help from the Soviets to the extent that the Prime Minister believes they have developed obligations to the Soviet bloc. Nigeria will not do this; but this fact does not reduce her need for the help. Nigeria needs capital investment of a private nature. This he would expect to come from the U.S., Britain, Germany, and to a lesser degree, France. He had referred to this in his speech at the UN and asked that placing Nigeria in a position of obligation be avoided.

The Prime Minister referred to the visit of Averell Harriman recently, who, he said, had come as the President's representative. Harriman had expressed the view that aid to Africa be through the UN, with bilaterals avoided. The President hastily informed the Prime Minister, much to the latter's surprise, that Mr. Harriman did not in any way represent the President. The Prime Minister continued, however, that if Nigeria is stable, and if she recognizes the danger inherent in becoming dependent on other nations, then she should be allowed to receive bilateral aid. The President agreed with this and said that aid to Africa through the UN does not necessarily preclude bilaterals. He said we put great interest and stock in Nigeria. In this he says he is not just talking; we will be depending on Nigeria heavily. He said the UN Special Fund is particularly valuable for the type of situation which has arisen in the Congo. Here this fund would be of tremendous value for the development of rivers, dams, minerals and the like. The Prime Minister interjected that Nigeria has a river project in the offing. The President said he believes by and large it is better to handle aid on a loan basis rather than grant. This requires the recipient to be responsible, independent, and self-respecting. He recognizes grants are sometimes necessary, but that they connote some feeling of obligation.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that Nigeria, as the largest and most heavily populated of the Black African nations, can do much to help the other nations if they are stable and progressive. Nigeria, however, has some way to go. Her living standards are low and technical know-how is lacking. However, Nigeria's standing is high, as evidenced by the fact that the French Community nations came to Nigeria in the UN and gave Balewa the mandate to speak for them.

The President said the immature nations figure that with enough money they can grow overnight. He said you cannot make a tree grow overnight, no matter how much water you pour on the seed. Stability is necessary to promote growth. He cited the expense of modern weapons and the burden which it is placing on Great Britain. By contrast, Germany, not permitted to re-arm to a large degree since the war, has been growing at an unparalled rate economically.

Turning to a casual subject, the President asked as to the altitude of Lake Chad. The Prime Minister said it is actually at a low altitude, even below sea level. The highest mountains in Nigeria are 7000-9000 feet.

(The discussion of institutes for primary education then transpired, at which time I was absent arranging for photographs.)

The Prime Minister then very seriously asked the President his advice on the way Nigeria should vote in the UN on the seating of the Chinese Communists. Here is a nation of 650 million people without representation. Whatever happens, the Soviets and Chinese Communists will come to grips and conflict will result. Thus, the Prime Minister cannot understand why the U.S. opposes admission of Red China to the UN. He admitted that he himself is a layman and not too well informed. He derives his opinions from the competition which he has been able to observe between the Red Chinese and Russians in Africa. The President admitted this is an extremely tough problem. Conditions have changed, and there are signs that the Sino-Soviet axis is not so strong as it was once upon a time. He pointed out the emotional bill of particulars that the U.S. holds against the Communist Chinese, particularly from their acts in the Korean war and from their holding of U.S. prisoners illegally. He pointed out that Red China has been branded an aggressor by the UN and this brand has not been removed. The President cited the fact that the charter of the UN insists that its members be peace-loving.

He further cited the condition of U.S. prisoners when returned from North Korea, in a brainwashed condition. Two years ago the Chinese agreed to release some, but this had not transpired. The President continued with his bill of goods to mention the invasion of Viet-Nam by the North Chinese, plus the Chinese insistence that regardless of the attitude of the UN, they intended to take Formosa by force. He reiterated that the American people are emotional. They look at the list of actions, and say, "The hell with that." At a later date the Chinese Reds may be admitted, but this is not the time.

To the Prime Minister's question, the President said he had studied the idea of two Chinas in the UN a great deal. He feels that to recognize Red China would destroy Chiang Kai-Shek, our ally of long standing. There is no easy answer; the President realizes there are 650 million people involved and the government is operated without measurable resistance. He recognized that John Foster Dulles, in a book dated 1956, had said that after a certain length of time any nation of this sort would be automatically recognized.

The President said he is hard put to advise the Prime Minister on this issue. He said that if Red China is admitted to the UN on a precipitant action right now, this would constitute such a repudiation of the U.S. that we would be in a hard fix indeed. He himself has always avoided the word "never" regarding Red China. Once they cease their aggressive intent, release our prisoners, and abandon their professed intention of taking Formosa by force, then the way will be open. The Prime Minister said that would provide a new situation.

Mr. Dillon told the Prime Minister that the Red Chinese have rejected any prospects of two Chinas in the UN. This surprised the Prime Minister considerably. He admitted that he had been ignorant of this fact, plus the fact that Red China was currently still branded an aggressor by the UN.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memcon.(State),	DDE, Netherlands Foreign Minister Joseph Luns (6 pgs)	10/7/60	A
2. Memo of Conf., 76-53, #26	DDE, King Hussein and others, 10/7/60 (4 pgs) (exempted - State ltr - 11/10/77) portions exempted per MR 82-152#1; 11/15/82-DJH	10/11/60	A
3. Memcon.(State),	DDE, King Hussein of Jordan and others (3 pgs)	10/7/60	A
~~4. Minutes of~~	~~Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/5/77-bw	~~10/7/60~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of~~ 78-142, #5	~~Conf., DDE, Sukarno and others, 10/6/60~~ (5 pgs)	~~10/12/60~~ 11/6/81, kc	~~A~~
~~6. Briefing~~ 76-56, #94	~~Memorandum, Dillon to DDE re DDE's talk with Sukarno~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~10/5/60~~	~~A~~
7. Memo of Conf., 78-88, #3	DDE, Dillon, Col. Eisenhower re flags of convenience, neutralist nations, Sukarno, Tubman and Liberia, ambassadorial matters (5 pgs) portions exempted MR 78-88 #3 portions exempted MR 83-311 #1 appealed - portions exempted MR 83-311 #1	10/5/60	A
8. Memorandum 77-90, #15	of Meeting, DDE, Secy. of Treasury, Undersecy. of Treasury for Monetary Affairs, Undersecy. of State and others re balance of payments (7 pgs) (portions exempted, State - 11/23/77, NSC - 10/3/78) portions exempted, MR85-685 #1	10/4/60	A
9. Memcon.(State),	DDE, Paul Spaak and others re NATO (6 pgs)	10/4/60	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 53
Folder: Staff Notes - October 1960 (2)

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case 10. Memo of 76-57, #95	Conf., DDE, Douglas, Gates, Irwin, Merchant, Kohler, Goodpaster re NATO matters, 10/3/60 (6 pgs) (exempt - NSC - 3/30/77; DOD - 11/16/76) portions exempted MR 85-352 #1 + 85-527 #8	10/13/60	A
11. Attached 76-56, #96	position paper re NATO missiles (4 pgs) exempted, MR 76-56 #96	undated	A
12. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Douglas, Gates, etc. re NATO matters (7 pgs)	10/3/60	A
13. Memorandum, 78-88, #4	E. Frederic Morrow to Persons re Tubman and Liberia (2 pgs) exempted MR 78-88 #4	10/3/60	A
~~14. Memo of~~ 76-56, #97	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Bohlen, Kohler, Wilcox, Goodpaster, 10/2/60, re neutrals, Khrushchev~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~10/5/60~~	~~A~~
15. Draft Letter,	DDE to Nkrumah (14 pgs)	10/2/60	A
16. Memo of 77-93, #2	Conf., DDE, Prime Ministers Menzies and Macmillan and others, 10/2/60 re neutral nations proposal (6 pgs) (portions exempted - 8/1/77 - LKS) portions exempted MR 83-311 #2 appealed - same portions exempted MR 83-311 #2	10/2/60	A
~~17. Memo of~~ 76-56, #98	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Col. Eisenhower re neutral nations and Khrushchev~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~10/1/60~~	~~A~~

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10/3	conference re NATO atomic force
10/3	memo of conversation re NATO MRBM Force
10/3	memo to Wilton Persons from E. Fred. Morrow re call from Ambassador from Liberia
10/2	conference re reply to five "Neutral"s who proposed a meeting between the President and Khrushchev.
10/2	the draft re above
9/29	letter from the five "Neutrals" re above
10/2	conference with P.M. Menzies and Macmillan, Ambassador Beale, Lord Home, Mr. de Zulueta, Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster re five "Neutrals" proposal
10/1	re above proposal

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10/25	memo of conference: Sec. Anderson reported on London gold market
10/17	conference re Mexicans and our exports to Cuba
10/13	meeting with VP Diosdado Macapagal
10/13	memo of conversation: Philippine Vice President's call on the President
10/13	Dr. Glennan bringing DE up to date on space programs
10/13	Sec. Dillon, Mueller, Gen. Persons and GOodpaster prohibit all exports from the US to Cuba
10/12	memo of conversation re call of King of Denmark on Pres. Eisenhower: The Baltic; Germany occupation
10/12	memo of conversation with Segni, Italy
10/11	re military situation in Laos
10/11	re General Lemnitzer re Laos situation;JCS problems
10/8	meeting with Prime Minister of Nigeria.
10/7	memo of conversation with Joseph Luns, Netherlands
10/7	meeting with King Hussein
10/7	memo of conversation --King Hussein's call on Pres.
10/7	minutes of cabinet meeting
10/6	meeting with Pres. Sukarno, Indonesia
10/5	briefings before appointment with Sukarno
10/5	conference re question of the legality of the labor unions picketing vessels with Panama and Liberia ; neutralist nations' resolution in the UN;Sukarno visit; Liberia
10/4	meeting with Treasury and Budget officials
10/4	visit with AmVets Scholarship winners
10/4	memo of conversation re NATO atomic force

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October 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 7, 1960

Others present: King Hussein, Prime Minister Talhouni, Foreign Minister Nasir, Ambassador Haikal, Secretary Dillon, Mr. Parker T. Hart, General Goodpaster

The President warmly greeted the King, congratulating him on his very fine speech in the United Nations. The King said that he had simply stated "how we feel" about these matters. The President observed that the situation in the United Nations seemed to be a little better than ten days ago, with tension subsiding, although there had been no substantive business as yet.

The President went on to say that, in talking to Nasser, he had brought up the question of Jordan and the recent outrage there. Nasser denied any complicity in the matter. Nasser also talked about better relations with Israel but said the Israelis would have to take back all refugees before these better relations could come about. In general, Nasser seemed very affable and is a man of attractive personality. However, in his speech in the United Nations the next day he followed Khrushchev's line.

The President said he asked one Neutral what the real purpose of the Neutral resolution was -- what was to be done in the meeting of the President and Khrushchev. He commented that the Soviets have made a mountain out of a single incident. This man, whom he identified as Sukarno, said that such a meeting might "melt the ice" and when the President asked him what this meant, gave no further response.

The President asked King Hussein when he was planning to leave to go back to Jordan, and the King indicated he would start back the following evening. He said he had plenty of problems demanding

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 82-153 #1
BY DJH DATE 11/15/82

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(2)(5)
NSC letter 8/25/82
NLE DATE 11/15/82

his attention at home but added that he planned to carry on in dealing with them along the same lines he has been pursuing. He had come to the General Assembly because this gave him a good chance to see the Secretary General and discuss the problems of the Middle East with him. He thought there just might be a chance to make some progress there through the United Nations. He said that the situation is very tense in the area of Jordan. The recent outrage was a terrible shock to his people, as to himself. He had hoped for better relations with the UAR, but this was the answer. He said he had asked the UAR to hand over three Jordanians who are implicated in the assassination. The King added that he feels the situation is stronger in Jordan than ever before. The Nation is more united, and more determined to defend the freedom of the country.

The President, referring to Palestine refugees, said that there has been a lack of improvement and it is getting to be increasingly difficult to get appropriations from the Congress and support from our people. We are carrying many burdens in foreign aid of all kinds for economic, technical, and military purposes, and if we could see some end to this burden in Palestine our people would be less resentful.

The President said he had the impression that Jordan's relations with Iraq have improved. The King said that they had. The Iraqi had expressed a desire for such improvement and his government agreed. He has accorded de facto recognition, and diplomatic relations are to follow. He intends to follow up these steps. The President observed that the fact that the Iraqis want to improve relations suggests to him that they feel some pressure from the Communists.

The King then referred to the Palestine problem, and said he hopes something could be accomplished through the UN [redacted] The President recalled that Nasser had said that all refugees would want to go back to Israel. He added that Nasser had said that this is a problem that might possibly be worked out, and then hinted that if it were, other things (such as the opening of the Suez Canal to Israeli traffic) might be considered. The President said that when he asked Nasser how long he would maintain the ban on Israeli ships, Nasser replied that this depended on the refugee problem. He added that Nasser had stated that he never said he was going to destroy Israel -- that his only statements had been in denial or rebuttal of Israeli assertions. The President commented that he saw in Nasser's statements some faint indication that it might be possible to agree upon measures that would lead to better conditions for the whole area. The President said that, when he mentioned the Eric Johnston plan for the Middle East to Nasser, the latter had displayed no interest. The President recalled that engineers had thought this was a good plan. King Hussein said he too believed it was a good plan.

The President told the King that he had seen Prime Minister Salaam of Lebanon in New York for a brief meeting but that the discussion had not brought out much of interest. He added that he had seen several other leaders there, and had passed the word that, if others could come down to see him, he would be delighted to see them. He then went on to say how happy he was to see the King, and how happy he had been that the King had escaped injury in the assassination attempt. He repeated that the speech had been a very fine one. The King said that so far as he is concerned, the world struggle is not a two-power struggle but one in which all nations are involved. He thought that all the nations have a great stake in the United Nations and added that he had appreciated the President's letter about his speech very much.

The President said he is sometimes puzzled regarding the attitudes of some countries. He quite understands that they might say that they will be neutral as between the two power blocs. He does not understand how any nation can be neutral as between being free and not being free, or between right and wrong. The UN to him is not an organization for small nations alone, but is designed for the peace of the world. Khrushchev, in his view, is trying to destroy the UN, which is the best forum for calm analysis and resolution of difficulties that has ever been achieved. The President recalled that on several occasions he has stated that in some things the big nations must necessarily be the leaders, but when it comes to moral leadership and spirit, the small nations can be as large

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as the big ones -- in support of freedom, for example. The President said that the difference between the West and Khrushchev boils down to the fact that the Communists regard man as an educated mule, to be directed by the state. He added that Khrushchev simply uses the UN as a tool for his own aims, whereas we try to use it for man's progress -- educational, economic, etc. The King commented that there are many leaders who know this is true but at the same time want to work both sides for greater gains for themselves. The King assured the President he had no intention of weakening his support for the United Nations.

As the meeting ended the President asked whether Jordan is developing is port at Aqaba. The King said that this development is going forward, and that both road and railroad connections are progressing well.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/5/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

October 7, 1960

8:35 a.m. -- 10:10 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Mr. Douglas Dillon
  for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. Gates
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Mr. Elmer Bennett
  for Sec. Seaton
Mr. Marvin L. McLain
  for Sec. Benson
Sec. Mueller
Mr. James O'Connell
  for Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh, OCDM
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Elmer Staats
Chairman McCone, AEC

Hon. James Wadsworth
Dr. Hugh Dryden, NASA
Dr. Alan Waterman, NSF
Dr. Glenn Seaborg, U. of Calif.

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Randall
Col Eisenhower
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Lambie

(Just before this meeting of the Cabinet adjourned, the President said: "I must tell you that, coming into this meeting with Khrushchev on my mind, I did not ask for our usual moment of silent prayer. But this has been a custom in the Cabinet, and I should not like to see us give it up. So I ask you now to join me in a moment of silent prayer.")

The President stated that the presentation by Dr. Kistiakowsky and colleagues would be omitted and that we would go directly to item number two.

Report on the International Atomic Energy Agency - Mr. McCone reported as follows. The meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency was more or less a side-show. There were more speakers than usual -- the Soviets ran in speakers from almost all the republics. But he did not think they convinced anybody. The Soviet intensively criticised the United States disarmament policy and proceedings and made a special point of criticism of our bilateral agreements. Our friends, however, repudiated the Soviet attack. Only 14 of 63-4 votes were for Red Chinese participation.

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On the matter of safeguards, India and several others opposed us -- this in spite of the treaty obligation on safeguards.

The World Federation of Trade Unions was accredited as an observer. We won the vote, but India and others of the neutral bloc supported the WFTU. Our own free trade unions surprisingly said that they had no objection to this. Many of our friends, France and others, said that while they supported us openly, had there been a secret ballot they would have voted against us.

On the matter of whether West Germany should be on the board: they were elected but with not so large a vote as was Argentina and San Salvador.

The attendance by Molotov was an interesting situation. He was officially in a subordinate position, seemed to be about fourth in line. But his presence seemed to disturb the leader of the delegation; there was some thought that the latter might be removed. This would be too bad, as he is a useful man to deal with.

Molotov was carrying on with friends of his in the Austrian government.

Mr. McCone had some private talks with the leader of the Soviet delegation, and they agreed on two more meetings. They also agreed to an exchange of scientists. The exchange of information that especially interested the Russian was that concerning the disposal of wastes.

Our fast reactors conference is scheduled for next spring. But the Soviets stopped their fast reactor research after examining ours. They thought they could make no contribution to the art.

Mr. McCone was again invited to visit and travel in the Soviet Union. He also had a formal invitation from the Bulgarians, and the Poles were interested in his visiting their country and also in some sort of bilateral arrangements.

In sum, there was little of substance at this meeting. The Communists did all possible for propaganda, had 61 or 62 national representatives. Mr. McCone did not think they won any support, however. The budgets were approved, and it was agreed to continue the agency next year. Mr. McCone's recommendation to the State Department is that we do continue.

Mr. McCone then asked the President's indulgence to speak for a few minutes on a different subject and with the President's approval introduced the matter of the purchase of uranium from the Congo.

We have in the past contracted through a Belgian agency for Congo uranium. We bought about 1/4 million pounds of uranium, 3/4 of which was for the U.S. and 1/4 for Britain. No further purchases are planned. The mine in fact has largely played out. So far as we know there is no more uranium in the Belgian Congo. There is one deposit of 1500 tons of uranium oxide above ground, which is worth about $25 million. We are, of course, long on uranium -- that is, we have

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plenty of it. We are still taking some from South Africa in an agreement that runs through 1962.

The President asked if there were anything in our agreements to the effect that if we cannot get anywhere in these discussions we withdraw? Mr. McCone said he did not know and Mr. Wadsworth volunteered that so far as he knew, there is no such provision.

The President said it was his memory that there was some agreement that we take all plutonium.

Developments at the United Nations - Mr. Dillon told the President that Mr. Wadsworth would make this presentation and also a forecast. Accordingly, Amb. Wadsworth reported as follows.

In general, the news media have given a fairly accurate picture of what has been going on at the UN. But there have been some biased reporting by the New York Times and the Washington Post. This is too bad, because the delegates read the Times to determine, as they suppose, United States policy and government thinking. They forget that we have a free press.

The President's speech was very well received, many delegates feeling that it was the only speech that contained constructive suggestions.

When Khrushchev spoke, he "made a mess of himself". He attacked the structure of the United Nations and the Secretary General.

Amb. Wadsworth could find no real support for Khrushchev's attitudes. The delegates realize that he would destroy the UN, although Sukarno feels that its headquarters should be removed from the United States.

There was a mixed reaction to Khrushchev. Some feel that he has overplayed his hand, others that he has frightened some of the delegates -- not that he was rattling rockets, but simply by raising in people's minds the question of what would happen to the UN if the Soviet were to walk out? There was a good deal of talk about the effect on this and future meetings.

Castro's four-hour harangue was simply too much. He would have done well to cut it to two hours, either the first two or the last two. It may have had some effect on some of the Africans, but this is probably transitory. And he did offend some of the delegates.

The proposal by the five neutrals that the President and Khrushchev meet did not get much support. Most delegates recognised that it was impossible. So it became a matter of personal prestige for Nehru and Nkrumah.

Finally, Nehru, in a pique, withdrew the resolution, so the resolution is no longer before the UN. The Africans supported Nehru partly

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because they do not understand the situation and also because to many of them Nehru is a demi-god. Herter is talking with Nehru today. The probability is that Nehru realizes he made a tactical mistake in naming the parties to meet rather than the more moderate proposal, which would have widespread support, to the effect simply that the United States and the Soviet Union should continue to negotiate on problems of world peace.

Next after the President came Macmillan and Diefenbaker. Diefenbaker was very hard indeed on the Communists. Macmillan no less hard, but very deft and artful. Many of the delegates were offended by Khrushchev's behavior during Macmillan's speech.

Then a number of UN housekeeping items were taken up.

On the vote to consider the admission of Red China, we expect about a 50-30 vote against, with 19 abstentions. We very nearly lost Tunisia for our side; this was avoided only by fast action by the State Department. Indonesia and others argue that we must have Red China. We can keep China out this time, but we must face the prospect that we may one day have her in the UN.

The President interjected to ask whether there are any members of the UN that we do not recognize.

The answer was no, but there are some which some South American countries do not recognize.

Amb. Wadsworth continued. There is much sentiment at the UN favorable to the proposition that Lumumba is the legal head of state of The Congo. They realize he is an unstable, undependable character, but think nevertheless that Kasavubu had no authority to fire him.

In summary, the Ambassador felt that we are finishing much the most difficult period the United Nations has experienced. The picture is not all dark: the delegates are getting to see for themselves some of the Soviet antics. But nothing actually will get done until all the big-wigs leave. The best guess is that Khrushchev will probably not stay beyond the 14th. The big trouble is: Algeria. The Africans and some others will simply never be able to understand how the United States, with its Declaration of Independence and so on, can support France on this issue.

The President commented that he had had Sukarno come to see him for just one reason -- to ask him what his thinking was in the five neutral power resolution. The President had, he said, pressed Sukarno hard on this -- what did he hope to accomplish? While they were talking the resolution was withdrawn, and the President said he could get nowhere with his questions. Many of these people, the President felt, pretend to think we are as evil as the Soviets. They don't really believe this, but .... this one "wouldn't tell you anything".

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Sec. Dillon stated his belief that, regarding the neutral question, all spokesmen ought to follow the line of our reply to the five: it was a well-intentioned but naive proposal. On China -- the less said the better.

Amb. Wadsworth then addressed the President on the question of receiving representatives of the African nations, saying that the entire U.S. delegation feels strongly that anything the President can do to see the delegates from the new countries the better. It's a matter of face and prestige with them. Here they have been to the United Nations meeting in the United States, and when they get back they will be asked if they met the President.

The President said it would be fine if they will come to his office, but that he couldn't have a lunch or dinner for each of them -- it takes too much out of the day. He suggested that if a whole group of them were to come down at once, he might give them a luncheon or something.

Amb. Wadsworth told the President that wasn't really necessary -- that all they need to do really is come to the White House and shake hands with him. Most of them don't speak English anyway. It's just a matter of going through that motion so that they will have met the President of the United States.

The President said that was fine with him and would Mr. Wadsworth please tell the Secretary of State to send as many of them down as he wants, and he would see them. Inasmuch as he was seeing the representative of Nigeria the following day, he wondered if some of the others couldn't come along too.

The President went on to say that he had an agreement to make one more speech before the session closes -- on implementation of our proposals. The difficulty, as he saw it, on Red China's admission is that too many people say never, never. He remarked that never is an awfully long time. And he himself is always very careful: he says that if these people correct three or four of the worst things they are guilty of, we'd have a tough problem keeping them out. He agreed, however, that the less said the better; as of now, certainly, we just can't accept the admission of Red China.

Report on Statements and Discussions Regarding the Economy Before the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund - Secretary Anderson largely recapitulated that portion of his remarks of September 28th before the joint meeting of the Board of Governors of the IBRD, the IMF, and the IFC, dealing with our domestic economy and beginning on page 4 of the transcript of those remarks.

The thrust of Mr. Anderson's comments was that we have at this moment in 1960 a new economic environment, the most promising in a long time. Saying that the difficulty is not adding up statistics but adding up judgments, he nevertheless feels that he would much rather

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the United States be economically where it is today than were we were a year ago.

There used to be an adequacy of productive capacity only here in the United States. Now this adequacy exists all around the world. Add to this the fact of no fear of inflation, and you see a different attitude and behavior in this shifted situation from a twelve billion deficit in 1959 to a one billion surplus in fiscal 1960.

The most significant fact is that this large total shift has taken place, with its accompanying inventory adjustment, at the same time that the total economic activity has risen. This phenomenon has not occurred in recent times. It was not true of the shifts in inventory spending in 1948-49, 1953-54, or 1957-58. And an inventory adjustment takes care of itself, if the demand continues, and this can be expected with, for instance, anticipated increase in government spending.

All indications are good. Mr. Anderson had just heard, for example, from Brooks Bros. that their orders for clothing were the highest in history. (The President: "Did you ask Hart, Schaffner & Marx?")

A manufacturer of electric razors reported to him that a survey of department stores showed their stocks of razors to be zero. Sales of automobiles in September were 23% above a year ago, and so on.

In the monetary field, the Federal Reserve has twice lowered the interest rate. Business loans from banks rose sharply in September.

The short term outlook is fairly good; the long term outlook better than it has been in a quarter of a century -- with a relatively stable economy.

Those who question this analysis point out that the shift has not gone significantly to the minus side -- i.e., the minus side of deficit spending. Mr. Anderson's answer to this is that you do not have to go down below zero to compensate when you have an upkeep in demand. In 1957, for example, housing went down $9 billion. This year it remains steady.

As to the worry about steel: the statistic relative to "capacity" production is misleading. The fact is that the optimum figure relative to capacity -- that percentage at which the steel industry would prefer to operate, at which it makes the most money -- is about 80 to 85% of capacity. You get a clearer picture if you measure consumption against production rather than steel output against capacity. And steel consumption, during the period of "50% of capacity" has never been below 65%. (The Secretary's notes for his presentation are attached.)

The President said he had read in the newspapers yesterday that housing is up in everything except in VA applications. Sec. Anderson replied that his last check showed that both FHA and VA loan applications were up. It is the processing of these applications that is the problem.

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Mr. Stans invited attention to the mid-year review by the Budget Bureau which was just out. The $4.2 billion surplus of the January outlook now stands at $1.1 billion. The Congress was unwilling to go along with the President's recommendations, which accounts for $2 billion. We would therefore have had $3.1 billion surplus. It is also true that revenues are down. This is accounted for exclusively by corporation taxes. And that reduction in turn is a result of the difficulty in making profits, not in a lowered level of activity.

The President said he was bothered by one thing. Several years ago Sec. Anderson said we ought not to talk about sound dollar but instead about debasement of our currency. The political opposition says we care more about dollars than about people, etc. This finally gets across. "I tried to get at this in my Philadelphia speech. I think we ought to keep hitting this -- pay as you go, don't put an even larger burden on your grandchildren, maintain the respect of other countries, etc." He suggested that each Cabinet member could use this theme as opportunities for speeches offered, that it could be done in a paragraph, "without Dr. Saulnier or anybody else".

He said he had found every time he talked about reducing government employment or the government debt, he got great cheers.

Mr. Stans remarked that he wishes that copies of the President's Philadelphia speech could be sent to each member of the Cabinet. Sec. Anderson, echoed by Sec. Mueller and Attorney General Rogers, agreed that this story needed to be repeated over and over. If, he said, we can get private people, heads of institutions or financial people or corporate heads, to say this, it is much more meaningful than when people in government say it.

The President asked Mr. Anderson to write him a letter with a short statement on the economy for use on his forthcoming Monday night panel of women, asking that it be short, not an essay.

Department of Defense Consultations with Labor Leaders - Secretary Gates reported that early this summer there was some "slippage" in the missile sites projects. It was found that the contractors were doing construction and research as well as production. The Defense Department called in 56 big missile manufacturers, briefed them, took some of the blame themselves. This was very successful. The Department got constructive suggestions from them, and they will be "back on the track". Part of the problem has been work stoppages; 68,000 man-days lost, largely over jurisdictional disputes. The Department had considerable talk with the labor people. Messrs. Meany, Reuther and others are at the Pentagon today, and the Secretary is going to take them into the family and explain the problem.

The Secretary of Defense then alluded to a new subject, saying that the current General Electric strike was a very peculiar one. It is only partial; only one plant closed completely, but GE cuts across the whole Defense Department procurement picture. If this should become a real strike of all GE plants and go for at least three weeks, it could

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have a very serious impact on Defense.

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Secretary Gates: "Mr. President, before we break up, on behalf of Secretary Douglas, I should like to present to you a gold-plated THOR missile in honor of the hundredth launching last Tuesday of the THOR. This missile is the work-horse in the Defense Department and in NASA.

The President: "I will write Douglas a note, but if the government paid for this, I will not remind him of the gold."

James M. Lambie, Jr.

~~Copy to~~:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Lambie

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October 12, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 6, 1960

Others present: President Sukarno, Minister of Foreign Affairs Subandrio, Secretary Dillon, Mr. Steeves, General Goodpaster

The President, after greeting President Sukarno, observed that all the Chiefs of State visiting the UNGA had not come at the same time, and that, although he had gone to New York twice, he had not been able to see Sukarno. He said he was happy to see him before he left. President Sukarno recalled that he had not seen the President in five years, and commented on how well he looked. The President acknowledged that he had had three serious illnesses since Sukarno had been here, but seemed to have come through them pretty well.

The President said he had been much interested in the resolution put in to the United Nations by the five "neutrals," calling on Khrushchev and himself to meet. He said he had no quarrel with what Sukarno and his associates were trying to do. He certainly thinks it is stupid for the world for anyone to raise tensions, and is likewise stupid to go on building up tremendous and dangerous armaments. He said he did not see, however, what good the group thought could be done simply by these two individuals meeting. Khrushchev has talked in terms of personal hatred for the President. The President said he would have no objection, in and of itself, to meeting Khrushchev, even though he has been unnecessarily rude and offensive, if some constructive world purpose could be served. He repeated he did not see what good could be achieved by such a meeting. He concluded by saying that Sukarno and the others could of course disagree with his evaluation, but he wanted Sukarno to have these honest views, and appreciated the opportunity of giving him this exposition. He added that there

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was no disagreement on his part with the objectives he knew they were seeking to accomplish. President Sukarno told the President that he and his associates had decided the previous night to withdraw their resolution and have now done so. The President stressed that he was not being governed in his position by his personal feelings in this matter. Sukarno said that he remains of the opinion that it would be good for the President and Khrushchev to meet.

The President recalled that he went to Paris, after Khrushchev had had the opportunity of saying all he wanted to say about the U-2. Khrushchev didn't have to come to Paris, but did so, and then, to the great inconvenience of the others, said he would not participate in the conference. Khrushchev broke off the disarmament negotiations, and has put on a propaganda campaign in the UN against the US. The President reiterated that he is not governed by personal animus, but said he has no purpose in simply giving Khrushchev a new opportunity to be insulting toward the United States. He said he would like to see exactly where his thinking differed from that of Sukarno. He was sure Sukarno realized how difficult it would be for the President to see Khrushchev if all the latter wanted to do is call our country more names. The President assured Sukarno he had no fear of meeting Khrushchev or anyone else, and added that if anyone could show how action on his part could help the peace of the world, he would readily undertake it. He said this is his frank and honest thinking, and Sukarno said he had never doubted the sincerity of what the President had said. To a final question by the President as to what such a meeting should accomplish, Sukarno could not give an answer beyond "somehow breaking the ice."

The President asked whether Sukarno felt his people were making progress in Indonesia, in achieving better health, better living standards, etc. Sukarno said great progress is being made, that agriculture for example has improved a great deal. He said that in 1955 Indonesia imported one million tons of rice, but now imports only 1/4 million tons a year. The country is producing seven million tons a year, and in two or three years will be self-sufficient.

He said the population of Indonesia is now 90 million and growing rapidly. The President asked whether illiteracy is being eliminated. Sukarno said that, when the Dutch were there, 94% of the people were illiterate. But now the number has declined to 36% and by 1965 illiteracy should be completely eliminated.

Responding to the President's questions concerning health, Sukarno said a wide-scale program is under way. For example, by 1965 he expects the country to be completely free of malaria. The UN is taking a major part in this project, and the US is supporting it on a large scale. He said he hopes to visit the hospital ship HOPE when it is in Indonesia. All in all, in Southeast Asia, Sukarno thought that Indonesia is achieving the best standards.

The President asked about the progress of industrialization, and Sukarno said that again progress is excellent. In 1965 Indonesia will have its first blast furnace. He said the country is working on an eight-year plan, involving $15 billion in investment. He said that difficulties are being encountered in the economic sphere in Indonesia, just as in the United States. The President observed that if we were ever to eliminate all our difficulties and problems, humankind would quickly die. Sukarno quoted a saying that "a nation's life is struggle." The President added that Rome had been great while it was striving, but when its people relaxed to live on their riches, the empire declined.

The President said he had regretted very much that he couldn't visit Indonesia on his trip to the Far East. President Sukarno commented that he really should have come -- that the people of Indonesia couldn't understand why he did not visit there. The President said the reason was simply that, for such a big country, one must stay several days. A short visit would not have been satisfactory. He added that when he was an officer in the Philippines, he had twice made all the arrangements to visit Indonesia but had had to cancel his trip at the last moment. If he makes the trip as a private citizen that he is now planning, he would like to come to Indonesia.

Turning to the subject of the UN, the President said that in every talk hehad had, everyone exhibited strong support for the UN. He was indeed happy to see the support that is being given to the UN .

as the organization on which mankind must pin its hope. He said he is not able to understand the objection to Hammarskjold that is being expressed. Hammarskjold seemed to him to be completely objective. Sukarno commented that there is opposition to Hammarskjold in relation to his handling of the Congo affair. The President recalled that we have favored the small countries taking the responsibility there from the outset. He said he had expressed this view to the Crown Prince of Morocco, with whom he had had a good talk, and that the Crown Prince was in full accord. President Sukarno asked if the President had talked with Nkrumah. The President said he had, and that during this discussion Nkrumah had strongly supported the UN because of its value to the small nations, but had not specifically referred to the problems of the Congo. Sukarno said that Nkrumah can explain some of the difficulty over the Congo affecting Hammarskjold, as can Sekou Toure. The President said that, in his mind, when the UN gives a job to the Secretary General and puts troops at his disposal, it must be sure that the troops obey him. From his own experience, he knew that there must be a single person in charge. Once this is done, everyone should support Hammarskjold in what he is doing until the General Assembly gives him new instructions. President Sukarno said that Indonesia is providing a battalion for the Congo and that it was arriving at almost that very moment.

President Sukarno said he had come by jet to the United States, travelling by Pan American. The President said he had travelled on the old Pan American "Clippers" sea planes which flew only during the day and stayed in Pacific harbors at night. At that time, nearly a week was required for a flight from Washington to Indonesia. He said he is looking forward to making trips during three or four months out of the year once he retires. He certainly does not plan to sit idle. He will do some writing but does not plan to do any lecturing, having become rather tired of the sound of his own voice. Sukarno said that he has been asked to become a professor on retiring but has no plans to retire at this moment.

At the conclusion of the discussion, photographs were taken. Then President Sukarno brought in members of his party to meet the

President. The first man he presented to the President he identified as the head of the Communist party in Indonesia. After introducing two or three additional men, he pointedly stressed that the next man he presented to the President was the representative from West Irian. His manner seemed to indicate that he thought he was somehow getting the best of the President and embarrassing him by this act. The President, however, on meeting the Communist said, "Well, I don't think much of that," to which Sukarno said that the man was a democratic Communist; the President said if he were truly democratic, that was what counted because he could not then be a real Communist.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1960

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: President Sukarno's Call on You at 10:30 A.M., Thursday, October 6

At your invitation, President Sukarno of Indonesia will pay a call on you at 10:30 a.m., Thursday, October 6. I and Mr. John M. Steeves, Acting Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, will be present with President Sukarno. The following material has been prepared for your use during this meeting.

1. Sukarno's Suspicions of the United States

Discussion. During the past several months we have received a number of disquieting reports which suggest that the Indonesian Government believes that the United States does not wish true independence for Indonesia since the United States fears that Indonesia would then adversely influence our SEATO allies and since a strong Indonesia might stifle United States economic interests in that country. There are clear indications also that Sukarno suspects that the United States is attempting to undermine his personal position and to replace him with Indonesian leaders more sympathetic with United States policies. The reasons behind Sukarno's reported attitudes are complex. He is, as you know, a vain and sensitive individual who responds markedly to personal attention. He probably believes that the Communist Bloc has been more sympathetic to Indonesia's problems than has been the United States and to justify this attitude he would cite the visits of Khrushchev to Indonesia, the massive offers of economic and military assistance extended by the Bloc

to Indonesia

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to Indonesia over the past three years and the Bloc's unwavering support of the Indonesian position in that country's dispute with the Netherlands over West New Guinea. On the other hand, Sukarno has been severely disappointed over your inability to visit Indonesia. Disappointment has also been voiced by the Indonesian Government over the lack of support from the United States for Indonesia in the West New Guinea issue. In addition, the Indonesians have also sometimes expressed less than complete satisfaction with American aid which they have characterized as slow and grudgingly given as compared with Communist Bloc assistance.

Sukarno is the key to the course of political events in Indonesia and will likely remain so for some time. The current political situation in Indonesia can be described as an intense three-way power struggle with the Indonesian Army pitted against the Communist Party and President Sukarno playing a balancing role between these two antagonistic forces. In his efforts to forge a new government structure to cope with Indonesia's desire for economic progress, Sukarno has accepted the Communist Party as an element whose participation he believes is important for the achievement of this objective. Thus Sukarno's attitude toward the Communists has inhibited efforts by the Indonesian Army to curb the Party's activities.

Part of Sukarno's suspicions of the United States probably derive from our military assistance to the anti-Communist Indonesian Army which we have extended since 1958. This program may have generated a fear in Sukarno's mind that we are building up and encouraging the Indonesian Army to oust him. General Nasution, the Army Chief of Staff and leader of Indonesia's anti-Communist forces, has, incidentally, just completed a successful visit to Washington during which he was cordially received by several high level United States officials including the Secretaries of State and Defense.

In view

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In view of the foregoing, we deem it imperative that we do everything possible to allay these suspicions on Sukarno's part.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. That, in the course of your conversation with Sukarno, you emphasize that the United States fully respects Indonesia's policy of non-alignment and that the United States wishes nothing more than a strong and truly independent Indonesia. We sympathize greatly with Indonesia's efforts to achieve economic and social progress; our assistance programs are designed, within the means available to us, to encourage Indonesia in achieving these goals.

B. That you express your sincere regret that you have been unable to respond to Sukarno's numerous and gracious invitations to visit Indonesia during your term of office.

2. The West New Guinea Issue

President Sukarno is likely to raise the West New Guinea issue in some context during his conversation. Attached at Tab A is a briefing paper on this subject which was recently prepared by the Department for your background information.

RECOMMENDATION

That you express the hope that there will be a peaceful and mutually satisfactory solution to this

problem

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problem between two countries with both of which we maintain friendly relations.

Douglas Dillon

Acting Secretary

Attachments:

Tab A - Briefing Paper

~~SECRET~~

October 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 5, 1960 -- 11:00 AM

Others present: Under Secretary Dillon
Colonel Eisenhower

Before discussing the matters Mr. Dillon had on his mind, the President brought up a meeting he had just completed with Admiral Radford on the subject of flags of convenience. The question of the legality of the labor unions picketing vessels with Panama and Liberia registrations is in the process of being brought up to the NLRB. The governmental position is that these vessels are legally under foreign ownership and should not be picketed by the longshoremen. Since State Department is the original author of this position, it should put any foreign policy aspects involved before the NLRB. In particular, the President is anxious to wait until after November 8th before this matter comes to a head, to avoid exacerbating the problem during election time. In particular, he would like to delay a decision by the NLRB past that time. One aspect of our position challenges the jurisdiction of the NLRB to act in such a case.

The President asked that the State Department notify the NLRB of their intention to make a governmental presentation. He repeated his desire to delay a month and thought we should give word to the NLRB out of fairness to them.

Mr. Dillon said the State Department would comply. He pointed out that this picketing question is a complex legal problem. State would also prefer that the NLRB not be lmixed up in it, although he recognizes that even some courts have ruled against us in this matter. The State Department Legal Advisor has been meeting with Mr. Kendall.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then brought the President up to date on the status of the neutralist nations' resolution in the UN. He had talked this morning with Secretary Herter and Mr. Wilcox. Japan and Argentina have offered to sponsor an alternate resolution which they hope Norway will also co-sponsor. This resolution appears innocuous and he felt we could easily support it. He gave a copy of the alternate resolution to the President to read.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 83-311 #1
By DJH Date 10/19/84

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(5)
NSC 9/28/84; ND 10/12/84
NLE DATE 10/19/84

The President said he would not object if the original resolution read "two governments." What he does object to is the mentioning of two individuals by name. Mr. Dillon said he does not know how the votes in the UN stack up on this resolution, but he fears we will have to vote against it ourselves if the original neutralist resolution is the one which is voted on.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then expressed concern over the feelings of President Sukarno of Indonesia who is reportedly leaving tomorrow. Sukarno brought Nasution along with him and Nasution has been to Washington and seen everyone. We do, of course, like to deal with Nasution, but fear that if Sukarno feels slighted, it will go hard with Nasution in Indonesia.

The President said it would be all right to ask Sukarno down, but admonished Mr. Dillon that he is reserving the entire day of October 12th as free. He then made reference to an article in the New York Times which gave the feeling that we are not doing what we should to entertain visiting neutralist governments.

(After the meeting, I secured the President's approval for Mr. Dillon to invite President Sukarno for 10:30 AM on Friday of this week.)

* * *

The meeting then turned to the subject of Liberia. State Department is aware of the activities of Mr. Larabee of the Firestone plantations. In addition, however, the Liberian Secretary of State has talked to Secretary Herter in New York. He cited three incidents (Mr. Dillon did not enumerate) at which the Liberians took offense regarding military assistance programs. The fourth incident involved a speech the Ambassador had made in the ICA building in Monrovia last year. This speech had cited only the favors the U.S. had done for Liberia, which caused Tubman to feel that Liberian efforts had been belittled.

Mr. Dillon thinks that the trouble has been up to this time in the State Department African Bureau where the two top men were not sufficiently forceful in presenting their requirements against the other bureaus of the Department. Mr. Dillon himself became aware of this six months ago and has finally secured Mr. Henry Tasca to be Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Economic Affairs. Mr. Tasca is a top economic man in the State Department and has served in Germany, Italy and Korea. He is dynamic and will push the interests of that area.

In addition, Mr. Dillon said that the Defense Department understandably wants a minimum of military assistance sent to Africa. Thus, they have delayed on this question as much as possible. He cited the instance of the military survey team which took six months to submit its report. When 3000 rifles were sent to Liberia, no ammunition or clips were provided. This made the Liberians quite angry.

The President mentioned from his own knowledge that the mission had refused to help the Liberians take the rifles out of cosmoline. He added there is no reason to hold off on supplying rifles.

Mr. Dillon agreed and said that all of this has happened without the knowledge of the high level members of the government. Very recently, State Department had approved more equipment, including trucks, for Liberia. He feels the situation became acute when trouble sprang up in the Congo. [redacted]

The President said we might as well help Tubman in this respect since we have the material in the warehouse.

Mr. Dillon then turned to the reports on the performance of Ambassador Mathews. He admitted that Mathews may have difficulty getting along with Tubman, but that he is basically an outstanding Foreign Service Officer. In fact, on his recent selection to FSO-1, he was cited number one on the list.

The President said he thought possibly Mr. Mathews was a little austere. (This is based on a report which came from Mr. Larabee through Mr. Morgan that ambassadors in the past had made a habit of socializing and drinking whiskey with President Tubman. This practice Ambassador Mathews has not followed, and allegedly Tubman's feelings have been injured by this fact.) The President feels that it is essential that we find someone knowledgeable who can visit Tubman in Zurich. [redacted]

Mr. Dillon said this could easily be done. The State Department is concerned about the status of their new posts in Africa, and as a result, Loy Henderson is thinking of making a tour to see these posts on the spot. On the way, he could drop by Zurich and talk to Tubman. Mr. Henderson is a former Director of the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and is now one of the high ranking officials of the State Department. Mr. Dillon indicated that Mr. Henderson possesses some degree of rapport with Tubman. A military man would accompany Mr. Henderson on this trip. The President agreed enthusiastically. He then said he would like to see the attaches in the area held down to a minimum. He thought one military attache from any service could cover a great deal of territory.

[redacted]

* * *

The President then mentioned his idea that the State Department has need for two ambassadors-at-large in addition to all the other nearly 100 ambassadors which will soon be scattered around the world. These ambassadors-at-large should be senior officers who know policy and should be able to travel and visit so that every Embassy will be inspected semiannually. Once upon a time, the President ran the government with a four-man Cabinet and no other committees were around.

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In the present day we are beset with planning boards, OCBs and the like. The President said he thought the State Department had not kept up with the times and had preferred to remain as much as possible with old systems. The result is that with all the ambassadors we have around the world, nobody in authority ever sees them in actual operation. Conceivably, the men he has in mind could be Under Secretaries, but he prefers the term "ambassador-at-large."

Mr. Dillon agreed wholeheartedly and said that in the reorganization next year, State has agreed tentatively with the Bureau of the Budget that a panel consisting of three men, each with the rank of special ambassador, should be organized. They would be termed special consultants to the Secretary of State and should advise him on such matters as disarmament. To the President's question, Mr. Dillon said it would be desirable if high caliber men from outside the State Department could be found for this position. On the other hand, men of proven capability, such as Mr. Bohlen, would be useful. The President agreed with the mention of Mr. Bohlen. Mr. Dillon said this scheme would give flexibility to the Secretary.

The President mentioned the complication in this day and time of keeping up with events, even in a theater of war. He mentioned my experience with a "phantom" unit whose mission it was to keep the Army Commander informed of events. He also mentioned that IGs and command inspections are devices for keeping up on the situation. On the other hand, the State Department, which is spread all over the world, can only hope at the present time that ambassadors are performing well. He mentioned that his friends give him reports informally on occasion on the performance of ambassadors overseas and he passes these reports invariably to the State Department. However, he would like to see the procedure systematized and has no objection to paying the overhead since that is a necessary matter.

John S.D. Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ - MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT
Tuesday, October 4, 1960 - 10:30 AM

Present: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, Under Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Director of the Budget, and General Wilton B. Persons.

The Secretary of the Treasury explained that he wanted to pursue conversations which had previously been held with all of the affected Departments concerning the worsening position in our balance of payments and the problem involved in the outflow of gold as related to the reserve position of the United States currency. He pointed out that the preliminary figures for the third quarter of calendar year 1960 indicated gold accumulations by foreigners of $632 million and accumulations of dollars by foreigners in the amount of $976 million (approximately). The combination of these two amounts to $1,608 million and, if extrapolated to three additional quarters, would represent a gold and dollar accumulation in the hands of foreigners equivalent to $6,432 million. The Secretary then pointed out that our current United States gold stocks were $18,685 million. Of this amount, $11,915 million was required as a monetary gold reserve to support outstanding Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve deposits.

The short-term dollar holdings of foreigners at the end of July were approximately $9,723 million in the hands of central banks and $7,648 million in private hands. This does not account for approximately $4,085 million that were held by international institutions, which, however, cannot demand gold. It also does not include an estimated $1,575 million in foreign holdings of U. S. Government bonds and notes, which are quite liquid.

In view of the reserve position of the dollar, the Secretary explained that he did not believe it was feasible to continue policies which would allow accumulations by foreigners of gold and dollars of this order of magnitude during the next year. This large outflow and accumulation by financially strong Western European countries and Japan was more likely to create a crisis both for the United States and the Free World than any other set of existing circumstances.

The Secretary stated that, during the recent meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, conferences had been held with a substantial number of foreign central bankers and foreign ministers of finance. These individuals were concerned as to whether the United States was sufficiently aware of the disciplines imposed upon it both as a supplier of reserve currency and as the obligor of a growing amount of short-term indebtedness in the hands of foreigners. Comparable conversations were held by Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board with foreign central bankers and by Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird with representatives of the

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 85-635 #1
BY DJH DATE 4/21/86

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E.O. 12356, SEC 1.3 (a) (3)(5)
NSC Letter 2/4/86
NLE DATE 4/8/86

foreign commercial banks in Germany and Switzerland, members of the foreign financial press and foreign central banks, and ministers of finance.

It was the conclusion of all that there was a growing apprehension on the part of foreign governments as to whether the United States could continue to run as large a deficit in its balance of payments without precipitating a crisis or being required to take action raising the price of gold or resorting to other practices which would curtail dollar and gold outflow. [redacted]

The Secretary further stated that he was currently very much concerned with the proposed NATO Review in December and could not, in good conscience, in the absence of overriding United States policy considerations, either political or military, as the President should determine, approve a continuation of current military planning and procurement policies for 1961, '62, and '63, together with the maintenance of dependents abroad, large expenditures for goods and services, payments for infra-structure and other offshore procurement purposes, which, in combination and added to all our other economic commitments and expenditures, could seriously impair confidence in our ability to maintain stability in the dollar's value.

The Secretary also pointed out that, although efforts had been made to tie loans of the Development Loan Fund, difficulty was being encountered because some of the arrangements were made with international institutions that precluded tying, and other loans were being made for the purposes of purchasing local currency and of financing local institutions, such as building and loan associations, which did not result in purchases from the United States; that a policy was being adopted of depositing DLF funds in a special account to be used for purchases in the United States by countries that were already buying in the United States and were simply using the DLF funds to purchase what would have been purchases for dollars in ordinary course.

The Secretary stated that, in addition to urging other capital exporting countries to engage in additional programs for the long-term financing of underdeveloped countries, over the years, a number of discussions had been held in which it had been urged that a larger share of defense costs should be borne by improved European economies, but that both the State Department and the Defense Department had raised objections to the implementation of such programs primarily because of the political effect on foreign nations. If we pursued policies which allowed the continuation of the large outflow that had been going on during the third quarter of this calendar year, he could no longer assume responsibility for the maintenance of confidence in the dollar and had to point out that a crisis of confidence was a real possibility, and even a probability, within a matter of months..

The Secretary stated that he had reviewed this question with Ambassador Burgess, both as to the problem as it existed when Mr. Burgess served as Under Secretary of the Treasury and as it currently existed, and had asked the Ambassador if, under present circumstances, he, himself, would be willing to assume responsibility for a continuation of dollar confidence if all of our policies were maintained. Ambassador Burgess replied that he would not be willing to do so and suggested that we should withdraw dependents from Europe, integrate our logistic systems with those of our allies, insist on more aid by Europe both for foreign countries and to pay for their own defenses, [redacted]

The Secretary pointed out that [redacted] the United States had not pressed Germany for greater contributions to assist underdeveloped countries and to pay for the military expenses which were now being provided by the United States. He expressed the judgment that, while this problem involved foreign relations and political considerations in foreign countries, with particular reference to the NATO structure, he believed that we had run out of time and that something had to be done of a sufficient order of magnitude that would indicate a resolution on the part of the United States to bring its balance of payments into more reasonable equilibrium.

The President stated that he was aware of the magnitude of the problem from his continuous observations and previous conversations on the subject; that, from the inception of NATO, it had been his concept that the United States would not maintain, at its own expense, large permanent forces in Europe and that rather, as those countries were able to develop their own armed forces, the United States would play a less preponderant role in support. He further observed that he had been trying, over the years, to secure a reduction in forces in Europe and a reduction in dependents and had been confronted each time with what was believed by the Departments of State and Defense to be adverse political circumstances in European countries. He thought the time had now come when the United States had to very firmly take a position that would bring about a substantial improvement in our balance of payments problem.

The Secretary of Defense stated that he doubted the continuing validity of the "sword and shield" concept of mutual defense, since it was agreed by most military authorities that a limited European war was not likely and that any military action which involved the NATO forces would most likely precipitate defense actions on a larger scale and the use of other types of military force. He stated that there was a reluctance on the part of the Service chiefs and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to alter their concepts and that they had become rather "frozen" in their positions. He further stated that the

Army, particularly, and the Navy, to some extent, felt that, if there was a withdrawal of forces from Europe or of vessels from the Sixth Fleet, it would result in a total reduction of numbers rather than a relocation of forces. He personally felt that, even without a reduction of forces, it would be desirable to relocate Army contingents in the United States and to utilize the Sixth Fleet as an instrumentality available to the whole Atlantic area rather than concentrated to NATO defenses in the Mediterranean.

The President said that, while we should evaluate and consider all of the concepts of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Service chiefs, they were not national policy makers and those of us who have the responsibility in the over-all field of national policy would have to accept the burden of giving such orders as we felt were in the national interest. Secretary Douglas pointed out that the problem of withdrawing dependents and the strategic problem were completely different and that the former might be accomplished without a change in military concepts.

The Under Secretary of State said that the Department of State was now willing to pursue a more vigorous policy in phasing out U. S. dollar contributions to the European defense arrangements and to the redeployment of forces and that studies should be inaugurated which would look toward the accomplishment of this after the end of the calendar year 1961. He urged that we approve the NATO Review documents for the NATO meetings in December, 1960, which would formally commit the United States to the maintenance of the same force levels and the United States payment for these forces during 1961, but that we indicate that some studies should be made looking toward a reduction of force commitments during 1962-63.

The Secretary of the Treasury indicated that we did not have the resources or the time for going through another study during 1961 looking forward to action in 1962-63. He believed it was important that we completely reverse the trend of thinking which was initiated immediately after World War II, when all embassies and military personnel stationed overseas were instructed to buy offshore as much as possible and to encourage the accumulation of dollars in foreign hands; that the time had come when we must proceed in the diametrically opposite direction; and that this included both big and little expenditures with a complete orientation of thinking at all levels. The Secretary pointed out that he would not be willing to approve the current NATO documents unless they left sufficient latitude for the United States to negotiate on a bilateral basis with the European countries, and especially Germany, for the payment of the cost of maintaining United States forces abroad.

In this connection it was pointed out by the Secretary of the Treasury that we recognized that, if we procured solely from the United States and if we relocated troops, it might well involve additional budget expenditures, but that such expenditures should be differentiated from those which added to dollar accumulations in Western European countries which would likely be converted into gold. He stated that, unless we were willing to pay gold dollars for offshore procurement and defense expenditures, we should be willing to assume a change in military deployments and/or procurement policies.

The Under Secretary of State pointed out that we had made substantial improvement in our trade balances on current account and that the largest part of the increased outflow of liquid funds during the past three months was due to the difference in short-term interest rates in the United States and in Europe, and particularly in the United Kingdom and Germany. He stated that there might be some disposition on the part of the Germans and the United Kingdom to reduce their interest rates, but that it might become necessary for the United States to raise its rate of interest on short-term Government securities in order to prevent the outflow.

The Secretary of the Treasury stated that, if we adopted such a policy, it would be evident that monetary policy in this country could not be responsive to domestic economic considerations but would have to be essentially motivated by our position with relation to other foreign central banks in order to protect our gold, and that this, in turn, would possibly result in both public and Congressional opposition to the whole program of mutual security and foreign assistance. It was generally agreed that such a result would flow from primarily committing our monetary policy in this country to the protection of our gold reserves.

The Secretary of the Treasury then presented to the President a country-by-country list showing force levels, military and civilian pay, the number of dependents maintained in each country, the amount of offshore procurement by military services, the amount of offshore procurement by ICA, grants of military equipment, contributions to the infra-structure, payments for goods and services to support military and civilian personnel, and the dollar and gold gains and losses for the various countries during the past three years. These items were discussed in detail.

The Director of the Budget raised the question that the Air Force had recently recommended withdrawing six Air Force Squadrons from the NATO forces but that such a withdrawal had been opposed by the Department of State and a compromise had been reached for the withdrawal of three Squadrons.

The President stated that he thought we were all sufficiently aware of the problems and that we were primarily concerned with what actions could appropriately be taken. It was then agreed that the following actions should be continuously considered until final conclusions had been reached:

1. An order that no dependents should accompany military personnel transferred to duty abroad in the future and that all of the dependents of returning military personnel be returned with such personnel.

2. Each of the countries in the NATO organization should be notified that we would expect them to assume a larger share of NATO defenses commensurate with their improved financial position.

3. That negotiations should be begun with Germany looking toward the payment by Germany of costs incurred by maintaining U. S. troops in that country, or, in the alternative, if necessary, we should ask the Germans to buy a special issue of long-term bonds in an amount equivalent to the American dollar costs of maintaining troops and service personnel in Germany. The purpose of this qualification would be to relieve, for a temporary time, the necessity of the Germans increasing their budget expenditures and, as a likely consequence, their taxes.

[redacted]

5. That, to the greatest extent possible, there should be an integration of logistics areas between the United States and the NATO allies so as to prevent duplication of facilities and increased costs.

   The President also stated that PX's should be required to handle only items necessary for overseas personnel and not foreign items which could be procured at a discount for convenience. He stated that, to the extent practicable, PX's should be stocked with merchandise procured in the United States.

6. That we should ask each embassy to examine carefully its own personnel levels and maintain them at levels no higher than necessary.

7. That each embassy should be asked to encourage foreign countries to abolish discriminations against American goods and to liberalize the provisions under which their own citizens could travel as tourists in the United States.

8. That closer adherence should be given to the tying of all loans by the Development Loan Fund and that a policy of tied expenditures, wherever practicable, should be instituted in the International Cooperation Administration.

9. While we recognized that the new special fund for Latin America would be used to a substantial extent for the payment of local costs and the financing of local development corporations, wherever practicable, loans from this fund should be favored that would result in additional purchases in the United States.

The President instructed the Secretary of the Treasury, the Under Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense to work out language in the United States documents to be submitted for the Annual NATO Review so as to provide all flexibility possible in making bilateral arrangements with foreign governments for the payment of military costs in 1961.

The President charged the group to give consideration to all of these problems at the highest level in each Department and to keep the matters under constant review until he should ask for a subsequent meeting and a discussion.

The President indicated that it might be appropriate for him to address a communication to the heads of states of some of the European countries and that it might be appropriate for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Under Secretary of State to make personal calls on the heads of states of the European countries to enlist their support for all of the considerations outlined in this discussion. He specifically stated that he would promptly write a letter to Chancellor Adenauer outlining his concern.

Wilton B. Persons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1960

Memo to: Ann Whitman

Subject : AmVets Scholarship Winners
Visit the President

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Harold Russell, National Commander, AmVets, (the handless veteran of World War II) accompanied the following award winners (see attached sheet).

Commander Russell presented the President with an award for his outstanding service to veterans during his administration. The President, in receiving the award, mentioned that today was a memorable one as he is the oldest president to hold the office and stated that former President Harrison would have been the oldest had he lived as he was 68 years of age at the time of his inauguration, but died shortly after due to pneumonia as a result of exposure during the inauguration.

The President presented each of the award winners with a silver helmet bearing the name of each recepient. As these students are now in college, the President gave them his views on 18-year-olds being given the right to vote and hoped that they would all interest themselves in politics when they became of age. Pictures were taken of the group after which the President gave a historical background of his office along with the name of each artist who painted the pictures adorning the walls of his office.

AmVets address - 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

AMVETS Scholarship Winners

CAROLE ANN ARNTSEN

14 Swallow Lane
Levittown, New York

College: Hofstra, Hempstead, New York
Career Plans: Teacher

Major High School Activities: Dramatics, Athletics

Father is totally disabled Army veteran of World War II

LINDA G. CLARK

618 Church Street
Huntingdon, Pa.

College: Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York
Career Plans: Music

Major High School Activities: Band, Orchestra, Editor of Yearbook,
Feature Editor of School Paper,
President of Music Club

Father is deceased World War II veteran (U.S. Navy)

NICHOLAS M. KATZ

6227 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

College: Johns Hopkins
Career Plans: Scientist

Major High School Activities: Mathematics Tutor, Intramural Sports

Father is deceased World War II veteran (Medical Corps)

NICHOLAS H. PACKAN

1810 Whipple Road, N.W.
Canton, Ohio

College: Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Career Plans: Research Physicist

Major High School Activities: Debate, Science Club, Writer's Club,
Band and Orchestra

Father killed in Battle of Luxembourg - 1944 (U.S. Army)

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CAROLINE WHITTINGTON

362 Gregory Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

College: Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
Career Plans: Teacher of Physical Science

Major High School Activities: Sports, Press Club, Student Government

Father is deceased veteran of World War II

1710 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • NATIONAL 8-0555

AMVETS

American Veterans of World War II and Korea

NEWS RELEASE

RELEASE AT 10:30 A.M. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1960

(AMVET scholarship winners visit President Eisenhower)

WASHINGTON (Oct.4) -- Harold Russell, the handless veteran of World War II who last week became national commander of AMVETS, and five of the AMVETS' 1960 scholarship winners visited President Eisenhower at the White House this morning.

Russell, who lost both hands during World War II, explained that the AMVET scholarships are awarded only to students whose fathers are totally disabled as a result of World War II or Korea service or are deceased World War II or Korea veterans.

Since inaugurating the scholarship program in 1952, AMVETS have awarded the 4-year college grants, which may be used for the fields of study and at the colleges selected by the students. In addition, AMVETS have awarded special scholarships, in response to the President's public requests, exclusively for study in the sciences and for the study of physical fitness.

On Sunday the students met Senator Henry M.Jackson, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and yesterday talked with Senator Thruston B.Morton, Republican national committee chairman. The students discussed with the committee chairmen the AMVETS non-partisan 1960 vote campaign, which both chairmen have endorsed.

Visiting the White House this morning, in addition to Russell, were the following scholarship winners:

Caroline Whittington, 362 Gregory Rd., West Palm Beach, Fla., winner of AMVETS 1960 Physical Fitness scholarship. She is enrolled at Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Nicholas H.Packan, 1810 Whipple Rd., N.W., Canton, Ohio; Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

Carole A.Arnesen, 14 Swallow Lane, Levittown, N.Y.; Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y.

Linda G.Clark, 618 Church St., Huntingdon, Pa., Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y.

Nicholas M.Katz, 6227 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md., John Hopkins, Baltimore.

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Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry ~~4~~ 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~

October 13, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 1~~2~~3, 1960

Others present: Secretaries Douglas, Gates, Irwin, Merchant, Mr. Foy Kohler, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates said the question the group wanted to discuss relates to the idea suggested by Mr. Bowie, that a force of NATO Polaris submarines be developed and deployed in European waters. He recalled that the United States had made a proposal to NATO last year regarding MRBMs. In this, NATO has not yet taken action. Also, he noted that the whole strategy of NATO is under review in connection with the "ten-year study" proposed by the United States last December. Pending the results of the broader studies of this kind, the present question is simply a weapons matter. The first question is whose submarines these were to be. For the interim force, the proposal is to turn five submarines, manned by American crews, over to SACEUR [redacted] This involves, first of all, a substantial issue of money and military policy. It also raises the question which submarines will be utilized. If we put this kind of string on those in our present program, we will limit their freedom of operation and hence their capability below that now planned. If we add five submarines to the program we are now contemplating, we are adding something like $725 million in additional funds.

The President observed that we now have land and air forces under the control and command of SACEUR, even though naval forces have been withheld in peacetime. He said that these naval forces have a new mission -- not the control of the seas

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MR 85-352 #1
BY LWA DATE 2/11/86

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FILE DATE 2/11/85

but rather to serve as a mobile, seaborne, "bomber" force.

Mr. Merchant said the basic idea here is to provide a multilateral, Polaris-borne MRBM. This would have three favorable results. It would give a lift to NATO, through its having a striking force of its own. [redacted] There would be five submarines initially, with U. S. crews. Ultimately, a permanent force would be created, multi-national in character, of which this would be a part.

[redacted]

He recognizes that these must be carefully coordinated with SAC's forces. Mr. Gates said that he himself very much likes the idea of putting the force at sea. General Norstad, however, would be only for the first increment. Beyond that, he sees considerable value in a land-based mobile 1000-mile missile.

The President commented that if we get our own Polaris and ICBM forces properly coordinated, we could accomplish the tasks that need doing without necessitating a change in NATO weapons and concept. [redacted]

The President said that he thought these would have to be five additional submarines. He commented that we seem to be thinking of national Polaris forces of [redacted] submarines. Mr. Gates agreed that there has been thought of a force of about this size. Mr. Douglas pointed out that there has been no agreement on the total size of our program, [redacted] Mr. Gates said that the presently approved program is [redacted] submarines, including those for which long lead time items have been authorized, and that this will be the construction program through the FY-62 budget. The President noted that of the total number we build, we expect to maintain [redacted] on station at any time. Mr. Gates said the total size of the Polaris program must be determined in relation to the decisions concerning Minuteman. He added that we have a considerable problem on how to finance such a large program, and that some people question the soundness of assigning submarines to NATO, lessening their immediate availability to the United States. [redacted]

Mr. Irwin said the Europeans have been talking about a 100-missile force as an initial objective, not necessarily submarine based. They could be on surface ships or even on mobile equipment on land. Mr. Gates said the Europeans could put about 80 Polaris missiles on coastal ships for a total of $225 million. The President commented that new technical questions would be raised by surface usage of these missiles, since the platform is less stable. They also would be much more vulnerable.

The President said he favors the basic theory that had been presented. He thought there were two questions -- first, the reaction of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and second the provision of proper financing. He asked whether, if the Europeans build up a missile force, they would have to buy the missiles from us. Mr. Gates said they would have to buy either the missiles or most of the components.

The President then asked when this question will come up for a decision or action requiring the U. S. to take a position. Mr. Gates said it would happen the following day when the President was scheduled to see Spaak. Also, it will come up before the North Atlantic Council meeting in December, and is involved in the 1962 budget.

Mr. Gates said that a paper had been worked up with the State Department and, except for certain minor divergencies, which could be worked out, had been agreed upon with the exception of one major difference. This relates to the question of multi-national manning of the initial submarines. [redacted] The President observed that in that case there would be need for a multi-national school for crew men. It might be that nationals of other countries could be on our submarines for training. Mr. Merchant thought there would not be too much difficulty in this, if there were, for example, 80 against 20 people of other nationality aboard the ship.

The President said that a submarine crew is a very tight company. Punishment taken by the commander and leadership measures must have the force of governmental law behind them. On land, insubordinate or ineffective people of other countries can be sent away. This can hardly be done aboard ship and the men would have to stay there. Aboard ship the captain's word must be law. Mr. Gates said he thought the multi-national control could be achieved through SACEUR and the NATO commands. The men would be in intimate contact aboard ship and it would take three years to train the crews. He agreed that it would be possible to put a few riders aboard the submarines and train them. He did not think it would be practical to have a cross-section of the nations on the same ship because of differences of law, religion and habit.

The President said that if the ships are assigned to SACEUR, he could put the squadron under one of his subordinate international commands, even if the submarine itself would be operated with a one-nation crew. He added that, perhaps at a later time, it would be possible to have crews for separate ships from separate countries. Mr. Merchant said that the State Department was seeking a maximum of multi-nationality, and asked that the paper be drafted so as not to foreclose mixed manning at some possible future time. [redacted] Mr. Merchant said with these understandings he was prepared to accept the Defense proposed language. The President said that, with the very high type of personnel now being assigned to the NATO commands, these problems do not arise, because they are able to take a multi-national point of view. He said he favors the proposal, particularly because he wants to have some means of showing how necessary it is to work in close harmony with allies. Mr. Douglas said the same considerations might be applied to our air units in Germany. The President said he thought the matter should now be taken forward with SACEUR and informally with Spaak. Mr. Gates said he and the State Department representatives would indicate to Spaak what we have in mind. The President thought this was all right but said it should be surrounded by many "ifs" including the necessity to take the matter to Congress. Mr. Merchant thought it would be all right to do this, stressing to Spaak that he must keep this secret.

Mr. Gates came back to the matter of the need for additional funds and money to do this, since it amounts to increasing our program by five submarines. The President said he understood that we are talking about something like $550 million, of which not more than $100 million could, at the most, be spent in the first year. Also, there would seem to be reason to take something out of the program if these forces are added. I recalled to him that General Norstad had regarded this as a substantial replacement for tactical air strength.

Mr. Merchant asked whether there should be multinational ownership of the submarines. The President said he saw much advantage in our keeping ownership of the ships, but allowing the Europeans to put in their own missiles. Mr. Gates reaffirmed that the first five ships would belong to us completely and that we would commit them to NATO. He questioned the idea of multinational ownership. The President agreed in this since many laws are involved. He thought there must be a completely worked out plan regarding the submarines beyond the first five. Mr. Irwin said the technique might be one of multinational financing and control. [redacted] Mr. Gates said his great desire is to get the job done and to keep this question out of all other plans that are now under consideration.

The President said that the Congress should be told clearly about this scheme -- that it is in two stages and what each stage involves. The Congress should be told that we will need a new law for the second stage. He did not think we would need to finance all five of these ships at once. He thought while they are being built the Europeans can be doing something themselves as a contribution toward this effort. Mr. Merchant said that the questions of ownership, financing and control are the heart of the NATO scheme. He thought this was a new step forward for NATO. The President said that if the group came to the conclusion that it is necessary to have genuine NATO ownership for the vessels, he would give his approval to trying to work this out.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
11 AM, October 2, 1960

Others present: Secretary Herter, Charles Bohlen,
Foy Kohler, Francis Wilcox, General Goodpaster

The President discussed with the group the question of a reply to the letter from the five "Neutrals" proposing a meeting between the President and Khrushchev. Before getting down to this, he said that someone should call the Soviets to account on their formulation of "three camps" -- the Communist, the West, and the Neutral. He said he hoped there was no neutrality concerning national independence. Mr. Herter said that Prime Minister Menzies is going to make just this point.

Mr. Herter said that the State Department group had come to the view that it would be better to have a single, substantive letter to be sent in reply rather than a public statement to be sent with a brief covering note.

The President said the crux of the matter in his opinion is how to make sure that this resolution is not passed. He said he had had in mind to give a rather brief answer in factual and non-provocative terms; and then to make a statement to explain to the United States his reasons for the decision set forth in the letter. Mr. Herter and the group renewed their request that the action take the form of a single substantive letter. The President then worked through the letter, and introduced a number of points that had been included in the statement he had considered making.

The State Department group also recommended that the letter should simply be given to the press and that the President should

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MR 76-56 #92
By JL Date 12-18-77

not read it for TV or radio. After further discussion, in which Mr. Hagerty joined, the President agreed to send the letter later the same day and have it released to the press an hour or so after it was delivered.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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October 6, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 2, 1960

Others present: Prime Ministers Menzies and Macmillan; Ambassador Beale, Lord Home, Mr. de Zulueta, Secretary Herter, General Goodpaster

The President, after greeting Prime Minister Menzies, said he could not understand why the rest of the world had not reacted with shock and resentment to the resolution by the five neutral nations calling upon Khrushchev and himself to meet. He was especially surprised at Nehru joining in this, since Nehru certainly understands the Communist tactics. However, Nehru had said that his mind was confused regarding the situation that has developed. [redacted]

[redacted] He recalled that Sukarno had objected to a summit meeting of four people, noting that he was now joining in proposing a summit meeting of two people.

The President said that he has been working hard on a reply to the five neutral leaders. The key point is that the problems are not problems of the United States and the USSR alone, but affect the whole of humankind. Mr. Menzies noted that in Cabinet meetings, when he has a problem it seems impossible to solve, a good technique is to refer it to a committee. He thinks the action of the neutral leaders is of this character --

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MR 83-311 #2
BY DJH DATE 12/16/83

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(5)
State letter 8/30/83
NLE DATE 12/16/83

they don't know how to deal with the problem themselves so they want to turn it over to a committee of two. He observed that in Paris, the four nations were ready to meet, and thought that the West should go back to that conference.

The President, in discussing Khrushchev's actions said that perhaps his purpose is to break up the United Nations. At this point Mr. Macmillan, Lord Home and Mr. de Zulueta joined the meeting.

The President told the group that he had been considering how to reply to the neutral leaders. He thought that Khrushchev's public statements attacking the proposal gave the West somewhat more latitude in drawing up its position. He thought he would urge again that the Assembly get down to serious business. He was troubled because he did not see how he could rescue the neutrals from the foolish position they got themselves into. Mr. Macmillan agreed that this is the first problem to be dealt with. A second is how to counter Khrushchev's attack on the UN Secretary-General. The President said he thinks Khrushchev came here to break up the United Nations, or to change it to suit his purposes. Mr. Herter said that the UN people are very disturbed over Nkrumah's suggestion for three Deputy Secretaries-General who would have power of veto over the Secretary-General. Lord Home said that the Secretariat is simply an international civil servant, and Mr. Macmillan observed that all members of the Secretariat should simply serve the Secretary-General. Mr. Herter commented that there are more than three Assistant Secretaries-General at the present time.

Mr. Macmillan then asked what procedure the group thought should be followed both as to the President's reply to the Neutrals and as to action to be taken on the resolution now before the UN. The President thought that the Neutrals might withdraw their resolution in view of Khrushchev's "blast" against them. Mr. Menzies asked as to the terms of the Neutrals' letter to the President, and the President read the text of the letter to him. The President said he had been considering putting out a public statement on the matter, with a very brief reply to the

Neutrals. The public statement would explain the reasons behind the reply. Mr. Macmillan thought that the response should recall that Khrushchev had broken up the discussion in Paris. He had a copy of a statement that might be used for this purpose, calling for a resumption of four-power discussions. The President said he is bothered by one feature of the four-power proposal -- that the four powers met simply because of their participation in the war. They cannot speak for other nations of the world. It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the totality of questions concerning us and those that just affect the four powers. Lord Home said that another basis is that the four powers possess the bulk of the armaments of the world. Mr. Menzies observed that the four powers meet as a volunteer body, but the Neutralists' proposal is to make a two-man UN committee. The President recalled that Khrushchev had had the Russians walk out on the ten-power disarmament talks. He also noted that news reports state that he is in a difficult position -- that he doesn't want to say yes to Khrushchev and can't say no. He said that the fact is that he can very easily say no. He read the part of the draft of the reply which he had prepared.

Mr. Macmillan returned to the two questions of the statement and the method of handling the resolution. He thought that there was need for a substitute resolution, and recommended that it be based on resumption of the Paris meeting. Lord Home suggested that this be qualified by adding "at an appropriate time." Mr. Macmillan observed that each suggestion had referred to the statement regarding a four-power meeting. Mr. Herter said he does not have any enthusiasm for another summit meeting, but favors our making clear who broke up the last one. Mr. Macmillan asked that we should, at the least, not close the door on the future. Lord Home suggested that the phrase "after due preparation" be included in any statement regarding a summit meeting.

Prime Minister Menzies said that the resolution is a very dangerous one. It is drafted in a very cunning way, putting the President and Khrushchev on the same basis. It amounts to very clever propaganda, saying that the only conflict in the world is between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Herter said that some other countries are suggesting changes in the Neutral leaders' resolution. Lord Home thought the best way to kill the resolution would be to put something out later the same day. The President said he thought that Khrushchev had inspired the whole operation. He added he did not think the United States should be in the position of putting in the substitute resolution. Mr. Herter thought it was probably better not to stress toostrongly the resumption of the four-power meeting. He thought that matters which trouble us should be considered in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The President said that a legitimate action for the UN would be to say that it was hoped the four powers would meet to consider problems of special interest to them.

Mr. Herter asked Mr. Macmillan what attitude Khrushchev had taken in his talks with him. Mr. Macmillan said that, on disarmament,he could see no progress whatever. Mr. Macmillan is unable to judge whether Khrushchev wants disarmament or simply wants to keep an issue over disarmament alive. Regarding Germany, Khrushchev wants to have all the nations that were at war with Germany meet early in the year. He says they will make peace together, or he will act alone. Khrushchev favored a renewed meeting of the four, providing there is no "provocation" regarding Berlin in the meantime.

Regarding the United Nations, Khrushchev said there are now in the world one billion Communists, one billion Neutralists, and 700 million capitalists, and he thought the UN should be converted into a three-bloc organization.

Mr. Menzies said that to him this is a rather quaint idea and he plans to say so publicly. The charter of the UN was designed for the preservation of peace by negotiation or, should this fail, by world force. Each member as an individual member has a role to play in this regard.

The President said that in his view there are two places where contacts with the Russians could go forward, either in the United Nations or in a meeting of the four powers. Mr. Herter commented that the President could not of course make a binding agreement for his successor. The President agreed that it would be necessary to leave the door open.

Mr. Macmillan thought that action should be in two parts, first a denunciation of the implication that the West has been opposing the resolution of problems, and second, agreement for a meeting on the basis that it would be a meeting of the four. The President said he had a great deal of doubt as to what any meeting could accomplish, since Khrushchev may simply be trying to see how far he can push us. Lord Home said he saw value in a reply by the President. This may itself stop the Neutrals in their proposal. However, he thought that Menzies should have a substitute resolution ready. Mr. Menzies agreed, commenting that the resolution should indicate the discussions would be limited to matters of concern to the four powers. The President said that the discussion had suggested to him that it would be well to shorten the letter that had been drafted. It should, however, recite the Soviet action in breaking off the disarmament and summit conferences. Lord Home asked whether a reply would be sent to Nehru. The President said he would be agreeable to doing this. Mr. Menzies suggested sending a reply to each one of the five "Neutrals" and the President agreed.

The President then asked as to the best time to send the letters and make the public statement. Mr. Herter thought this should be done before Nehru speaks, and thought the letters should be delivered a short time before they are made public. The President added that he would like Mr. Herter to check the letters with both Macmillan and Menzies after they had been redone.

Lord Home said that Mr. Macmillan was seeing Nehru later the same day. He suggested it might be best to try to avoid this subject. Mr. Macmillan said his main purpose will be to influence Nehru on the question of the UN Secretariat. He thought that if the Soviets are able to drive out Hammarskjold, they will wreck the UN and make themselves appear to the rest of the world like the masters of the UN. The President said we will stand completely firm on this. Hammarskjold is impartially carrying out the instructions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

If Hammarskjold, as well as the Western nations, were going to be kicked around in the UN, then he thought those doing the kicking should be allowed to go ahead and break up the UN, since there would be no point in pretending that we have anything of value in those circumstances. The President concluded by saying that there is one Khrushchev recommendation he favored and that is to get the United Nations out of New York City. Having the United Nations there imposes a great burden on a free country, with a free press that people like Khrushchev and Castro can exploit for their own purposes.

Lord Home brought up one additional point -- Khrushchev wants to add five "Neutrals" to the Disarmament Committee which now consists of ten members. He said his thought was to say that the Soviets may propose the addition of five, but we would like to add five also. Lord Home said it would be very difficult and undesirable to vote against the addition of Mexico, the UAR and one or two of the other nations proposed by the Soviets. Mr. Herter pointed out that the twenty-member committee would be getting quite unwieldly and discussion brought out that it is not desirable to approach this problem on a two-party basis.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #98
By [illegible] Date [illegible]

October 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
October 1, 1960 -- 4:30 PM

6

Others present: Secretary Herter
Colonel Eisenhower

The President referred to a telephone conversation he just had with Secretary Anderson. Both were concerned over means to prevent a debate on the part of dozens of nations who, just because they are not "white" nations, will take glee in bandying around the subject of a meeting with Khrushchev. The President feels that Khrushchev stirred up the five nations who submitted the resolution to the UN urging the President and Khrushchev to resume contacts.

The President said Secretary Anderson's idea was a direct note to Khrushchev, saying we have learned that the matter is proposed for debate. The note should go back to the Western statement after the Paris meeting and state that this government is always ready to talk if the Soviet Union shows evidence of being serious on the subjects of easing tensions and of disarmament. We should point out that these questions are not bilateral in nature but that the two great powers have responsibility to do something. Provided the Soviet Union shows signs of sincerity, as evidenced by the release of the two RB-47 fliers, we can propose that our two Foreign Ministers meet to see what can be done. Thereafter, we would be prepared to arrange a personal meeting between the President and Khrushchev.

The Secretary then brought the President up to date on the happenings of the day in the UN. Khrushchev urged the admission of Chinese Communists, and in the process, hit the U.S. pretty hard. His tone was hardly a prelude to useful talks. Further, he hinted that Socialist countries might withdraw from the UN and set up an organization of their own. The President said there would be some virtue in such a Socialist withdrawal.

The President said he worked on the State Department draft reply to the five neutralists in an effort to make the draft more convincing in the event it should be used. He felt, however, that we must do better than answer the five. Their resolution is so illogical that it must be contrived. The Secretary said he did not know if Khrushchev knew of

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the resolution; ostensibly he and Wadsworth were notified of its submission at the same time. Mr. Herter pointed out that of the five, Nehru is the only one who is any kind of a friend to the U.S. The evidence is that the five wish to place the U.S. in an embarrassing position.

At this time the President referred to a conversation I had with him a moment before this meeting, in which I told him the Vice President had recommended that the President not meet with Khrushchev and had asked that he be informed of such decisions. The President now said we may inform Mr. Nixon but we should not involve him.

Mr. Herter referred then to the second State Department draft reply, which was somewhat shorter. The President read this draft. The Secretary said that there is talk in New York about a proposed amendment to the neutrals' resolution. In actuality, this amendment would make the resolution more acceptable and the U.S. could vote for it. It would never be acceptable, however, to the five. Mr. Herter pointed out that Nkrumah had signed the letter, Sihanouk had submitted the resolution to the UN, and Nehru had moved a suspension of rules to allow immediate adoption. The resolution now could come up at any time.

Here the President read the proposed revision to the resolution.

Mr. Herter ventured the opinion that Khrushchev is now trying to convert his argument with the West into a bilateral matter between himself and the U.S. He agreed the neutrals had done us no favor. He thought that the five might be sent an acknowledgment in which we quote the message to Khrushchev.

At this point I mentioned General Goodpaster's views that he is leery of a direct reply to Khrushchev and would tend to favor a public statement.

Mr. Herter said that he had been working on a draft reply to the neutrals with Messrs. Bohlen, Merchant, Kohler and Smith. The way to respond to this situation is one that has them all perplexed. One suggestion that came up was that the President send for the five neutrals to meet him here in Washington. However, since this would mean bringing Nasser and Tito to Washington, it was not considered favorably.

At this point the President read aloud the revisions to the text which he had made on the airplane returning from Denver. He gave his text to

Mrs. Whitman to type and promised a copy would be sent to Mr. Herter. He said his purpose was to be tougher on the five neutrals. He emphasized that he had not had the chance to talk to Mr. Herter on other means of reply. He observed the impropriety of addressing Khrushchev directly since Khrushchev had virtually cut off relations between the two. This would give Khrushchev a chance to counter-attack at a press conference. On the other hand, the President cannot see being required to answer the five neutrals, thus recognizing them as a neutral bloc. Each one is important enough to answer individually, but their act in submitting the resolution together is one of effrontery. Mr. Herter agreed and emphasized that the President had seen four of these men personally, and none of the four brought this proposal up. He said, however, that there are precedents in the UN for resolutions requiring governments rather than individuals to get together.

The President said that the difficulty experienced by the U.S. in answering this resolution shows the clever hand of Gromyko. He felt our answer could be simple, along the following format:

(1) Show that the record of the U.S. is clear, quoting the statement made by Western powers after the Paris conferences and the President's September 22nd speech.

(2) If Khrushchev is ready to denounce the action of shooting down our RB-47, returns the two captive fliers, and expresses desire to confer on the basis of discussion of practical programs, we would be glad to meet, with the provision that:

(3) The proper delegation of the governments should meet first rather than the principals.

The President expressed some frustration at the fact that the neutrals seem to feel that all that is required is he meet with Khrushchev. He wonders why they never refer to the murders committed in Hungary.

Regarding the time factor, Mr. Herter said Mr. Nehru is addressing the UN on Monday about noon. The resolution could come up at that time. The President said that if we answer the five neutrals substantively and do nothing else, then every small nation from Togo to Somaliland can require the same of us. (He observed, as an aside, that despite the vote in the UN of seventy to nothing against his Congo resolution, Khrushchev had still referred to his position in his discussion with Macmillan.)

Mr. Herter said that in a speech to the UN, Khrushchev had hit us on our treatment of the negro delegations to the UN. Mr. Herter acknowledged that we have had some incidents, particularly regarding negroes not in their native dress. The President and Mr. Herter once again reviewed their opinion that the location of the UN in NewYork is bad from our viewpoint.

The President then referred to a conversation he had with me in the morning and pointed out the difficult situation in which the U.S. would find itself if the UN voted for the two leaders to get together. Mr. Herter said the situation would already be bad if the matter came to debate. The President wondered why we cannot instruct our hotels to treat these negro delegations well. Mr. Herter said these delegations cannot afford to stay in good hotels; finance is somewhat of a problem to them.

Mr. Herter repeated a suggestion that he bring his assistants in tomorrow after the Macmillan talk. The President agreed and said he would not consider a message that would amount to turning his cheek to Khrushchev. He said that a dictator in his place would possibly launch an attack on Russia while Khrushchev is in New York. Mr. Herter said he would recommend against writing Khrushchev directly.

The President concluded that Khrushchev is trying to promote chaos and bewilderment in the world to find out which nations are weakening under this attack and to pick what he can by fishing in troubled waters. Regarding the meeting with the State Department advisors, the President said he leans toward a public statement rather than an answer to Khrushchev. He would prefer a short answer to the five neutrals which would point out the lack of precedent for such an action on their part, but add that we recognize the importance of the issue at stake and recognize their sincerity in submitting such a resolution. We could then quote the statement to be issued within the hour. (Here I suggested that five letters, one to each head of government, might be sent.) The President was anxious not to give the neutrals a chance to exploit his answer before the public statement comes out.

The fact of Mr. Nehru's participation with this five gave the President particular irritation since Nehru is the only one of the group who enjoys a reputation of his own in this country. Mr. Herter expressed the view that Nehru joined the group out of his own frustration, since Nehru felt he was obligated to take some kind of action. He pointed out that the five had declined to make the text of their letter public, but had told the press that they had sent such a message. The President said that it made no difference.

The President then referred to Mr. Hagerty's statement that the consensus of editorial felt he had been placed behind the eightball and, therefore, would have to meet with Khrushchev. The President and Mr. Herter disagreed with this view. As an example of Khrushchev's unconscionable activities, the President quoted his action in holding a press conference before meeting Macmillan the evening before. The President recalled that he had laid down certain conditions before he met with Khrushchev at the Summit in 1955 and also the abortive Summit in 1960.

The President summarized by saying he leaned to a brief answer to the five, plus a public statement which covered the U.S. record, to include the Paris agreement and the President's speech of September 22nd. It should stress the conditions for such a meeting by emphasizing that no confidence in the prospects for serious negotiations could be possible without release of the RB-47 fliers; that delegations could meet after certain conditions were met to agree on an agenda which would not disappoint the peoples of the world.

Mr. Herter expressed regret that the President had come back from Denver to such a situation. The President expressed unconcern and said that he thought Khrushchev, having decided that there would be no shooting war, has decided to push the cold war with strongarm tactics. Mr. Herter said Khrushchev wants to show the uncommitted countries that he can push the U.S. around. The President then said we might add a sentence to the statement emphasizing that we can take care of ourselves. It might fit in with that part of the statement which deals with Soviet threats of rocketry.

It was therefore agreed that the four State Department advisors should accompany Secretary Herter to the White House the next morning, to be available after the Macmillan meeting.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

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~~2. Letter~~ 78-155, #4	~~DDE to Adenauer (3 pgs)~~	~~undated~~	~~A~~
~~3. Letter~~	open per DJH/JWL 5/29/79 ~~DDE to Nixon (3 pgs)~~ ~~(remains closed per RR 78-13; 8/31/78. DJH)~~	~~10/1/60~~	C

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

October 31, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

This morning the Ambassador of Cyprus informed me of the interest of Cyprus in a P. L. 480 deal for wheat. I told him I would have the State Department look into it.

D. D. E.

10/29/60

Kept as indication of thinking - not sent - substance phoned Barry Goldwater

Dear Barry:

Thank you very much for your letter of the twenty-sixth. I appreciate the interest of both you and Mr. Ford.

I do not understand what has happened in New York State. In 1956 it went for our ticket by something like 1,600,000. In '58 Rockefeller carried it by something like 600,000. Now the prognostication is that we will lose it by 300,000.

A few days ago Nelson called me and asked whether I would not make a five minute tape with him for use over all the state during the last five days of the campaign. This I agreed to do because Nelson said that the State Committee would pay the entire expense and arrange for the distribution. I believe the format is to be for the two of us to be sitting down together and Nelson asking me some questions.

In addition to making the five minute tape on Wednesday, I am now scheduled for some three hours of motorcades and speaking in different parts of New York City. That evening I am to appear at a rally and make a 12 to 13 minute speech.

Following this I am now scheduled to be on for some minutes (I do not know how long) on the evening of the night of November seventh.

The difficulty about Mr. Ford's suggestion comes in two parts; the first is the matter of time to go up to northern New York and still keep the kind of touch with my staff that I have to do to keep my work up-to-date; the other is the matter of mere physical endurance. Many people seem to forget that I am seventy years old.

It is particularly difficult to keep my work up-to-date when I am travelling rapidly in political activities. Whenever I can establish a headquarters for twenty-four hours or even two weeks, this matter causes little concern. On the contrary, it has the one good effect of getting me out of a lot of public appointments. But travelling and doing my work is something else again.

From the beginning of this campaign I promised Dick I would do everything I possibly could including the long "non-political" swing I made around the Western and Southwestern part of the country. But in this case I really believe that if New York can be saved to our cause that both Nixon and Lodge should be sent into the area to work day and night.

I repeat that no one could put a higher estimate of the consequences of this election than I do. I have done everything I could think of and more to help out. Four months ago I thought the thing was a cinch -- I do not know what went wrong.

Then if I was really feeling good I might get in one day like the fifth or sixth. I might find some way of doing this. This would call down Mamie's wrath.

October 29, 1960

The Vice President

Dear Dick

I am glad that you liked my talk last evening. While in Philadelphia I heard some glowing reports of your effort in Cincinnati last Tuesday evening. Now I hear that you are to make four television talks next week. This I think is all to the good. It will give you a chance to put your own ideas before the public and a nation-wide exposition of a program that could not possibly be explained in these benighted debates. Good luck -- and I will see you next Wednesday.

DE

October 29, 1960.

Dear John:

When I was in Philadelphia last evening I had a talk with General Milton Baker, head of the Valley Forge Military School. As you know, it is a school with the highest possible standing and is respected throughout the academic world.

He told me that for some time he has been wanting to present to David a four-year scholarship (the entire curriculum covers six years, from freshman in high school through junior college). He further suggested that when an opportunity came, he would like to ask David down for a weekend to see whether or not he thought he would like it.

Dick Mellon's son, after visiting this school and two or three others of the type of The Hill, picked Valley Forge and has already completed five years there.

As ever,

Lt. Col. John S. D. Eisenhower

October 29, 1960.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

I suspect you have a copy of the latest message from the Prime Minister of Great Britain; just in case, however, I am enclosing a copy.

The President suggests the following answer. If it meets with your approval, please send along:

> "Dear Harold:
>
> "Concerning your message regarding the statement you propose to make in the House of Commons about close cooperation, it seems completely satisfactory to me.
>
> As ever,
>
> Ike"

Many thanks.

Ann C. Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-155 #3
By JW. Date 4-15-80

October 28, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Chris:

I have just had a letter criticizing me severely because I have not made it clear that the United States will never allow Castro to seek, take or capture Guantanamo. I was under the impression that we had made our opposition abundantly clear. If you think that any statement of mine of this kind would be useful, please let me know.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

October 14, 1960

STRAIGHT WIRE

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
c/o Rose Mary Woods
Hotel Ambassador
Los Angeles, California

Despite the fact that I had to miss your broadcast last evening because of an engagement with the King and Queen of Denmark, I have heard so many glowing reports of your performance that I hasten to send a word of congratulations. Keep up the good work. Please tell Pat, too, how much I appreciated her comments on the panel show I did with the ladies (incidentally, a charming and most intelligent group). We are all following your progress with the greatest interest. Warm personal regard.

DE

October 13, 1960

Dear Dale:

I could not possibly neglect to answer your letter, even though my reply must necessarily be short. The knowledge that you, Philip and your dad -- and other members of your family -- so clearly understand the consequences for America of this coming election and your readiness to give your full time to working for what you believe right is nothing less than heartwarming to me.

If I only knew how to inspire the same kind of work and dedication in the hearts and minds of all others who believe with us that we must have responsibility in government, integrity in our fiscal affairs, and experience and firmness, as well as a conciliatory attitude in our foreign affairs, to get into this fight up to their necks, it would certainly be won. I think irresponsible promises, blandishments and just sheer habit are working so much against us that we need a fighting army for the sake of our country.

To you and to all working with you my best wishes and warmest regard.

Affectionately

Mrs. G. Philip Morgan
30 East 65th Street
Savannah, Georgia

cmf

October 11, 1960.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Wilson:

Over the years I have so often, in terms of admiration, respect and affection, publicly referred to Dick Nixon that it never occurred to me in the television panel performance last evening that I had failed to make sufficiently emphatic my opinions about him. I enclose an excerpt from a talk that I made about him over television about two weeks ago.

In any event, I shall try to make this point more definite at some future opportunity -- but before election day.

Thank you for calling the matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson

October 9, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Louis:

In today's book review section of the NEW YORK TIMES, I noticed your name as the reviewer of a book entitled "The Question of Government Spending." This accident reminded me that it has been a long -- too long -- time since I have seen you or, indeed, heard from you. I do hope that you are well, active, and enjoying life.

Over and above the impulse to renew contact with you, I wanted also to record my approval of your review. As I understand Mr. Bator's argument, he seems to be one of those over-educated people who feels a responsibility for controlling the American economy and for changing the entire American system.

I applaud what you had to say about his book!

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Dr. Louis Hacker
430 West 116th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

PERSONAL

Investing in Democracy

THE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING. Public Needs and Private Wants. By Francis M. Bator. 167 pp. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.75.

By LOUIS M. HACKER

CURRENTLY Associate Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Francis M. Bator is an intelligent young man who has learned to do all sorts of complicated things with national-income statistics and has served as a consultant to many impressive public bodies. In this little book he sets himself an interesting task and raises questions that we are likely to hear much of as the Presidential campaign becomes louder.

Shall we as a people continue to spend as much as we do—capriciously, perhaps even foolishly—on our private wants as we respond to and influence more or less free markets? Or shall we spend more through government on an expanding welfare state that will abstract, through taxation, a larger and larger part of the national income annually for public schools, health and sanitation services, parks and playgrounds, urban renewal, land conservation and water supply, and, of course, defense and our foreign commitments?

There are political and personal questions involved—what of freedom from coercion at the hands of a more and more powerful and insensitive administrative authority? What of the individual's desires to spend (and save) his income as his own idiosyncrasies and tastes dictate?

There are also important economic considerations involved. In an economy of high employment and capacity production, will shifts over to public spending produce inflation, or, in fact, is its avoidance "a sufficient or even useful guide" to public policy? When resources are scarce and the free market determines not only the character and amount of consumption but also the amount and kinds of investment (and therefore innovation and productivity), will the larger intrusion of government and the greater expenditure on public goods make for less growth and increasing inefficiency?

MR. BATOR answers these complex and perplexing questions firmly in the negative. He thinks the private market works so badly that public direction can do no worse; he thinks public investment will use our scarce resources as efficiently for both production and growth as have private entrepreneurs and risk-takers.

The author seeks to buttress his argument and his own predilections by an elaborate analysis of the national income (really, gross national product) statistics of the United States from 1929 to 1957. In only one instance, and that for 1953, does he compare American experiences with those of a small group of other Western nations. Many readers will find his breakdown of public and private expenditures and investment the most valuable and original part of his work. He divides public outlays into exhaustive (purchase of goods and services) and non-exhaustive (transfer payments of interest, grants-in-aid, veterans benefits, unemployment and social-security allotments) expenditures.

He abstracts the non-defense expenditures from the total. He converts his figures into constant dollars and on a per-capita basis. And he demonstrates that over the years we have been spending a relatively small part of the G. N. P. on public needs: from 1929 to 1957 public outlays rose from 8.1 per cent to 19.6 per cent of G. N. P.; non-defense public outlays, however, rose only from 7.5 per cent to 10.3 per cent of non-defense G. N. P. (But the share of private consumption in G. N. P. dropped from 75.6 per cent to 64.1 per cent over 1929-1957.) None of this has interfered with growth (at least, during 1947-1956) nor has it checked private investment and increased productivity.

IF the ratios are stepped up, will it? Comparative experiences would be of help and Mr. Bator (except for 1953) hasn't the figures. During the Nineteen Fifties, for example, the annual rates of growth of West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Japan (where private enterprise had the energetic encouragement of public authority) have been greater than ours and our rate of growth has been greater than the rates of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries (where public authority's outlays and investments continue heavy). What are the relative roles of non-defense public expenditures in the three different sets of economies?

Apart from the light such records would throw on the questions of investment and productivity, there are other ones that insistently obtrude: What of waste? What of slowing down of growth? Too many of us have become increasingly aware of the wastes in public spending to accept so confidently Mr. Bator's assumption that directed public outlays can do as well as those of private market choices. And not many are yet convinced that standards of living will continue to rise, because of increases in productivity, when resources and investments are diverted from private producer goods to public consumer goods.

In short, Mr. Bator does not prove his case in economic terms, and he dismisses the political and personal ones too cavalierly; but he has added much to our knowledge, and he has developed the kind of facts we require to continue investigation of and speculation over this all-important problem.

Mr. Hacker is a teacher of and writer on economics. "American Capitalism" (1957) *is one of his many works.*

October 11, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. McPherson:

I regret that you drew any inference from my television talk of last evening that I was accusing anybody of adopting the Karl Marx type of thinking. In answer to a question which included the term "little people", I strenuously objected to the implication that any of us should regard any group of citizens in our country as being down-trodden, poverty-stricken victims of those possessing great wealth. I did point out that Karl Marx described the workmen of his day in these terms. I said that this kind of thinking had no application in our country whatsoever because our workmen had now become part of our great "middle class" and this was the group against which Karl Marx employed his most bitter invective.

But, I repeat, I never accused anyone -- and I would never accuse anyone whether or not I was in any partisan contest -- of being a "follower of Karl Marx."

Sincerely,

Mr. Leo A. McPherson

PERSONAL

FILED FOR REFERENCE ONLY. Dictated, , the President -- but he decided he did not have time enough to get in proper shape and discarded idea of writing Mr. McGill about this column.

Oct. 7

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ralph:

I have so often found myself in enthusiastic agreement with the articles that you syndicate over the country that I hope you will not find it amiss for me to express some disagreement with one of your commentaries which was labeled, "Which Way Conservatism?"

You say that American conservatism creates an image of the "safe deposit vault, not growth and the long-view consideration of new ideas and needs."

I think that the issues of conservatism in its several degrees cannot be analyzed or accurately definite unless they are viewed in a broader economic and political area, including what we so loosely call "liberalism."

Indeed, over the years one of the matters that has bothered me very considerably is what the self-proclaimed liberal means by that term -- and the same goes for the conservative.

In 1949, during a period when, as a result of a letter that I had written and which had been highly publicized in 1948, I thought I had attained a complete confidence that I was forever removed from active political effort. On September 3, of that year, I gave a speech in St. Louis on what I called "The Middle Road." You have possibly never even heard of that effort, but so far as I am concerned it still represents the heart of my philosophy toward the proper responsibilities of government and its relationships with the individual.

The people who nowadays proclaim themselves liberals either directly or indirectly support centralization of power in Washington. This is the very antithesis of what Jefferson believed and taught, yet we think of Jefferson as a liberal. You mentioned Goldwater. Regardless of my complete disagreement with some of his beliefs, he does follow Jefferson in his championship of the authority of the several sub-divisions of government -- that is, "States' Rights."

Another thing that I find the self-styled liberals proclaiming is that the budget in our country is of no importance whatsoever when compared to some of our other internal needs. The argument is over-simplified by saying "The conservatives think more of a dollar than they do of a human life or of a child's education or proper care for the aged."

Now let's see where this argument ends up if we follow it with a reasonable amount of common sense.

The American dollar is today the principal medium of exchange in most portions of the world. We are the principal banker for the free world.

Manifestly, the countries that have considerable holdings of our dollars are completely happy with holding these dollars as long as they are confident in their soundness. But when they believe that we ourselves may be guilty of actions that may bring about the debasement of that dollar, uneasiness developes.

This statement needs no proving; anyone who has talked with the financial authorities of the world's principal countries knows it to be the next thing to gospel.

RALPH McGILL

Which Way Conservatism?

U. S. Brand Scored as Static, Divided Into 'Reactionaries' and 'Retarders'

Senator Barry Goldwater is perhaps the best illustration of what is wrong with American conservatism when it seeks to become politically effective, and why it has a record of failure.

It is static. It confuses and limits the meaning of conservatism. It offers no innovation. Its image is of the safety-deposit vault, not growth and the long-view consideration of new ideas and needs.

One does not conserve American interests by locking them up. There has been no concept of creativity in the political conservatism advanced by the Goldwaters of now and of our past. In effect they retreat from creativity and declare that the way to be prepared for the future is, in general, to stand pat with what we have, and maybe even conduct a strategic retreat here and there.

Peter F. Drucker, one of the Nation's best known economists and consultants to corporate management, declares in "Landmarks of Tomorrow" that innovation in economic affairs is above all a political responsibility.

For a genuine, constructive conservatism to become both "possible and necessary," it becomes essential to demand a high goal and to take the long view, he wrote.

"Conservatism," said Drucker, "found its profoundest spokemen in Burke and Acton, John Adams, Marshall and Calhoun, Stahl and De Tocqueville. It was the creed of great statesmen: Washington, Hamilton and Lincoln; Castlereagh and Disraeli; Metternich. But it could not be fully effective as a political force—even in the countries of Anglo-Saxon tradition—because it either became pure reaction or it resigned itself to the role of retarder and brake rather than creative force. Individual conservatives—George Washington is the greatest example in this country, Disraeli in England—could rise above this by becoming great and yet truly conservative innovators."

This enables us to see our conservatives with greater clarity.

Senator Robert Taft was always the "retarder or brake" . . . rarely the innovator. Senator Goldwater seems pure reaction. If we appraise his policies correctly, he is not seeking to retard or brake progressive policies. He is reacting against them.

Senator Taft, when defeated in 1952 for the Republican nomination, moved promptly to become a brake, or retarding force, on the new President and his administration. Senator Taft emerged from a historic breakfast at Mr. Eisenhower's residence at Columbia University, the nominee then being head of that institution, with an agreement. He had won a considerable concession. Indeed, it was so much so that the more irreverent reporters referred to it as "the breakfast of capitulation." Senator Taft won a promise about budget limitations and a pledge "drastically to reduce Government spending."

Neither promise could be kept. Senator Taft later had a real, unconcealed blow-up over it.

Yet, he could, and did, bring about the confirmation of the nomination of Chip Bohlen to be Ambassador to Russia when Joe McCarthy was opposing it. It is difficult to see Senator Goldwater in the role of the breakfast guest or the Senator who took over the Bohlen problem. He and Senator Taft are the two best known "conservatives" of our time. Yet one seems readily to fit the "retarder or brake" classification, and the other that of reaction.

Both reveal the fatal political flaw of United States conservatism as opposed, for example, to British conservatism. The United States brand entirely lacks the necessary quality of innovation and the risks inherent in it.

October 7, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Herewith an extract from a letter written by an American who served in the Canal Zone for some years in a very responsible position. He had an excellent prior record in governmental service in the United States.

I send this for your information, with no comment requested.

Dwight D. Eise Library

D.D.E.

Identical memorandum
to the Secretary of State.

October 7, 1960.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Herewith an extract from a letter written by an American who served in the Canal Zone for some years in a very responsible position. He had an excellent prior record in governmental service in the United States.

I send this for your information, with no comment requested.

D.D.E.

Identical memorandum
to the Secretary of the Army

The hostility and manifest hatred of the entrenched Panama Canal Company civil servants have made the situation unbearable. They are a peculiar crowd and now in their third generation as expatriate Americans. I say that advisedly since some of them are descendants of European parents who went directly to the Canal Zone and as a result we now find the grandchildren in high position in the "Zonite" hierarchy who have never worked nor gone to school in the United States -- nor have any of their ancestors! It is unbelievable but true. I shall be candid and confess this group by their machinations really drove us out of the Canal Zone.

We found them violently anti-Army, anti-Panamanian, anti-veteran, anti-Eisenhower, anti-stranger, and "anti" about everything else -- yet our day-to-day association with Panama in no small way rests on their conduct and statements. They have a preferential position and they mean to keep it.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Dear Mr. Chancellor:

I am writing to you on a personal and confidential basis not only as my good friend of long standing but also as the leader of a nation whose economic and financial power has grown to great dimensions in the community of the free nations. With that power has come an equal responsibility for the success of free nations and our free economies in a critical and rapidly evolving era of the world's history. Upon us both rest great responsibilities that, I think, our two governments should consider together.

In the financial and economic sphere, no less than in the political and strategic sphere, mutual understanding and cooperation between Europe and the United States are vital.

In the United States, we recognized this when in 1948, we established the Marshall Plan. Despite impending elections, inflationary pressures, and heavy demands upon our resources from our own people, we gave a priority to the pressing need to restore Europe to economic and financial health and strength. We diverted goods to Europe and provided from our budget the means which Europe lacked to finance these goods.

After the Marshall Plan came the need for military assistance to fend off the Communist threat and the need to give aid to less-developed countries. At that time, I myself testified before our Congress, as Commander of the NATO Forces, that the need for military assistance would be temporary. Ever since, the American people have hoped that the burden of our foreign expenditures, economic and military, would eventually be lifted or at least substantially reduced by the cooperation of other nations.

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Today the situation has substantially changed. The success of the Marshall Plan has led to the full recovery of Europe. The United States is now paying out to foreign countries more than we receive from our sales to them. This means that certain surplus countries, and notably the Federal Republic of Germany, are accumulating short-term dollar claims on the United States on a large scale. We meanwhile have lost, in the course of two and a half years, substantial amounts of gold while at the same time additional short-term dollar holdings have accumulated in other industrial countries. I believe that this burden upon our balance of payments should be reduced in a very substantial degree during the forthcoming year.

Eisenhower Library Abilene, Kans.

The Federal Republic is now the country which most nearly approaches the international financial and economic situation of the United States in 1948. It is consistently taking in from other countries far more than it is paying out. A continuation of this situation would stimulate demands for trade restrictions and threaten the future of economic development in the free world.

I have great admiration for the statesmanship which you have displayed in leading the Federal Republic to unparalleled internal economic revival and in promoting the constructive advance of the European Continent. I now ask you to give your personal attention to the wider area of your nation's financial and economic relations with the United States on the one hand and the developing countries on the other.

The broad courses of action are clear. Long-term financing from Germany is needed for development in the less-developed areas. A way should be found also to finance the dollar cost of defense which now falls on the United States.

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Finally, a larger market is needed in Germany for the goods of the United States and of the developing countries.

Action along these lines would conform to economic reality. Moreover, it is essential to maintain the political strength of the free world. And insofar as aid to less-developed countries is concerned, it commends itself both as a moral act and one in the self-interest of every industrialized nation.

Failure to make prompt, decisive and substantial progress in these directions may well set in motion cumulative events of a serious disruptive character, deleterious to world trade and prejudicial to the position and prestige of both our countries as leaders of the free world. Once set in motion these disruptive forces would be difficult to restrain. In my view, the next year is an important one in this respect.

I am sure that you will appreciate the strength of my conviction in this regard, but naturally I can set forth in this letter only the outline of the problem. Many technical and detailed considerations need to be discussed between our two governments. For such discussions with your staff, Cabinet, and, if you so desire, yourself, I suggest that I send to Bonn Secretary Anderson and Under Secretary Dillon of my Cabinet at a time that may be convenient to your government and to my two representatives. The two representatives I suggest have already had the opportunity to discuss these problems with Minister Erhard and President Blessing.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Dr. Konrad Adenauer
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

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October 5, 1960.

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

I read the pamphlet written by Charles W. Briggs, a banker from St. Paul. In its general theme the piece is admirable, even though long-winded. There are certain passages that, in my opinion, are not only eloquent but persuasive.

Since the man's purpose seems to be that solely of informing the public rather than that of influencing political bodies at the moment, I suppose that his treatise, with its many generalities, is about as effective as any paper of a similar nature could be. I do object to his apparent assumption that he has just discovered the obvious truths that he deals with and apparently believes that no one else has been fighting against the trend toward paternalistic government. He should, I think, analyze some of the fights of the past eight years and give his judgment concerning them so as to identify the people who, by and large, agree with his point of view and those who are definitely on the other side.

I believe that education of the public has got to be carried on incessantly on a most positive basis and in simple terms. Examples should be used that are not only clear-cut and irrefutable, but that clearly exemplify the evil that we should be trying to eliminate. Just shouting about the matter is not enough. Preachers, writers, poets and ordinary people have been inveighing against sin, the devil and human misconduct for a good many millenia. Seemingly they have not made much progress.

Related to the argument -- but noting another angle -- is a clipping I enclose from the UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a magazine that most times seems quite responsible

PERSONAL

and intelligently written. If the example of Sweden should ever be applied throughout the world, there is a lesson in it for us. It should be read more for that lesson rather than for the historical interest we might have in Sweden. The lesson is that people, by and large, seem to want to shift responsibility, both for their own individual problems and public activities, to the shoulders of someone else -- for proof you only have to go back to Roman history.

One last thought: We bleat plaintively about freedom -- yet only 60 per cent of the eligible voters in the United States actually voted in 1956. (If some "sucker" government wants to take care of this, we seem to think that this looks like a very beautiful existence.)

For myself the whole business makes me as mad as I can get.

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

PERSONAL

>> Don't overlook this development in prosperous Sweden: Voters have rejected businessmen's demands for lower taxes, for taking a tuck in the "welfare state."

Instead: High pensions, financed by employers, get the votes. Swedes like mandatory retirement at age 67 on pensions averaging 65 per cent of salary.

Conservatives campaigned against "paternalism," a new 4-per cent turnover tax, ran on the slogan: "The future on your own feet." Result: Conservatives lost more seats in Parliament than any other party, are down to a new low.

Socialists, after nearly 30 years in power, remain in charge. With Sweden in an economic upswing, the voters see no need for a change in Government—or for any tampering with Sweden's cradle-to-grave system of social security.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

October 5, 1960.

Dear Mr. Gray:

I am sure that you know how strongly I feel that all mechanisms of Government should continue to function vigorously throughout the remainder of the months of this Administration. I have had occasion to make my views known to the members of the National Security Council in meetings of that body.

You also know the importance I attach to the work of the Operations Coordinating Board which has responsibilities in operations coordination in many ways as important as the policy advisory function performed by the Council itself with the assistance of the Planning Board. I have often pointed out that my own attendance at NSC meetings is a duty which, while self-imposed, is nevertheless mandatory. I expect other members to attend except in those rare instances when some other obligation is overriding.

The same consideration should apply, for example, to attendance at meetings of the OCB, which of course concerns itself with responsibilities delegated by the President, and to the Planning Board. I trust that you will make it clear to all involved that there should be no tendency to minimize the importance of attendance during this period when the end of this Administration is approaching.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Gordon Gray,
National Security Council,
Washington, D.C.

October 2, 1960.

Dear Milton:

Mamie Moore has just told me that she is going to enter Mary Washington College at Fredericksburg, if accepted. Obviously we don't need to bother our heads any more about this.

I do hope you are improving. It must be difficult to hold on to any shred of good disposition under such circumstances.

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
President, Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.

October 1, 1960

Mr. Ben Hibbs
The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Deeply appreciate your fine letter. Shall try to see you and Doug Black some time later in the year. Have a good trip.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

October 1, 1960.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Dick:

The following is for your personal and confidential information, and I request that it be seen by no other individual except, of course, your own private secretary.

I rather think that your appearance at the closed circuit dinner on September 29th may mark the beginning of an upsurge in general enthusiasm for our national ticket. I thought, and I know many others who felt the same, that you rang the bell.

Over past weeks there have come to me directly and indirectly expressions of hope that our campaign might produce more "zip" and that it should be more hardhitting -- not necessarily in terms of personal attack but in urgent support of our own plans, programs and candidates.

There is one situation in Illinois that bothers me very much. While I was in Chicago I heard repeated criticisms of Governor Stratton and the expression of a lot of unhappiness among Republican leaders concerning him. Such comments would usually end up with the statement that "Nixon will carry the State, but the Governor is down the drain."

On this I should like to make two observations. As we all know, the presence on any slate of a candidate who is very weak will invariably damage, to some extent, the whole ticket. Consequently we must try to find ways of giving him a boost.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Second, the criticisms of Governor Stratton -- whom I have always considered my good personal friend -- were invariably accompanied by the comment, "He has been a very good, even outstanding, Governor, but he has offended all Republican leaders in the State." This has been because of sins of omission and of commission, according to my informants.

The sin of omission is that of failing to consult Republican leaders on matters of projected programs and plans. According to reports the Governor runs a one-man show and is very secretive. Moreover, he acts like a little Napoleon. This infuriates some of the leaders, whose personal support is therefore lukewarm or entirely lacking.

In one instance the publisher of a series of country newspapers said that he intended, as always, to support the Republican ticket, except that, in this instance, he was going to support the Democratic candidate for Governor. This, I told him, would not fail to weaken the whole ticket, and I therefore hoped he could find some way to change his mind.

My own feeling about this situation is that it should be easy to correct, particularly because of the Governor's reputation for efficiency. I should think that if the Governor would merely arrange to meet for an hour or even a half hour weekly with some of the principal leaders to discuss with them his ideas and programs, that much of this difficulty would be cleared up.

Our Senatorial candidate seems to be a very smart man, and I gave him this report in part, with the expressed hope that he might find some way of making the above-mentioned point with the Governor, in such a way as not to offend the latter.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The sin of commission to which I refer -- again merely repeating comments made to me -- was the appointment of Jim Kemper as the National Committeeman against the objections of such Republican stalwarts as Ed Ryerson and Doug Stuart. There is no use here of repeating the tenor of their complaints about this particular individual. Moreover, I don't see how anything of a corrective nature could be undertaken at this time.

Nevertheless, I am sure that the whole affair could be measurably improved if the Governor could find some way of making friendly overtures to the disgruntled individuals, and particularly of taking them into his confidence.

My thought is that in your position as our Presidential nominee, and without disclosing the source of your information, you might be able to have a heart to heart talk with Stratton. Possibly Morton could be able to do something along a similar line, if you should so suggest. The matter is so delicate and must be kept so secret that I shall speak to no one except you concerning it.

With all the best,

As ever,

The Vice President.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

10/31	call from Ambassador Douglas re his support for Vice President
10/4	Secretary Herter from New York re his meeting with Prime Minister of New Zealand, Walter Nash; also his meetings with other heads of government who were at UN meeting
10/1	from Bob Anderson re proposed meeting with Khrushchev

October 31, 1960.

Mr. President:

Last night, after the Usher said you had gone to bed, Ambassador Douglas called; he settled for talking to me.

His message:

> Recently he has come out for the Vice President (despite the fact that he really wanted this year to be able to support the Democratic candidate.) He added that he did not think his support was worth two votes.
>
> He had been told that neither you nor the Vice President intended to go to Harlem on Wednesday. He does not think so important that you go (I explained strenuous schedule), but he thinks it will be interpreted, if the Vice President does not go to Harlem, that he is "afraid" of egg throwing. He feels so strongly about it that he said he would retract his support if the Vice President did not include Harlem in his schedule.
>
> He feels that if an all-out effort is being made to carry New York State, it is a serious, fatal, error if the Vice President does not go there.
>
> He emphasized over and over again, his devotion to you, that he had not been in touch with you simply to spare you, and requested that I give you his most affection greetings.

a.

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 31, 1960

4:06 p.m.	President called George Humphrey re trip to Ohio
4:55	President called Cliff Roberts in New York re visit to Augusta. He had left office - call cancelled.
5:24	General Goodpaster called the President
5:28	President called Dr. Moos - Had gone for the day - no message
5:50	President called Mr. Hagerty

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 30, 1960

1:10 p.m.	President called Colonel Eisenhower - He was due Ramey in 1 hour from St. Thomas - checked at 2:45 - Had been delayed - due at 4:45 - Arrived 5:10 - Call completed 5:45
3:18	Mrs. Whitman called the President re luncheon to be set up
5:40	President called Vice President Nixon re luncheon
5:48	President called Gerald Morgan - He was out of country President talked with General Persons
6:24	President called Mrs. Whitman re luncheon
7:48	President called Mrs. Whitman re luncheon
9:34	Amb. Lewis Douglas called the President - He had retired - see report

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 29, 1960

3:40 p.m.	President called Tom Stephens
3:45	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:50	President called Mrs. Whitman
4:56	Mrs. Whitman called the President
5:42	President called Mr. Hartley at farm - He was at Lebanon, Pa., at sale. No message.

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 24, 1960

12:50 p.m.	Secretary Anderson asked if President was in city - cancelled
8:48	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 23, 1960

10:15 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
9:25 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 22, 1960

11:10 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
11:26	Mrs. Eisenhower called President
9:14 p.m.	General Goodpaster called President
9:29	President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 21, 1960

10:32 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
2:19 p.m.	President called Vice President - New York
3:26	President called Secretary Anderson - In Hot Springs - call cancelled
9:44	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
10:15	President called Secretary Anderson - in Hot Springs - no message

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 20, 1960

10:53 a.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
11:02	President called General Persons
1:44 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
3:16	Secretary Anderson called the President - He was enroute to San Francisco - Left word he would call later.
7:16 p.m.	Secretary Anderson called the President - Resting Left word
8:25	William Paley called the President (General Persons asked operator to get President for him)

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 19, 1960

4:17 p.m.	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
4:21	President called General Persons
4:38	President called the Vice President - New York
8:25	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 18, 1960

9:11 a.m.	President called General Persons
5:35 p.m.	Freeman Gosden called the President (Palm Springs)
8:55	President called Mrs. Eisenhower

telephone calls

Detroit, October 17

11:45 General Goodpaster called the President

12:02 The President called General Goodpaster

4:15 The President called General Goodpaster

5:04 The President called First Lady

sometime this day Barbara Eisenhower called the President, not shown here.

October 18, Palm Springs
4:55 The President callec Mrs. E.

October 19
12:17 The Prssident called Mrs. E.
12:26 The President called General Persons
12:40 The President called the Vice President

October 20 ~~San-Francisco~~ Palm Springs
6:53 The President called the First Lady
7:01 The President called General Persons
(;43 The President called Mrs. E.

~~San Diego~~
San Francisco
3:21 The President called Secretary Anderson
4:20 William Paley called the President to urge him to do more in campaign - do television show
21st - San Francisco
6:29 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

21st - San Diego
10:23 The President called the Vice President. Apparently the President spoke fairly firmly to him, Pete Jones and Sig Larmon heard the call. The President has now agreed to do anything, everything, he can to help what is generally regarded as Dick's lost cause, but in his own way.

Palm Springs
5:50 The President called Mrs. E.

22nd -
7:08 The President called Mrs. E.
12:52 The President called acw
3:00 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 17, 1960

1:00 p.m.	President called General Goodpaster
4:53	General Goodpaster called the President - He was resting - no message
6:01	President called Mrs. Eisenhower
7:24	Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 16, 1960

10:30 a.m.	President called Secretary Dillon
10:50	President called Dr. Moos
10:54	President called Mrs. Whitman
11:32	President called General Goodpaster
3:32	Vice President called President - He was enroute to White House - call completed 4:02
5:33	President called Secretary Dillon
6:05	President called Vice President in Hartford, Conn.
8:31	Colonel Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 15, 1960 (At Farm)

9:10 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty called the President
10:02	President called Mrs. Whitman
1:00 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
8:45	President called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 14, 1960

10:33 a.m.	President called Vice President at Los Angeles - He was sleeping - no message.
1:35 p.m.	President called Mrs. Whitman
1:40	President called Mrs. Whitman
6:58	W. Alton Jones called the President
7:11	Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President
7:32	George Humphrey - Kirtland, Ohio, called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 13, 1960

2:34 p.m.	President called Secretary Herter	
3:08	President called W. Alton Jones in New York (He was gone for the day - call cancelled)	
4:16	Secretary Herter called the President	
4:55	W. Alton Jones called the President (transferred from Ann Whitman)	
5:17	President called George Allen in New York (on way from Philadelphis to New York)	Receiver off hook - call cancelle

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 12, 1960

9:02 a.m.	Mrs. Eisenhower called the President
11:44	President called Mrs. Whitman
5:00 p.m.	President asked that General Gruenther come to his office - General Gruenther's office did not answer - Mrs. Whitman called Mrs. Gruenther - O. K.
5:30	President called Mrs. Whitman

OCTOBER 10, 1960
TELEPHONE CALLS

11:20	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
11:20	The President tried to call Pete Jones - in Canada
4:17	The President called David Eisenhower to inquire about experience at World Series
9:57	The President called George Allen in New York

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 8, 1960

10:32 The President tried to get the Vice President, found he was out on campaign again.

2:00 The President called Milton Eisenhower, presumably about Detroit speech

2:55 The President called acw.

5:57 The President called John in Gettysburg

6:03 Susie Eisenhower called the President

October 9, 1960

8:50 The President called acw , if in office

10:00 The President called acw -- got her at home

12:40 The President called acw

1:38 The President called acw

1:43 The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

1:50 The President called acw

2:50 The President called acw, to say she could go home, upon inquiry. Other calls were about Detroit speech.

7:33 The President called John Eisenhower

9:17 David called the President but did not reach him.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 7, 1960

8:30 The President placed a call to congratulation the Vice President on his TV debate appearance. Talked at 8:46.

8:38 The President called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 6, 1960

2:57 The President called Aksel Nielsen in Denver

5:53 The President talked with Bill Robinson, call he had put in earlier

5:44 The President called acw re appointments tomorrow

5:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

9:05 The President called Secretary Anderson, presumably about letter to Chancellor Adenauer

9;10 The President called Secretary Dillon, probably about the same subject.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 5, 1960

2:57 The President called acw about setting up cars to go to Burning Tree

2:59 ACW to the President to remind him to wear best golfing togs (photograph to be taken)

6:44 The President called Douglas Dillon. State had set up appointment with Premier Sukarno on record, to be followed immediatel with appointment with Prime Minister of Netherlands (~~Vietnam~~ Indonesia and Dutch mortal enemies) off record. Changed.

7:06 The President tried but failed to get Aksel Nielsen in Denver

8:38 The President tried to get George Humphrey, out of country, cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 4, 1960

9:30 Secretary Herter called the President from New York - see report.

12:28 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

7:15 The President tried acw - on way home

7:17 The President tried W. Alton Jones, in Pittsburgh
(this about David going to World Series game Saturday)

8:34 George Allen called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 4, 1960

(9:30 approximately) Secretary Herter called from New York to make the following report.

He had seen the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Walter Nash, who did not press question of seeing the President. He presumably will be leaving by end of week. He is speaking today; Herter not sure what tact he will take.

Herter also King Hussein, who made a very courageous speech yesterday. One of the British press men said he sounded his own death knell by his attacks on Communism and to a lesser degree, on Nasser. King Hussein did not ask to see the President. As a matter of fact, one of the people who understood Arabic heard one of his aides mention that the King should ask Herter to see the President, but the King did not. King Hussein aligned himself completely with the West, spoke of difficulty in Arab world, said Nasser could not lead the Arab world, each nation had to work out its own destiny.

Herter is going to see Sukarno today who has been (behaving very badly" to see what he can do to head off the speech Sukarno will make. He also has to see him because he saw, I guess in Washington, a General of Indonesia and if he does not see Sukarno, Sukarno will suspect a plot.

Herter also spoke at length to Macmillan; Herter is a little worried about his attitude. The British are trying to interpret the President's letter about resolution calling for meeting between K. and the President as really saying that the President would consider a meeting with K and that the conditions are very reasonably. They are terribly anxious to have a conciliatory statement.

Khrushchev made a statement late yesterday -- said that we have to apologize about the U-2, and that the RB-47 was part and parcel of the same thing.

The resolution will be debated tomorrow.

The Australian resolution did not get much play because "they are going back to the same old things" and also because of a point of order was lodged against them saying that they were changing the subject matter too radically.

About K, the President said he was a rather long sufferer, but one day he was ~~da~~/ going to call him the Murderer of Hungary. Herter said it was the only language that K could understand.

Re a press conference, the Prsident seemed to be against, but said if he had one, Jim Hagerty would get in touch with Herter asking for suggested answers to questions we thought would come up.

Despite all this the Secretary said that generally speaking the atmosphere in New York was much better for our side than he could have hoped for.

TELEPHONE CALLS
October 3, 1960

8:22 The President tried to get the Vice President -- eventually we got him and he came in to see the President for about 45 minutes .

11:31 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about weekend plans. They finally decided to stay here.

12:53 TACW called the President - about golf

6:45 The President called Doug Dillon -- about certain weak spots at Ambassadorial level -- they were to discuss next day.

7:10 The President called Tom Stephens about program for West Coast swing.

9:12 The President tried to call Cabot Lodge but did not succeed.

9:33 The President called General Persons

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 2, 1960

8:03 a.m.	President called General Goodpaster
12:40 p.m.	President called General Goodpaster

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 1, 1960

Minutes after we were back in Washington from Denver, Secretary Bob Anderson called -- after apologizing for getting into a field not his own, he suggested in effect that the President take the initiative on the answer to the proposed resolution in the UN by saying that he would meet with K. if certain conditions were met. (This is done from memory several days later). The State Department, of course, prevailed on him to send an answer that was essentially negative.

TELEPHONE CALLS

October 1, 1960

4:07 p.m. Secretary Anderson called the President

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1960

DENVER, COLORADO

9:00 am CDT — The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to Buckley Field.

9:20 am — Arrived at Buckley Field. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were greeted by
- Colonel Walter Williams
  - Base Commander, Colorado National Guard
- General Charles Anderson
  - Base Commander, Lowry Air Force Base
- Major General Joseph Moffitt
  - Fitzsimons Army Hospital
- Mr. Aksel Nielsen
- Mr. Charles O'Toole

9:40 am — The President and his party were airborne. The following were aboard with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Major General Howard McC. Snyder
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Miss Mary Caffrey
- Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
- Miss Polly Yates
- Colonel Walter Tkach
- Captain Olive Marsh
- Miss Ann Parsons
- Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
- Colonel Gordon Moore
- Sgt. and Mrs. John Moaney
- Miss Rose Woods

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:30 pm EDT — The President and his party arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

4:00 pm — Arrived on the White House Grounds via helicopter.

The President went to the office.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1960

9:30 - 10:50 am The President met with the following in the Office:

The Right Honorable Harold Macmillan
    The British Prime Minister
The Right Honorable Robert Gordon Menzies
    The Australian Prime Minister
The Right Honorable Earl of Home
    The Birtish Foreign Secretary
H. E. Howard Beale
    The Australian Ambassador
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(Following the meeting, pictures were taken)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1960

8:00 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:32 - 8:45 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:45 - 9:26 am (Mr. Perry R. Bass) OFF THE RECORD
(Colonel Robert L. Schulz)

9:26 - 9:42 am Mr. William Robinson

9:31 - 9:33 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:42 - 9:47 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:47 - 10:47 am Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
(Pictures taken)

10:47 - 10:48 am Mr. William J. Hopkins

10:51 - 10:53 am Colonel William G. Draper

10:53 - 10:59 am The President presented the Harmon International Trophies in the Cabinet Room:

Recipients
Captain Joe B. Jordan, USAF (Aviator Trophy)
Captain Joseph W. Kittinger, Jr. (Aeronaut Trophy)
Guests
Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin
Brig. General and Mrs. Charles F. Blair
Colonel Bernt Balchen
Mary V. Brosnahan
Hon. P. Hodges Combier
Major Alexander P. DeSeversky
Major General Joseph R. Holzapple
Mrs. Joe B. Jordan
Mrs. Joseph W. Kittinger, Jr. and two small children
A. Carl Kotchian
General Curtis E. Lemay
General J. B. Montgomery
Vice Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl

(continued)

List continued of those who attended Harmon International Trophy presentation continued:

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schramek
General A. B. Schriever
Hon. Dudley Sharp
Colonel and Mrs. Ansel E. Talbert
General Thomas D. White
Mr. R. A. Wilson
Congressman Sid Herlong of Florida
Mrs. Jordan, Captain Jordan's mother

11:00 - 11:05 am Mr. John Ames

11:05 - 11:12 am The President received the winners of the 1960 World Amateur Golf Team Championship in his office:

The American Team - Winners

Mr. Jack W. Nicklaus, Columbus, Ohio
Mr. William Hyndman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Deane R. Beman, Silver Spring, Md.
Mr. Robert W. Gardner, New York City

Mr. Totton P. Heffelfinger (Non-playing Captain of Team)

The Australian Team (Second Place)

Mr. Erick Routley
Mr. Bruce Devlin
Mr. Edward Ball
Mr. Jack Coogan

Dr. and Mrs. William Ackland-Horman

The following accompanied the above:

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Clock, Long Beach, Cal.
President U. S. Golf Association, and Joint Chairman of the World Amateur Golf Council
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turcan, Newburgh, Scotland
Joint Chairmen of the World Amateur Golf Council

11:05 - 11:12 am	List continued of those accompanying the World Amateur Golf Team Winners: Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ames, Chicago, Illinois (Former President of the U. S. Golf Association) Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Locust Valley, N. Y. (Executive Director, U. S. Golf Association) Mrs. Jack W. Nicklaus Mrs. William Hyndman, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Deane R. Beman, Silver Spring, Md. Mrs. Totton P. Heffelfinger (Picture taken)
11:17 - 11:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:20 am	The President made a tape recording for use in satellite.
11:30 - 11:46 am	H. E. Habib Bourguiba, Jr. Tunisian Ambassador to France (Presented letter to the President) H. E. Mongi Slim Tunisian Ambassador to the United States Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
12:00 - 12:47 pm	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. John Irwin Hon. James Douglas Mr. Foy Kohler Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
	1:00 pm (LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. James Lemon, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Countr Club.

2:31 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:55 - 5:05 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Lemon
5:21 pm	The Presidentand Mrs. James Lemon departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to Mr. Lemon's residence, 3630 Fordham Road, N. W. where Mr. Lemon left the President. The President and Colonel Walter Tkach motored on to the White House.
6:00 pm	Returned to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1960

8:00 am The following had breakfast with the President in the Mansion:
  H. E. Paul-Henri Spaak
    Secretary General of NATO
  Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
    Under Secretary of State
  Hon. Livington Merchant
    Under Secretary of State
  Hon. W. Randolph Burgess
    U. S. Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations
  Hon. Foy D. Kohler
    Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
  Mr. Edmund Glenn, interprester

9:25 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. C. Douglas Dillon

9:27 - 9:36 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

9:36 - 9:41 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:42 - 10:03 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons
  Hon. James Hagerty
  Hon. Robert Merriam

10:02 - 10:05 am Hon Earle Chesney

10:05 - 10:24 am The President presented the AMVETS Scholarship Awards to the following:
  Carole Ann Arnesen, Levittown, New York
  Linda G. Clark, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
  Nicaholas H. Packan, Canton, Ohio
  Caroline Whittington, West Palm Beach, Florida
The following were present for ceremony:
  Mr. Harold J. Russell of Massachusetts
    National Commander, AMVETS
  Mr. Norman Carroll, Executive Director AMVETS
    National Service Foundation
  Hon. Earle Chesney

10:24 - 10:32 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
10:32 - 11:47 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Hon. Julian Baird) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
11:47 - 11:51 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. James H. Douglas) (Hon. James Hagerty)
11:51 - 11:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:55 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hilton Hotel.
11:59 am	Arrived at the Statler Hilton Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. James P. Duscherer Resident Manager of the Hotel Chief Robert V. Murray Metropolitan Police and First Vice President of International Association of Chiefs of Police Superintendent Charles W. Woodson, Jr. Virginia State Police and President of International Association of Chiefs of Police Mr. Leroy E. Wike Executive Secretary of International Association of Chiefs of Police
	The President was escorted to the Speaker's platform.
12:03 - 12:07 pm	The President addressed the 67th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
	The following were seated at the platform with the President:
	(see next page for list)

The following were seated on the platform with the President:

Mr. Charles W. Woodson, Jr.
  President of International Association of Chiefs of Police and Supterintendent, Virginia State Police
Mr. James M. Broughton, Portsmouth, Va.
  Honorary President, IACP
Mr. Robert V. Murray, Washington, D. C.
  First Vice President, IACP
Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa.
  Second Vice President, IACP
Stanley R. Schrotel, Cincinnati, Ohio
  Third Vice President
Daniel S. C. Liu, Fourth Vice President and Chief of Police, Honolulu, Hawaii
Herbert T. Jenkins
  Fifth Vice President and Chief of Police, Atlanta, Georgia
Philip Purcell
  Sixth Vice President and Chief of Police, West Newton, Mass.
William J. Roach
  Treasurer, IACP, Waterbury, Connecticut
Leroy E. Wike
  Executive Secretary, IACP Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

12:09 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:12 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
12:14 - 12:22 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:22 - 12:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:35 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:01 pm	(Hon. Paul.Hoffman) OFF THE RECORD
3:04 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (until 3:15 pm)
3:37 - 4:17 pm	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
4:47 - 5:56 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds
5:57 pm	Returned to the office.
6:26 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1960

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:21 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 am	The President and Hon. Wilton B. Persons departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:28 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
8:30 - 8:50 am	The President attended Services in connection with the observance of National Day of Prayer.
8:51 am	The President and Hon. Wilton B. Persons departed the Church and motored to the White House.
8:54 am	Arrived at the White House.
8:57 - 9:32 am	Lt. General Leroy Lutes, USA (Ret.)
9:32 - 9:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:35 - 10:05 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:05 - 10:15 am	Hon. Charles R. Burrows Recently appointed U. S. Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras (Called on the President before departing for his new post)
10:15 - 10:30 am	(Admiral Arthur Radford) OFF THE RECORD
10:30 - 10:34 am	(Admiral Arthur Radford) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
10:34 - 10:42 am	(Admiral Arthur Radford) OFF THE RECORD
10:42 - 10:53 am	Hon. James Hagerty Mr. Robert Montgomery
10:53 - 10:58 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos

11:00 - 11:30 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:31 - 11:36 am	Hon. James W. Riddleberger Director, International Cooperation Administration Mr. S. N. Chatterjee Minister (from India) of the Indian Embassy
11:36 - 11:44 am	The President greeted a group of Engineers from India who have just completed training in the U. S. under the India Steel Training and Educational Program. The group of 90 Engineers were accompanied by Hon. James W. Riddleberger Mr. S. N. Chatterjee Mr. Stephen Blickenstaff Director, Indian Steel Training and Education Program, Carnegie Institute of Technology Mr. Blair Kling Coordinator, INSTEP, Carnegie Institute of Technology Mr. Leslie A. White Project Manager, INSTEP, International Cooperation Administration (The President greeted the above group in the Rose Garden)
11:44 - 12:08 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:08 - 12:20 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:22 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:02 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:28 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:46 - 5:31 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen. (After completing 3 holes of golf, the President went to the clubhouse and posed for pictures taken by PHC Robert L. Knudsen, USN, then resumed golf game)

6:15 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:40 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1960

8:16 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:23 - 8:31 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 8:40 am	H. E. Dr. Willem Christiaan Naude Newly appointed Ambassador ~~to~~ of the Unionof South Africa (Presented his credentials to the Presiddnt) Hon. Clem Conger
8:45 - 9:00 am	(Hon. Thomas S. Gates) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Livingston Merchant) (Hon. Karl Harr) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaser)
9:00 - 10:28 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John A. McCone General Lyman Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Livingston Merchant Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Captain Evan P. Aurand Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Brig. General James Polk, USA Timothhy Stanley

(contined)

9:00 - 10:28 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued) Mr. R. Jack Smith, CIA Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Mr. Marioh W. Boggs
10:30 - 11:07 am	H. E., Dr. Sukarno President of the Republic of Indonesia H. E., Dr. Subandrio Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. John M. Steeves Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs (Mr. Clem Conger introduced the above to the President and then left the office)
11:07 - 11:12 am	The President met the Indonesian group traveling with Dr. Sukarno: H. E. Muljadi Djojomartono Minister of Social Welfare The Honorable Nugroho Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Desaad Minister of the Supreme Advisory Council Mr. D. N. Aidit Member of the Supreme Advisory Council and Chairman of the Communist Party Mr. Datoe Member of the Supreme Advisory Council Mr. Samce, Member of Parliament Mr. Rumasuw, Member of Parliament Mr. Djawoto, Member of the Peoples' Council Colonel Sugandi, Aide to President Sukarno Lt. Colonel Mohammad Sabur Presidential Adjutant Colonel Sutardhio, Aide to President Sukarno Captain Kusno, Air Force Mr. Darma Sugundo, Radio Man Mr. W. Silitonga, National Film Company cameraman
11: 12 - 11:20 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:20 - 11:27 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:27 - 11:35 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
11:40 - 12:18 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
12:24 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1960

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:56 - 7:58 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Colonel John Eisenhower
8:07 - 8:09 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:16 am	Dr. George Kistiakowsky Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 am	Before Cabinet Meeting began, Hon. Thomas S. Gates presented Thor Model to the President.
8:32 - 10:10 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Marvin L. McLain Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. James O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. James Wadsworth Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert Gray Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. David Kendall Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Clarence Randall Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Hugh Dryden Dr. Alan Waterman (1 & 2) Dr. Glenn Seaborg (1, 2, 3)

10:10 - 10:25 am	Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
10:28 - 10:56 am	His Majesty Hussein I King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan H. E. Musa Nasir Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan H. E. Bahjat Talhouni Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan H. E. Yusef Haikal Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Parker T. Hart Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Mr. Clem Conger introduced them to the President).
10:56 - 11:15 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
11:23 - 12:05 pm	(H. E. Joseph M. A.H. Luns) OFF THE RECORD (Foreign Minister of the Netherlands) (H. E. Dr. J. H. van Roijen) (Netherlands Ambassador) (Hon. Philip Young, U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands) (Hon. Foy Kohler) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:05 - 12;08 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:11 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	The President gave a Luncheon for Prince Albert and Princess Paola of Belgium. The following attended: Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Liege H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium and Mrs. Scheyven Colonel and Mrs. Gilbert Thibaut de Maisieres (Aide de Camp and Lady in Waiting) Mr. and Mrs. Jean de Bassompierre Counselor of the Belgium Embassy

(continued)

1:00 pm

Luncheon list continued:
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Frederick J. Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Elmer F. Bennett
Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke
H. E. and Madame Jules Moch
Hon. and Mrs. W. Allen Wallis
Hon. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden
Hon. William B. Macomber, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. and Mrs. Perkins McGuire
Hon. and Mrs. Charles C. Finucane
Hon. and Mrs. John N. Irwin, II
Hon and Mrs. Charles K. Rice
Mrs. George C. Doub
Hon. and Mrs. Bert B. Barnes
Hon. and Mrs. Hyde Gillette
Hon. and Mrs. Fred G. Aandahl
Hon. and Mrs. Royce A. Hardy, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. George T. Moore
Hon. and Mrs. Carl F. Oechsle
Hon. Robert J. Dodds, Jr.
Hon and Mrs. Marvin L. McLean
Hon. and Mrs. George C. Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Edward F. Wilson
Mrs. Alan G. Kird
Hon. and Mrs. John Clifford Folger
Mr. Clement E. Conger
Mr. and Mrs. C rl B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur F. Burns
Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Carpenter
Mr. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Taylor Chewning, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Collyer
Mrs. Richard T. Ellis
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Flenniken
Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Gill
Mrs. Richard Gill, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Devereux C. Josephs
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lazarus, Jr.
Miss Mamie E. Moore

(continued)

1:00 pm	Luncheon list continued: Mr. and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore Mr. and Mrs. Bradley H. Patterson, Jr. Hon. and Mrs. Morehead Patterson Mr. Douglas R. Price Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym A. Price Mr. and Mrs. Christopher H. Russell Baron and Baroness Silvercruys Colonel and Mrs. James W. Totten
3:10 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen and Hon. Kevin McCann departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:35 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:51 - 6:10 pm	The President played golf with the following Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen
6:35 pm	The President departed Burning Teee and motored to the White House, accompanied by Mr. George Allen General Howard Snyder Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
7:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1960

8:14 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:25 - 8:30 am	Hon. Sumner Whittier Hon. Robert Merriam
8:30 - 8:37 am	The President greeted a group of 350 Regional Office Managers and Hospital Managers of the Veterans Administration who have been in Washington attending a conference. They were from every State in the Union. (The group was received in the Rose Garden by the President, and pictures were taken)
8:37 - 8:43 am	Hon. Robert Merriam.
9:00 - 10:03 am	Alhaje, The Honorable Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K. B. E. Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria The Honorable Zanna Bukar Dipcharima Minister of Commerce and Industry, Nigeria Alhaji, the Honorable Maitama Sule Minister of Mines and Power, Nigeria The Honorable Jaja Wachuku Minister of Economic Development, Nigeria Mr. O. O. Omololu Acting Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Nigeria Mr. F. A. Odukale Prime Minister's Private Secretary The Honorable Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs The Honorable Joseph Palmer, 2d American Ambassador to the Federation of Nigeria Mr. Samuel L. King Assistant Protocol Officer Mr. Charles Thomas Officer in Charge of Moroccan Affairs
10:03 - 10:06 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:06 - 10:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
10:45 - 11:00 am	Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower

10:50 - 11:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 - 11:10 am	Mr. Phil Areeda
11:10 - 11:42 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Robert Montgomery
11:43 - 11:47 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:47 - 11:48 am	Mr. Robert Merriam
12:00 - 12:20 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:20 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
6:03 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club to attend the Annual Fall Party Dinner.
6:27 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree. The President was greeted by Mr. Carlton Smith Mr. Dean Beman Fred Mueller T. Howard Duckett Edward Wheeler M. E. Parkinson Bob Hope Mr. Bob Hope acted as master of ceremonies at the Dinner. The President was made a lifetime honorary member of Burning Tree with full privileges of the Club, and the Club set up an Eisenhower Fellowship Fund, whereby the President could appoint one member of the military service below the rank of General every three years as an honorary member of the Club.
9:24 pm	The President, accompanied by Mr. Bob Hope and his son Tony Hope, departed Burning Tree. The President left them at the Mayflower Hotel and continued to White House.
9:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1960

10:49 am	**The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.**
10:54 am	**Arrived at the Church.**
11:00 - 12:00 Noon	**Attended Services, conducted by the Assistant Minister, Reverend John Vedder Edwards.**
12:02 pm	**The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and motored to the White House.**
12:05 pm	**Arrived at the White House.**

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1960

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:30 - 8:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
8:42 - 9:56 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:56 - 10:00 am	Mr. Robert Montgomery
10:00 - 10:31 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
10:27 - 10:31 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:31 - 11:13 am	General Lyman Lemnitzer Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:13 - 11:25 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. Bertha Adkins Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
11:32 - 11:47 am	The President's National Committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth called on the President and presented to him the Report of the Committee and Conference Proceedings: Hon. Bertha S. Adkins Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Mrs. Rollin Brown, National Chairman of White House Conference on Children and Yotth Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, Secretary Vice Chairmen Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, President, American Universit Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher, Asst. Director, Catholic Charities Bureau Mrs. Frank Gannett, President, Frank Gannett Newspaperboy Scholarships, Inc.

(continued)

11:32 - 11:47 am	President's National Committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth (continued): Dr. Donald S. Howard, Professor, School of Social Welfare, UCLA Rabbi March H. Tanenbaum Executive Director, Synagogue Council of America Dr. William J. Villaume, Executive Director, Department of Social Welfare, National Conncil of Churches of Christ in the USA Mrs. Fitzhugh W. Boggs, President, National Association for Retarded Children Dr. Ruth Benson Freeman, Association Professor Public Health Administration, Johns Hopkins University Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University Mrs. Thomas Herlighy, Jr., Chairman, Delaware Labor Commission Mrs. Berne S. Jacobson, Chairman, Washington Council for Children and Youth Judge Donald E. Long, Multnomah County, Oregon, Circuit Court Mrs. Rutherford Rowan, Director of Teenage Program, YWCA Mr. Roy Sorenson, General Secretary, YMCA of San Francisco Dr. Joseph Stokes, Physician-in-Chief, Children's Hospital, Philadelphia Mrs. Bowden D. Ward, Past President, American Legion Auxiliary Dr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Dean, School of Social Work, Atlanta University Mrs. Isabella J. Jones, Director, White House Conference on Children and Youth
12:00 Noon	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:56 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

4:22 - 4:30 pm	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
4:30 - 5:38 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:40 pm	Returned to the office.
5:42 - 5:57 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:59 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
7:40 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to NBC Studios, 4001 Nebraska Avenue, N. W. to participate in a Question and Answer television broadcast.
8:00 pm	Arrived at NBC Studios. The President was greeted by Mr. Joseph G. Goodfellow Vice President of NBC and General Manager of the Local NBC Studios Mr. Robert Montgomery The President was escorted through the main entrance of the studios, to the second floor and to Mr. Goodfellow's office, where the President waited before participating in broadcast.
8:30 - 9:00 pm	Question and Answer Television Broadcast. The following women participated in the broadcast. They were a group of Republican Women: Mrs. Laddie Hutar, Chicago, Illinois Dr. Helen Edmonds, Durham, North Carolina Mrs. Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis, Indiana Mrs. Shirley Schlesinger, Melarie, Louisiana Mrs. John P. E. Dempsey, Jr., Wellesley, Mass. Miss Betty R. Klein, Kenmore, New York Mrs. Joseph L. McQuade, Richwood, West Virginia Miss Dottie Williams, Washington, D. C. Mrs. I. F. Stephenson, Alva, Oklahoma Mrs. Louis Lombardi, Glendale, California

9:00 - 9:20 pm	Following the Television Broadcast, the President remained for a period of refreshments and discussion with those who participated in the broadcast.
9:20 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the NBC Studios and motored to the White House.
9:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1960

7:45 am — The following had breakfast with the President:
Dr. James Killian
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Dr. Herbert York

9:28 - 9:35 — The President saw the above group in his office - they walked over from the Mansion with him.

9:35 - 9:55 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:00 - 10:05 am — Hon. Abbott Washburn
Deputy Director, USIA
Colonel Edward P. F. Eagan
Chairman, People to people Sports Committee
(and Mrs. Eagen)

10:05 - 10:18 am — The President greeted the participants in the International Field Hockey Festival that was held in the U. S. under the augis of the People-to-People Sports Committee:

Bermudan Team

K. Deadman
A. Evans
D. Dikes
R. Martin
L. Smith
L. Pengelly
E. Mocklow
T. Moss
V. DeSilva
J. Carnes
R. Johnson
J. Mocklow
J. Hoskins
G. Lynn
W. Young

Dutch Team

Mr. & Mrs. B. deJong
R. Von der Fuhr
J. Cullin
N. J. C. Lette
G. Singh
P. Klein
H. Kruvt
R. Vanderloo
F. Terkuile
J. Flemer
J. L. Koenderink
J. Pl. Van Manen
A. Lessman

German Team

M. Wallraff
Delmes
Heim
H. Weinl
Dr. Kurtz
Malsy, P.
K. Wein
Reinfeldt
Schubert
Singer
Scherbart
Bellen
Derigs
Budinger
Hennecke
O. Keex

(continued)

10:05 - 10:18 am International Field Hockey Festival Group (continued):

Venezuelan Team

A. Nonderza
P. Gutsthow
S. Sheldon
H. Hylkema
C. Stuyzenberg
R. Meyer-Werner
Mr. and Mrs. E. Hylkema
J. Krebs
H. Black

U. S. Team and Arrangers

John Rote
R. Neilsen
J. Purdy
Gene O'Brien
Edward Lifmann
Jack Kelly
Caren Robinson

The following accompanied the above group:

Colonel Edward P. F. Eagen
Chairman, People-to-People Sports Committee
and Mrs. Eagen
Hon. Abbott Washburn, Deputy Director, USIA
Mr. Conger Reynolds, Director, Office of Private
Cooperation, USIA
Commander John Dickson, U. S. Navy
Mr. Stuart P. Olsen
Promotions Officer and Program Executive
for the Sports Committee

10:18 - 11:13 am (Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer) OFF THE RECORD
(Mr. John Queenan) (Tax men)
(Mr. Thomas Hogan)
(Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower)

11:13 - 11:35 am Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. John Steeves
(Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
(General Lyman Lemnitzer)
(Hon. Allen Dulles)
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:35 - 11:42 am Hon David Morse
Director General, International Labor Organization
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:42 - 11:44 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:56 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal. Military honors were rendered and the President took his position at the head of the receiving line.
12:00 Noon	The President welcomed Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Denmark. Welcoming statement by the President, inspection of troops, and the usual honors were rendered. The King of Denmark received the keys of the city.
12:20 pm	The President, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, departed MATS Terminal and motorcaded to the President's Guest House.
12:51 pm	Arrived at the President's Guest House.
12:54 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Guest House and returned to the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:23 - 2:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:30 - 2:37 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:40 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:00 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:35 - 4:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. David Kendall
4:40 - 4:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:36 - 4:50 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
4:40 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:00 - 5:35 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:36 pm	Returned to the office.
5:37 - 5:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:42 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner for Their Majesties, The King and Queen of Denmark: Their Majesties The King and Queen of Denmark H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark and Mrs. Krag Mrs. Magna Paulsen, Lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty Captain Eigil Wern, Chamberlain H. E. The Ambassador of Denmark and Countess Knuth-Winterfeldt Dr. Axel Serup, Counselor, Embassy of Den mark Major Flemming Koch, Aide-de-Camp Hon. and Mrs. Earl Warren Hon. and mrs. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. and Mrs. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon General and Mrs. Lyman L. Lemnitzer Admiral and Mrs. Arleigh A. Burke Hon. Val Peterson Hon. and Mrs. Foy D. Kohler Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan General and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay Major General Thomas C. Darcy Brig. General and Mrs. Gordon R. Young Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Alexander Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Amberg Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Breech Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brisson (Actress Rosalind Russell) Hon. and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage

(continued)

8:00 pm

Dinner in honor of The King and Queen of Denmark
(List continued):
Mr. and Mrs. Walker G. Buckner
Lt. Colonel and Mrs. C. Craig Cannon
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Clement
Mr. and Mrs. James G. Copley
Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Daniels
Mrs. Rodgers Denckla
Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Deupree
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic G. Donner
Mr. Leroy Eakin, Sr.
Miss Ruth Eisenhower
Mr. Lawrence P. Fisher
Mr. Malcolm R. Frager
Mr. Daniel C. Gainey
Mr. and Mrs. Crawford H. Greenewalt
Mr. and Mrs. Eric H. Heckett
Mrs. Edwin I. Hilson
Mr. E. Towsend Irvin
Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones
Miss Frances L. Lewine
Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mr. and Mrs. Just Lunning
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McConnell
Mr. and Mrs. Aksel Nielsen
Hon. and Mrs. Lithgow Osborne
Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Shadford
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sorensen
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian B. Tolley
Mr. Jack L. Warner
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Watson
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Woodruff

10:00 pm

Following the Dinner, Mr. Malcolm Frager, Pianist, played. Additional guests were invited to the musicale.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1960

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:20 - 8:29 am	Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Robert Merriam
8:30 - 8:47 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
8:49 - 9:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:04 - 10:05 am	His Majesty King Frederik IX of Denmark Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Val Peterson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark The following joined at 9:35 am: H. E. Jens Otto Krag, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark H. E. Count Kield Gustav Knuth-Winterfeldt Ambassador to the U. S. from Denmark Hon. Wiley Buchanan went into the President's office and made the introductions.
10:05 - 11:00 am	H. E. Antonio Segni Foreign Minister of Italy H. E. Manlio Brosio Italian Ambassador to the U. S. Hon. Foy Kohler Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs H. E. Carlo Alberto Straneo Director General of Political Affairs, Foreign Office Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:10 pm	The President, accompanied by Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
12:26 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
12:30 - 1:15 pm	The President ate a light lunch with 16 members of the country club.

12:30 - 1:15 pm The President had lunch with the following at Burning Tree Country Club:

OFF THE RECORD

Mr. George E. Allen
Mr. Albert Bradley
Mr. George Champion
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Mr. Jay A. Gould
~~General Alfred Gruenther~~ -
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon
Mr. Barry T. Leithead
Mr. Philip D. Reed
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William E. Robinson
Mr. Ellis D. Slater
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Frank Willard
Mr. Carl L. Wood
Mr. Robert W. Woodruff

1:28 - 4:23 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with

Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Barry Leithead

5:02 pm The President departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House. He was accompanied by

Mr. Barry Leithead
Mr. Clifford Roberts

5:27 pm The President and the above arrived at the White House and entered the Mansion.

7:00 pm The President gave a Stag Dinner at the White House - OFF THE RECORD:

Mr. George E. Allen
Mr. Albert Bradley
Mr. George Champion
Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
Mr. Jay Gould
General Alfred Gruenther
Mr. W. Alton Jones

(continued

7:00 pm STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD (List continued):

Mr. Sigurd Larmon
Mr. Barry T. Leithead
Mr. Philip D. Reed
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William E. Robinson
Mr. Ellis D. Slater
General Howard M. Snyder
Mr. Frank Willard
Mr. Carl I. Wood
Mr. Robert W. Woodruff

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1960

8:12 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:20 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:30 - 8:45 am	(The President received a group of business leaders working with Vote Getters for Nixon and Lodge. This OFF THE RECORD meeting was arranged by Mr. Ralph Cake and Mr. Robert Burroughs. They filed through the President's office, shook hands with the President, then went to the Rose Garden where the President said a few words to them) OFF THE RECORD
8:46 - 9:00 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:00 - 9:50 am	(OFF THE RECORD MEETING - Arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray. Held in the Conference Room) (The President) (Hon. Christian A. Herter) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. Leo A. Hoegh) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (General Lyman Lemnitzer) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Mr. John R. Rubel) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.) (Lt. General William P. Ennis, Jr.) (Hon. Herbert R. Scoville) (Mr. A. Russell Ash) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower) (Hon. Marion W. Boggs) (Hon. Gerard C. Smith) (Mr. John Daniel, Department of Defense) (Mr. Charles Ahearn, CIA)
9:58 - 10:10 am	Hon. William P. Rogers

10:00 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Mr. John F. Doherty General Lyman Lemnitzer Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Clarence B. Randall Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. A. Russell Ash Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Gerard C. Smith Mr. Haydn Williams Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower Mr. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert H. Johnson
10:56 - 11:34 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Frederick Mueller (out at 11:30 am) Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:34 - 12:12 pm	H. E. Diosdado P. Macapagal Vice President of the Philippines H. E. General Carlos P. Romulo Ambassador to the U. S. from the Philippines Hon. John M. Steeves Acting Asst. Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affair
12:13 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (OFF THE RECORD LUNCHEON for Republican Finance Group):

(The President)
(Hon. Leonard W. Hall)
(Hon. Clifford Folger)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Hon. Fred C. Scribner)
(Hon. David Kendall)
(Hon. Robert Merriam)
(Meade Alcorn)
(Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel)
(Mr. Harry Bullis)
(Mr. William A. M. Burden)
(Mr. Robert Carter)
(Mr. Louis Chesler)
(Mr. Lammot de Pont Copeland)
(Mr. Harry P. Davison)
(Mr. Leland Doan)
(Mr. Jack J. Dreyfus)
(Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless)
(Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.)
(Mr. Max M. Fisher)
(Mr. Mortimer S. Gordon)
(Mr. Crawford H. Greenwalt)
(Mr. Marco F. Hellman)
(Mr. Al G. Hill)
(Mr. John P. Humes)
(Mr. David S. Ingalls)
(Mr. Ernest C. Kanzler)
(Mr. Peter Lavan)
(Mr. Robert Lehman)
(Mr. J. Spencer Love)
(Mr. Thomas B. McCabe)
(Mr. Eugene McGovern)
(Mr. William L. McKnight)
(Mr. Paul Mellon)
(Mr. Allen W. Merrell)
(Mr. Byron S. Miller)
(Mr. W. Frank Miller)
(Mr. William A. Moncrief)
(Mr. Thomas A. Pappas)
(Mr. Jay Pritzker)
(Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller)
(Mr. Lewis S. Rosenstiel)

(continued)

1:00 pm	(OFF THE RECORD LUNCHEON(List continued): (Mr. J. F. Seiberling) (Mr. James M. Skinner, Jr.) (Mr. R. E. Smith) (Mr. R. Douglas Stuart) (Mr. Jack L. Warner) (Mr. Charles M. White) (Mr. Malcolm Moos)
2:30 pm	The President came to the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons.
2:31 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
2:50 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Colonel William G. Draper
3:08 - 3:16 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:16 - 3:30 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Lt. Colonel John Eisenhower
3:42 - 3:55 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
4:20 - 4:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:13 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
6:25 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the residence of the Danish Ambassador to attend Dinner in their honor given by King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark.
6:35 pm	Arrived at the Danish Embassy where they were met by King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark.
6:45 - 8:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower attend Dinner in their honor, given by King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark.

8:45 pm The President, The King and Queen of Denmark, departed the Danish Embassy and motored to Loew's Capitol Theater. (Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the White House.)

8:55 pm Arrived at Loew's Capitol Theater where they were met by
Mr. Orville Crouch
Theater Manager
Mr. Patrick Hayes, Concert Manager

They wer e escorted to the Manager's Office.

8:59 pm The President and the King and Queen were escorted to their seats.

The National Anthems of America and Denmark were played.

9:00 - 11:32 pm Attended the Royal Danish Ballet.

During Intermission, the President and the King and Queen went to the Manager's Office for refreshments. Here they saw:
Mrs. Pearl Mesta
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley Buchanan
Ambassador and Mrs. Knuth Winterfeldt
Mr. Victor Borge
Mr. Neils Bjorn Larsen
Ambassador and Mrs. John Bliss
Mr. and Mrs. David Pollin
Ambassador Val Peterson

11:32 pm The President, King Frederik and Queen Ingrid departed Loew's Capitol Theatre and motored to the President's Guest House.

Arrived at the Guest House where the President bade them goodnight.

11:37 pm The President arrived at the White House.

Mrs Whitman

Schedules

1-16-602.111

United States Secret Service

Chief

October 18, 1960

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

President's Visit to Gettysburg, Pa. - October 14 thru 16, 1960

Friday - October 14, 1960

2:36 p.m. The President, Captain Aurand, ASAIC Campion, SA Flohr, and Sgt. Moaney departed the south grounds of the White House via helicopter, for Gettysburg, Pa.

SAs Roberts, Cantrell, Nagel, and Pontius, with Dr. Tkach aboard, departed in the chase helicopter.

2:40 p.m. General Nevins entered rear gate.

3:15 p.m. The Presidential helicopter landed at Colonel Eisenhower's residence. At 3:17 p.m., President departed via Car 100 with SA Flohr driving, ASAIC Campion and Sgt. Moaney in the front seat. Follow-up car 43-X was worked by SAs Roberts, Cantrell, Nagel and Pontius with SA Shipman driving.

3:19 p.m. The party arrived at the President's farm at Gettysburg.

3:30 p.m. The President departed the farm in WH 100 for Gettysburg Country Club. ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat with SA Flohr driving. Follow-up Car 43-X was worked by SAs Johns, Sheridan and Noonan, driven by SA Meredith. The President practiced hitting golf balls, was joined by General Nevins and they played 18 holes of golf. Dr. Tkach accompanied the President around the course.

The President departed the club at 5:42 p.m., returning to the farm at 5:48 p.m. SA Greer drove the follow-up car on the return trip with the above mentioned agents.

3:35 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower and party entered main gate.

6:20 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and four children entered main gate.

7:13 p.m. Lt. Col. John Eisenhower entered rear gate.

10:00 p.m. Lt. Col. John Eisenhower, Mrs. Eisenhower and four children departed main gate.

Saturday - October 15, 1960

10:10 a.m. The President departed the farm in WH 100 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat. Follow-up car was worked by SAs Roberts, Cantrell, Pontius and Warner with SA Greer driving.

At 10:17 a.m. the President arrived at the club, practiced golf shots and at 10:30 a.m., he teed off with General Nevins and Mr. Richard Sleichter. At 12:43 p.m. they completed 18 holes of play, departed at 12:46 p.m., and returned to the rear gate of the farm at 12:55 p.m., where the President, General Nevins and Mr. Robert Hartley examined the cattle and fitting barns. At 1:25 p.m. the President returned to the cottage.

12:26 p.m. Lt. Col. John Eisenhower entered main gate, departing 1:25 p.m.
Mrs. Catherine Horkan entered main gate, departing 2:05 p.m.

12:58 p.m. General Nevins entered rear gate.

12:55 p.m. Sharan Horner entered rear gate.

1:25 p.m. Susan Eisenhower entered main gate on horseback, departing with Sharan Horner at 1:45 p.m.

3:20 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate, departed 4:40 p.m.

3:35 p.m. Susan Eisenhower and Sharan Horner entered main gate on horseback, both departing at 4:05 p.m.

4:20 p.m. Lt. Col. John Eisenhower entered main gate, departed 5:35 p.m.

6:00 p.m. General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate, departed 10:45 p.m.

Sunday - October 16, 1960

9:10 a.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower and daughter, Barbara, entered rear gate, departed main gate at 9:40 a.m.
10:15 a.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate, departed 10:20 a.m.
10:25 a.m.	General and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate, departed 10:55 a.m.
11:15 a.m.	Dr. Tkach entered main gate, departed 12:20 p.m.; entered 1 p.m., departed 1:45 p.m., reentered 2 p.m.
11:15 a.m.	Rose Wood departed main gate, reentered 12:07 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	Barbara, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate.
12:45 p.m.	David Eisenhower entered main gate.
2:10 p.m.	President and First Lady departed the farm in WH 102 with SA Flbhr driving and ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat. Follow-up car 43-X was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Johns, Johnson, Halterman and deFreese. WH 100 driven by Sgt. Dry contained the four grandchildren and Mrs. Rose Wood.
3:58 p.m.	The Presidential party arrived at the White House.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
Special Agent in Charge

jjr:ebd

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1960

8:00 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

(When the President was enroute to the office, he stopped to listen to the Army Band seranading him for his birthday. The Band was stationed in the Rose Garden outside the President's office).

8:30 - 8:35 am — Mr. Philip Areeda

9:05 - 9:18 am — The following group from the Republican National Committee and the Nixon-Lodge Campaign Headquarters called on the President in connection with the President's birthday. They presented him with roses and miniature furniture for his birthday.

Hon. Mead Alcorn , Republican National Committee
Mr. Frank Kovac
Mr. Steven Pfleiderer
Mr. Charles Monroe
Miss Katherine Huff
Mrs. Eleanor Manual
Mrs. Miriam Coulson
Mrs. Pat Carter
Mrs. Vera Glasser
Mr. Lawrence Chabot

From the Nixon-Lodge Campaign Headquarters:
Miss Mary Costello
Mr. Jack Woolley
Miss Jane Cannenhauer
Miss Agnes Waldron
Mr. William Stover
Mr. George Rogers

9:19 - 9:25 am — Major Ralph E. Stover
Officer Kenneth M. Burke
(Of the White House Police Force. Presented to the President honorary membership plaque in White House Police, for the President's birthday).

9:25 - 9:35 am — Hon. Robert Newbegin
Recently appointed Ambassador to Haiti
(Called on the President prior to his departing for his new post)

9:35 - 9:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty took a group of newsmen into the President's office to wish him a happy birthday.
9:50 - 10:00 am	(Sir Harry Oppenheimer) OFF THE RECORD (45 Main Street, Johannesburg, South Africa) (Mr. Maurice Templesman) (529 5th Avenue, New York(
10:00 - 10:25 am	Major General Russell L. Maxwell, USA, Ret. Mr. William J. Monaghan, Aide
10:25 - 10:45 am	Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:45 - 10:55 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:02 - 12:30 pm	THE PRESIDENT greeted the following heads of United Nations Delegations from Africa: H. E. Stephens Tchichelle The Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) H. E. Charles Okla Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cameroun H. E. Jules Toura Gaba Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chad H. E. Louis Rakotomalala Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic H. E. Abdullahi Issa Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Somali Republic H. E. Paulin Freitas Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Togo H. E. Ousmane Ba Minister of Labor of the Republic of Mali H. E. Issofou Dkermakoye Minister of Justice of the Republic of Niger H. E. Jaja Wachuku Minister of Economic Development of the Federation of Nigeria H. E. Ibrahima Sarr Minister of Labor and Civil Service of the Republic of Senegal

(continued)

11:02 - 12:30 pm List continued of the United Nations Delegations from Africa:

- H. E. Gallin Douathe
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation, Central African Republic
- H. E. Zenon Rossides
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation, from the Republic of Cyprus
- H. E. Ignacio Pinto
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation, Republic of Dahomey
- H. E. N'Goua
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation, Gabonese Republic
- H. E. Mathieu Ekra
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation from the Republic of Ivory Coast
- H. E. Frederic Guirma
  - Chairman of the United Nations Delegation from the Republic of Upper Volta

The following from the Department of State accompanied the above group:

- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- Hon. Raymond Hare
  - Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
- Hon. Francis O. Wilcox
  - Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs
- Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite
  - Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
- Hon. G. Lewis Jones
  - Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
- Mr. Clement B. Conger, Deputy Chief of Protocol

(Picture taken of each of the above with the President. After being in the President's office, they went to the Rose Garden for refreshments)

12:35 pm The President went to the Mansion.

12:45 pm	The President went to the White House Grounds to greet those who had come to wish him a happy birthday. (The gates were thrown open to the public and a large group had gathered on the grounds). Commissioner Robert McLaughlin presented a proclamation to the President from the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the President planted the tree that had been given to him. Remarks to the crowd by the President.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:39 pm	The President departed the White House via helicopter for flight to his farm in Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:17 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
3:30 pm	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg County Club.
3:45 - 5:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins.
5:42 pm	Departed Bettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
5:48 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER ~~14~~ 15, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

10:10 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:17 am	Arrived at the Club.
10:30 - 12:43 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins Mr. Richard Sleichter
12:46 pm	The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
12:55 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	The President and General Nevins, accompanied by Mr. Robert Hartley examined the cattle and fitting barns.
6:00 - 10:45 pm	General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins were guests.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1960

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower spent a quiet morning at the residence, with Lt. Colonel and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their children.

2:10 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Gettysburg and motored to the White House. (The four grandchildren rode back to Washington in another car).

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:58 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1960

7:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:33 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas C. Mann Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:33 - 8:38 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:38 - 8:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:57 - 9:05 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:10 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for take-off for Detroit, Michigan.
9:55 am	The President and his party were airborne for Detroit, Michigan. The following accompanied him: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Major General Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. Ann Whitman Dr. Malcolm Moos Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Robert Montgomery Colonel Robert L. Schulz Captain Evan P. Aurand Colonel William G. Draper Mr. James Rowley Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney Mr. Dewey Long Mr. Edwin M. Fauver Mr. Jack Romagna Mr. Cleveland Ryan

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

10:00 am The President and his party arrived at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport, Detroit, Michigan. He was greeted by

Mr. L. L. Colbert
President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association

10:10 am Motorcade departed the Detroit Metropolitan Airport for the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

10:45 am Arrived at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. Here the President was greeted by

Mr. Mark Schmidt
Vice President and General Manager of the Hotel

The President went to the 25th floor where his suite was located.

12:30 pm The President departed the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel and motored to the City-County Building. Here he was greeted by

Hon. Louis C. Miriani, Mayor of Detroit

Mayor Miriani escorted the President to the platform and presented him with the Key to the City of Detroit.

The President made a brief response to the presentation.

Mr. Marshall M. Fredericks, sculptor, presented to the President a small replica of "The Spirit of Detroit", on behalf of the people of the City of Detroit.

Mayor Miriani escorted the President to his car.

12:45 pm The President departed the City-County Building and returned to the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel.

1:00 pm Arrived at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. He was greeted by a reception committee representing the Women of Michigan Committee.

The following gropp composed the reception committee representing the Women of Michigan Committee:

Genevieve (Hap) Hazzard, Women's Ad Club
Loma May, President, Zonta Club of Detroit
Gladys Mumford, Zonta Club of Detroit
Mable Going, Zonta Club of Detroit
Diane Edgcomb, Downtown Business Association
Elizabeth King, Chairman of the inter-group council
    representing 25 service clubs
Katherine Stevenson, Women's City Club
Dorothy S. Reynolds, Zonta Club of Detroit

The President and the above group went to the ballroom.

Upon arrival at the ballroom, Mrs. Dorothy Reynolds said a few words of welcome, then introduced Miss Genevieve Hazzard, who presented to the President a box of initialed handkerchiefs for Mrs. Eisenhower, then read a citation commending the President for appointing more women to high government positions than any other President.

BRIEF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the Women of Michigan Committee.

1:10 pm The President departed the ballroom of the Sheraton Cadillac and proceeded to his suite.

The President remained in the suite during the afternoon.

6:35 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. L. L. Colbert, departed the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel and motored to Cobo Hall.

6:40 pm Arrived at Cobo Hall. Just inside the entrance, he paused for pictures with

Mr. L. L. Colbert
Dr. Edgar P. Richardson
    Curator of the Detroit Institute of Arts

7:00 pm Arrived in the reception room, where he mingled with large group gathered there.

At 2:00 pm, the President saw the following in his suite at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel:

Hon. Paul Bagwell
    Candidate for Governor of Michigan (Republican)
Congressman Alvin Bentley
    Candidate for U. S. Senate
Mr. John B. Martin
    National Committeeman from Michigan
Mrs. Albert S. Loeze
    National Committeewoman from Michigan
Mr. Lawrence Lindemer
    Republican State Chairman, Michigan

(At some point during the President's visit to Detroit, he saw Major William C. Greany, whom the President knew in World War I. Major Greany is now with General Motors in Detroit).

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

7:20 pm The President proceeded to a small reception room where the head table guests were assembled:

- Mr. Jacobson
- Mr. Robert F. Black, Chairman of the Board, White Motor Company
- Mr. McNamara
- Governor G. Mennen Williams
- Mr. W. C. Schumacher, Executive Vice President, International Harvester Company
- Mr. H. E. Churchill, President, Studebaker-Packard Corporation
- Mr. George Romney, Chairman of the Board and President of American Motors
- Hon. Frederick Mueller
- Mr. Frederic G. Donner, Chairman of the Board, General Motors Company
- Mr. L. L. Colbert, President, Chrysler Corporation and President, Automobile Manufacturers Association
- Mr. J. N. Bauman, President, White Motor Company
- Mr. John F. Gordon, President, General Motors Corporation
- Mr. E. R. Breech, Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Corporation
- Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield
- Hon. Clarence Francis
- Mr. Alfred P. Sloan
- Mayor Louis C. Miriani
- Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Jr., Executive Vice President, American Motors Corporation

7:30 pm The President and the above group proceeded to take their places at the head table.

7:30 - 9:00 pm The 43rd National Automobile Show Industry DINNER at Cobo Hall, Detroit.

9:00 pm Dinner completed, Governor G. Mennen Williams and Mayor Louis C. Miriani gave brief welcoming addresses.

9:30 pm Mr. L. L. Colbert, President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, introduced the President.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

9:30 - 10:00 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the 43rd National Automobile Show Industry Dinner.
10:05 pm	The President departed Cobo Hall.
10:15 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel.

The following were guests of the President in his suite at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel:

Albert Bradley
Ernest Breech
Harold Boeschenstein
L. L. Colbert
Harlow Curtice
Joseph M. Dodge
Frederic Donner
Clarence Francis
John Gordon
Arthur E. Summerfield
Sidney Weinberg
George Humphrey
C. D. Jackson
W. Alton Jones
K. T. Keller
Sigurd Larmon
Roy Larsen
Harry Luce
Neil McElroy
Wm. McChesney Martin
Alfred P. Sloan
Charles E. Wilson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1960

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

8:20 am The President departed the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel and motored to the helicopter pad.

8:25 am Arrived atthe helicopter pad.

8:30 am Airborne for Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

9:00 am Airborne from the Detroit Metropolitan Airport for the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (Wold-Chamberlain Field), Richfield, Minnesota.

RICHFIELD, MINN.

9:20 am The President landed at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. He was greeted by
Mr. Leonard L. Linquist
Chairman, Civic Committee for the President's visit

Mr. Lindquist escorted the President to the reception committee through a double file of honor guards composed of the following Boy Scouts of Troop 232, under the direction of Scoutmaster Gene Schadow.

Scouts:

Michale Lonergan
Serrio Rossi
George Metzger
Kent Bravender
Clifford Emery
Robert Sage
Kenneth Billet
Jeffery Lidstone
Bruce Schadow
Robert Wexler
Vernon Wexler
Gene Schadow

Reception committee:

Hon. Elmer L. Anderson, Republican candidate for Governor
Congressman Walter Judd
Hon. P. Kenneth Peterson, Mayor of Minneapolis
Mrs. Robert B. Lowenberg
Mr. I. A. O'Saughnessy
Hon. George Vavoulis, Mayor of St. Paul

Welcoming remarks by Mr. Lindquist, Mayor George Vavoulis of St. Paul, and Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson of Minneapolis.

9:28 am Congressman Walter H. Judd introduced the President.

9:30 - 9:35 am BRIEF ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

Following the President's address, Congressman Ancher Nelsen introduced Miss Mary Nieman to the President. Miss Nieman is a muscular dystrophy victim from Springfield, Minnesota.

The President was photographed with the following:

Group photographs:

Mr. Elmer L. Andersen, Republican candidate for Governor.
Mr. Val Bjornson, incumbent and candidate for Treasurer
Mr. Robert Johnson, candidate for Commissioner of Railroads and Warehouses
Mr. Kenneth O'Brien Joyce, candidate for Secretary of State
Mr. Arthur Ogle, candidate for Lt. Governor
Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson, candidate for U. S. Senate
Mr. Gaylord Saetre

Single photographs

Mr. Elmer L. Andersen
Mr. Clark McGregor, candidate for Congress, 3rd District
Mr. Joseph Mitchell, candidate for 4th District
Congressman Walter Judd, candidate for 5th district
Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson, candidate for U. S. Senate

The President was escorted to his helicopter by Congressman Albert H. Quie, who acted as host to the Presidential Party in Red Wing, Minnesota.

9:44 am The President was airborne for Red Wing, Minnesota. The following accompanied:

Mr. W. Alton Jones
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. James Hagerty
Congressman Albert Quie
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. Robt. Montgomery
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Olive Marsh
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Hon. James Hagerty
Gen. Howard Snyder

RED WING, MINNESOTA

10:08 am The President and his party arrived, via helicopter, at the Red Wing Industrial Park. The President was greeted by

- Governor and Mrs. Orville L. Freeman, Minnesota
- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
- Lt. Governor Phileo Nash, Wisconsin
- Mayor Harry E. Rardin, Red Wing, Minnesota
- Congressman Walter H. Judd
- Congressman Lester R. Johnson
- Mr. W. E. Sailstad, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Red Wing, Minnesota

10:11 am The President and Congressman Albert H. Quie entered the Presidential car and departed for the dedication site in downtown Red Wing.

10:19 am Arrived at the Speaker's stand at the dedication site. Here the President was greeted by:

- Mr. Harvey Grasse, Wisconsin Highway Commission
- Mr. L. P. Zimmerman, Minnesota Highway Commission
- Rev. R. V. Hansen, St. Paul Lutheran Church
- Reverend Father Derham Ryan, St. Joseph Catholic Church

10:28 am The Red Wing High School Band played "Hail to the Chief"

10:30 am Rev. R. V. Hansen gave the Invocation

10:31 am Mayor Harry E. Rardin welcomed the President.

10:32 am Mr. Henry A. Swanson, Jr., Program Chairman, introduced the following who were on the Speaker's stand:

- Governor and Mrs. Orville Freeman
- Senator Hubert Humphrey
- Congressman Albert Quie
- Congressman Lester R. Johnson
- Lt. Governor Phileo Nash of Wisconsin
- Mr. Harvey Grasse, Wisconsin Highway Commission
- Mr. L. P. Zimmerman, Minnesota Highway Commission
- Mayor Harry E. Rardin
- Mr. Henry Swanson

(continued)

RED WING, MINNESOTA

10:32 am	List continued of those on the speaker's stand: Reverend R. V. Hansen, St. Paul Lutheran Church Reverend Father Derham Ryan St. Joseph's Catholic Church Dr. Malcolm Moos Mr. Robert Montgomery Mr. W. Alton Jones Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:35 am	Governor Orville Freeman made brief remarks.
10:37 am	Congressman Albert H. Quie presented the President.
10:38 - 10:45 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, on the occasion of the dedication of the New Hiawatha Bridge. The Bridge replaces the old "Red Wing Wagon Bridge" built in 1895. The Bridge joins Red Wing, Minnesota and Pierce County, Wisconsin.
10:50 am	The President and Governor Orville L. Freeman, Minnesota departed the dedication ceremony and motored to the ribbon-cutting ceremony on the New Hiawatha Bridge.
10:55 am	Arrived at the ribbon-cutting site. The President cut the ribbon that officially opened the bridge for traffic. He then rode across the bridge to the Wisconsin side, made a turn and returned across the bridge to the Minnesota side.
10:58 am	The President and Congressman Walter H. Judd departed the Bridge and motored to the helicopter pad.
11:10 am	Arrived at the helicopter pad. Captain Evan P. Aurand introduced Miss Meredith Joyce to the President. This 8-year old girl had written to the President asking if she could ride in his helicopter, and while the President was dedicating the Bridge, she and her family did take a ride in the helicopter.
11:12 am	The President entered his helicopter and was airborne for Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Richfield, Minnesota.

RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA

11:35 am	The President and his party arrived at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport upon return from Red Wing, Minnesota.
11:47 pm	Airborne for Abilene, Kansas.

ABILENE, KANSAS

1:22 pm CST	The President and hos party arrived at Schilling AFB, Kansas. He was greeted by: Colonel and Mrs. George Jumper Commander 310th Air Division Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Cruikshank, Jr. Senior Missile Officer Colonel and Mrs. Robert Corwin Commander 802nd Medical Group Colonel and Mrs. Julius Summers, Jr. Commander 310th Combat Support Group Hon. Harry Darby Co-Chairman for the Governor's National Committee for the Eisenhower Presidential Library Miss Teena Suikemon (18) A Finnish exchange student from Lathi, Finland Miss Suikemon presented a Kansas Centennial Medallion to the President.
1:35 pm	The President departed Schilling AFB via helicopter for Abilene Municipal Airport, accompanied by Hon. Harry Darby.
1:55 pm	Arrived at Abilene Municipal Airport, and entered waiting automobile.
1:56 pm	The President and Hon. Harry Darby motored to the Eisenhower Library.

ABILENE, KANSAS

2:04 pm Arrived at the Eisenhower Library. The President was greeted by

Mr. John Brink, Architect
Dr. Wayne Grover, Government Archivist
Hon. Franklin Floete, General Services Administrator
Mr. Martin Dondlinger, Project contractor
Mr. Raymond Dondlinger, Project contractor
Mr. Robert LeSage, Project Superintendent
Mr. Chester Simmons, Architect's Superintendent

The above escorted the President through the partially completed Library Building.

The President was presented a birthday card from the fifth grade class of Hyde School, Wichita, Kansas, by Mike Wick.

2:27 pm The President and Hon. Harry Darby departed the Library and walked across the street to the Eisenhower Museum. Here the President was greeted by

Mr. Sam Heller
President of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. Paul Royer, Vice President of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. C. A. Scupin, Treasurer of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. Emmett Graham, Secretary of the Eisenhower Foundation
Mr. C. L. Brainard, Foundation Architect
Mr. Charles Case, personal friend of the President

2:58 pm The President departed the Eisenhower Museum and walked to the Eisenhower Family Home. Here he was greeted by

Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Endacott
Executive Director, Eisenhower Museum

3:08 pm The President and his party departed the Eisenhower Family Home and motored to the Abilene Municipal Airport.

NOTE: The President did not visit the family burial plot as was originally planned.

ABILENE, KANSAS

3:15 pm Arrived at the Abilene Municipal Airport.

3:20 pm The President and his party were airborne from the Abilene Municipal Airport via U. S. Army helicopter.

3:37 pm Arrived at Schilling Air Force Base, Kansas.

3:47 pm The President and his party departed Schilling Air Force Base aboard USAF #1 for Palm Springs, California.

NOTE: The President did not go to Denver, Colorado, as was originally planned. Inclement weather prevented their landing there.

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

4:12 pm The President and his party arrived at Palm Springs, California, Airport. He was greeted by
Manager Frank Bogart
Mr. Ted McKinney
Mr. George Beebe, Jr.
Mr. Harry Paisley
Mr. Kenneth Kirk
Miss Mary Carlin, Palm Springs City Council
Mr. William Smith, President of Palm Springs Chamber of Commerce
(Mr. Smith presented a dozen golf balls to the President)
Dr. William Elliott, Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Herb Lakey, President of the Rear Estate Board
Mr. Dan Wagner, City Manager

4:21 pm The President entered his helicopter, accompanied by
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mr. James Rowley

PALM DESERT, CAL.

4:32 pm The President arrived at the driving range of the greeted by 200 ladies who had just completed a golf tournament.

The President then entered his golf cart and rode to cottage #9 (which he shared with Mr. W. Alton Jones and Sgt. Moaney).

4:37 pm The President arrived at #9 cottage.

7:02 pm The President walked to the club dining room for dinner with

Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Charles S. Jones
Mr. Freeman Gosden
Major General Howard McC. Snyder
Mr. Robert Montgomery

8:14 pm The President returned to the cottage and played bridge.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1960

PALM DESERT, CAL.

7:22 am	The President and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the cottage and walked to the club dining room for breakfast. They were joined by Miss Helen Dettweiler Assistant Golf Professional Mr. Freeman Gosden Hon. James Hagerty
8:20 am	Returned to the cottage.
8:50 - 11:40 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with (First nine): Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. Charles Jones (Second nine): Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Freeman Gosden Miss Helen Dettweiler
11:46 am	Returned to the cottage. The President rested then worked on his speeches.
7:20 pm	The President had dinner in the club dining room with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Robert Montgomery General Howard Snyder
8:30 pm	The President played bridge in his cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1960

PALM DESERT, CAL.

9:55 am The President departed his cottage via golf cart and rode to the driving range to board helicopter for Palm Springs Airport.

10:00 am Airborne by helicopter for Palm Springs, California. He was accompanied by

Mr. W. Alton Jones
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Dr. Malcolm Moos
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Mr. James Rowley
General Howard Snyder
Captain Olive Marsh
Captain Ragland
Sgt. John Moaney

10:10 am The President arrived at Palm Springs Airport and walked to his plane and boarded.

10:18 am Departed Palm Springs Airport for San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

11:30 am The President and his party arrived at San Francisco International Airport. The President was met by

Captain James W. Williams
  Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Air Station
Governor Edmund Brown of California
Mr. Lloyd Graybiel
  President of the Commonwealth Club of California

11:34 am The President and his party boarded helicopter for flight to U. S. Naval Base, Treasure Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

11:42 am The President and his party arrived at the U. S. Naval Base, Treasure Island, San Francisco, and were greeted by

Vice Admiral Frederick N. Kivette
    Commander Western Sea Grontier
Lt. General Robert N. Cannon
    Commanding General Sixth Army
Rear Admiral George L. Russell
    Commandant 12th Naval District
Rear Admiral Ira E. Eskridge
    Commander 12th Coast Guard District
Major General John D. Stevenson
    Coast Guard 28th North American Air Defense Region
Captain Lewis L. Snider
    Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Station Treasure Island

Hon. George Christopher
    Mayor of San Francisco, California
Mr. Joseph Martin, Jr.
    National Committeeman for the State of California
Mrs. Patricia Hitt
    National Committeewoman for California
Congressman William S. Mailliard
Congressman John F. Shelley

11:45 am The President and his party departed Treasure Island and motored to the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

12:20 pm The President and his party arrived at the St. Francis Hotel. The President went to his suite and remained there during the afternoon.

6:00 pm The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the St. Francis Hotel and motored to television station KRON-TV.

6:03 pm Arrived at Station KRON-TV, where the President was met by Mr. Robert Montgomery and Mr. Douglas Ellison, station manager.

The President made a television tape recording.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

6:28 pm	The President, Hon. James Hagerty and Mr. Robert Montgomery departed Radio and Television Station KRON and returned to the St. Francis Hotel.
6:30 pm	Arrived at St. Francis Hotel. The President was greeted by Mayor and Mrs. George Christopher of San Francisco.
6:45 pm	The President, Mayor and Mrs. Christopher went to the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel.
6:45 - 7:04 pm	The President attended a reception in the Italian Room of the St. Francis Hotel.
7:04 pm	The President returned to his suite.
7:15 pm	Departed the St. Francis Hotel and motored to the Sheraton Palace Hotel.
7:20 pm	The President and his party arrived at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. He was greeted by Mr. Harley J. Watson General Manager of the Sheraton Palace Mr. Lloyd E. Graybiel President of the Commonwealth Club of California
	The President and the above went to the Grillroom of the Hotel for a reception. About 180 people were present.
8:00 pm	The President and Mr. Lloyd Graybiel went to the Garden Court of the Sheraton Palace and proceeded to the head table.
8:00 pm - 9:00 pm	The President attended Dinner of the Commonwealth Club of California.
9:15 - 9:35 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, at Dinner of the Commonwealth Club of California, in the Sheraton Palace Hotel.
9:35 pm	The President departed the Sheraton Palace Hotel.
9:40 pm	Arrived at the St. Francis Hotel.

OCTOBER 20, 1960, THURSDAY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

(The President on a trip, and did not attend.
Hon. Christian A. Herter presided)

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. William B. Franke
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred C. Scribner
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Maurice H. Stans
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Mr. Haydn Williams
Mr. Huntington Sheldon
Mr. Bradley Fisk, for Secretary of Commerce
Hon. Marion W. Boggs
Mr. Robert H. Johnson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1960

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

7:00 am	The President and his party departed the San Francis Hotel and motored to San Francisco International Airport.
7:40 am	Departed San Francisco International Airport for flight to Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
(North Island Naval Air Station)

8:48 am	The President and his party arrived at Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California. The President was greeted by Captain Paul Gill
9:00 - 9:58 am	The President, with Captain Paul Gill as guide, made a tour of the Naval Air Station.
10:00 - 11:30 am	The President rested at BOQ Building I.
11:35 am	The President departed BOQ Building I and motored to Commandant's Landing.
11:53 am	Arrived at Commandant's Landing where he was greeted by Mayor and Mrs. Charles Dail, of San Diego, California Congressman Robert Wilson Commissioner Robert McLaughlin, Washington, D. C. Mr. Patrick Healy, Jr., Executive Director of American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C. Mayor Raymond R. Tucker, St. Louis, Missouri Lt. General and Mrs. John W. O'Daniel (Ret.) Mrs. H. P. Groesbeck (General Daniel's daughter) Bronwyn Groesbeck Mike Groesbeck Peter Groesbeck Jimmie Groesbeck General Hubert W. Beyette (Ret.) Miss Beverly Beyette Senator Thomas Kuchel Mayor Robin Goodenough, Coronado, California

11:53 am List continued of those who saw the President at North Island Naval Air Station:

Vice Admiral Clarence E. Ekstrom
Lt. General Wilhelm Delp Styer
Vice Admiral Charles L. Melson
Vice Admiral Howard A. Yeager
Rear Admiral Murr E. Arnold
Read Admiral Walter F. Rodee
Major General Victor H. Krulak, USMC
Read Admiral J. W. Cooper
Rear Admiral Robert T. S. Keith
Read Admiral H. L. Miller
Captain W. M. Collins, Commanding Officer,
Naval Air Station

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
(North Island Naval Air Station)

11:56 am The Presidential motorcade departed Commandants Landing and motored to the helioport.

12:19 pm Arrived at the helioport (rear of Organ Pavillion, Balboa Park, San Diego). He boarded helicopter for flight to San Diego Country Club, Chula Vista, California

CHULA VISTA, CAL.

12:21 pm Arrived at the San Diego Country Club. The President was greeted by
Mr. Richard Wilson, Coordinator of the Program

Mr. Wilson presented the President with an honorary Rotary International Badge, to be worn during the Rotary International Luncheon., for the Inter American Municipal Congress of the Inter American Municipal Orgs. The President and Mr. Wilson then rode in a golf cart up the incline to the head table where the President was met by
Dr. C. Brewer Casey
President of the Chula Vista Chapter of Rotary International

Dr. Casey introduced the following to the President:
- Mr. Manuel L. Kugler
  - Program Chairman of the Eighth Interamerican Municipal Congress of the Inter American Municipal Organizations
- F. S. Fulwiler
  - Vice President, Chula Vista Rotary Club
- Juan Beckman Gallardo
  - President, Tijuana Rotary Club
- Walter F. Burr, Rotary District Governor
- Congressman Robert Wilson
- Congressman James B. Utt
- Hon. Charles C. Dail, Mayor of San Diego
  - and President of the Inter American Municipal Organization
- Mr. Frank Curran, Councilman, City of San Diego

(continued)

CHULA VISTA, CAL.

12:21 pm (List continued from previous page):

Hon. Robert R. McAllister, Mayor of Chula Vista
Mr. Frank Gibson, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, San Diego County
Dr. Carlos M. Moran, Secretary General of the Inter-American Municipal Organizations
Rear Admiral Murr E. Arnold, Commandant 11th Naval District
Mr. Joseph E. Rheim, President, San Diego Country Club
Mr. Herbert Enrich, United Nations Representative to the Inter-American Municipal Congress
Sr. Jose de Sa Freire Allin Prefieto Municipal Rio de Janeiro
Immediate past President of the Inter-American Municipal Organization
Mrs. V. Lee Gannon, President, Pan American

12:30 pm - 1:25 The President attended the luncheon of the Eighth Inter-American Municipal Congress of the Inter-American Municipal Organization, hosted by the Rotary International Club of Chula Vista, California.

1:25 - 1:35 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before the Eighth Inter-American Municipal Congress of the Inter-American Municipal Organization.

The President received a gold embossed money clip from Juan Beckman Gallardo, President of the Tijuana Rotary Club.

1:41 pm The President departed Chula Vista Country Club and flew via helicopter to Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

1:52 pm Arrived at Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego.

1:56 pm The President and his party were airborne via Jet for Palm Springs, California.

PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

2:16 pm	The President and his party arrived at Palm Springs, California, Airport.
2:23 pm	Departed Palm Springs Airport via helicopter and flew to Eldorado Country Club, Palm Desert, California.

PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA

2:33 pm	Arrived at Eldorado Country Club. The President started practicing golf.
2:45 - 4:58 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Sigurd Larmon Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. George Allen
5:04 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed Eldorado Country Club and motored to LaQuinta, California.

LA QUINTA, CALIFORNIA

5:11 pm	Arrived at Mr. Allen's residence, La Quinta, California.
7:30 pm	The President had dinner with Mr. George Allen Mr. Charles Jones Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Sig Larmon Mr. Robert Montgomery Major General Howard Snyder
11:00 pm	The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1960

	LA QUINTA, CAL.
7:57 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, Palm Desert, California.
	PALM DESERT, CAL.
8:06 am	Arrived at Eldorado Country Club.
8:28 - 12:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Sigurd Larmon
12:46 pm	The President and Mr. Allen returned to Mr. Allen's residence, La Quinta, California.
	LA QUINTA, CAL.
12:54 pm	Arrived at the Allen residence.
3:30 pm	The President and Mr. Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the Eldorado Country Club.
	PALM DESERT, CAL.
4:57 pm	Arrived at Eldorado Country Club. The President was met by Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. William Doughtery Club Manager They drove in a cart to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Thomas for an inspection tour. The President went to Mrs. Whitman's office.
	LA QUINTA, CAL.
5:48 pm	The President returned to the Allen residence.

LA QUINTA, CAL.

7:30 pm	The President had dinner with Mr. George Allen Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Charles Jones Mr. Robert Montgomery Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. Sig Larmon Colonel William G. Draper
8:45 pm	The president and the above watched "Blue Springs, Albany, Georgia", and "Angels in the Outfield".
10:45 pm	The President returned to his room and retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

8:10 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Allen residence and motored to the Community Church, Palm Desert, California.

PALM DESERT, CAL.

8:30 am Arrived at the Community Church, Palm Desert, California. Hon. James Hagerty joined them there.

8:30 - 9:30 am The President attended Services, conducted by Reverend Dunlap and Dr. Baker.

Following church, the President was escorted to his car by Dr. and Mrs. Baker and two children, Steven and Mark.

9:32 am The President, Mr. George Allen and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Church and motored around the area of Bliss and Park Streets, Indio, California.

9:59 am Returned to the Allen residence at La Quinta, California.

1:07 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and motored to the La Quinta Golf Club.

1:08 pm Arrived at the Club where the President was met by

Colonel Courtney Turner
Colonel Eisback
Mrs. Peppers
(Of the La Quinta staff)

The President went to the first tee where he cut a ribbon, officially opening the La Quinta Golf Club. Pictures were taken and the President shook hands with

Robert Schieble, Hotel Manager
Mr. Richard Goechner, Golf Pro
Mr. Joe Rio
Mr. and Mrs. Brown
Mr. Jim Sominski, assistant pro
Mr. Fredericks

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

1:23 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed La Quinta and motored to the Eldorado Country Club, Palm Desert.
	PALM DESERT, CAL.
1:34 pm	Arrived at Eldorado Country Club. The President went to Mrs. Whitman's office.
1:52 pm	Departed Mrs. Whitman's office and went to the practice range.
2:15 pm	The President had his picture taken with Mr. Ray Ryan.
2:18 - 4:55 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Freeman Gosden Mr. Leonard Firestone
5:09 pm	The President and Mr. Allen departed the Golf Club and motored to Mr. Allen's residence.
	LA QUINTA, CAL.
5:17 pm	Arrived at Mr. Allen's residence.
7:30 pm	The President had dinner with Mr. George E. Allen Mr. Sig Larmon Colonel William G. Draper Mr. Robert Montgomery Mr. Charles Jones Mr. W. Alton Jones Following dinner, they watched "Colt 45".
10:07 pm	The President retired.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1960

LA QUINTA, CAL.

7:19 am The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard Snyder went to the driving range to board helicopter.

7:22 pm Departed La Quinta via helicopter and flew to Palm Springs Airport.

PALM SPRINGS, CAL.

7:34 am Arrived at Palm Springs Airport. The President was greeted by
- Mr. William Smith
  President of Chamber of Commerce of Palm Springs
- Mr. Frank Bogart
- Mr. Ed Davison, Manager of Ocotillo Lodge

7:46 am The President was airborne from Palm Springs for flight to Del Rio, Texas.

DEL RIO, TEXAS

11:54 am The President and his party arrived at Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas. He was greeted by
- Hon. Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas(Former Gov.)
- Hon. Arthur C. Kennedy, Mayor of City of Del Rio
- Colonel and Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, Wing Commander
- Colonel and Mrs. Shidal
- Colonel and Mrs. Harvey, Base Commander
- Judge and Mrs. Jim Lindsey
  Steering Committee Member, and County Judge
- Mr. and Mrs. Jerral Taylor
  President, Del Rio Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of Steering Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. Chris Aldreto
- Mr. and Mrs. Les Farmer
  1st Vice President, Chamber of Commerce
- Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stool, 2nd Vice President, Chamber of Commerce
- Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kelley, Treasurer of Chamber of Commerce

(continued)

11:54 am (List continued from previous page):

Mr. and Mrs. John Hunnicutt
  Chairman, Armed Forces Committee of Del Rio Chamber of Commerce
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thacker, Manager of Del Rio Chamber of Commerce
General Patrick J. Hurley
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woullard
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pettit
  Chairman, Armistad (Diablo) Dam Committee
Congressman Clark Fisher
Mr. Justo Sierra
  Mexican coordinator for the President's visit
Ambassador Robert C. Hill
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas Mann
Mr. Mexwell Krebs

The President was presented flowers by
Misses Debbie and Susan Ann Foster

12:02 pm The President and his party departed Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas and motored to International Bridge, a distance of 13 miles. The following accompanied him:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Thomas Mann
General Patrick J. Hurley
Mr. W. Alton Jones
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Robert F. Cartwright, Counselor of the U. S. Embassy in Mexico
Major General Howard Snyder
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Colonel Vernon Walters

CIUDAD ACUNA, MEXICO

12:37 pm The President arrived at the Ciudad Acuna end of International Bridge and was greeted by

Ambassador Federico Mariscal
  Mexican Chief of Protocol

CIUDAD ACUNA, MEXICO

12:39 pm Ambassador Federico Mariscal escorted the President to his place for the honor ceremony, which consisted of National Anthems and military salute.

President Eisenhower and President Lopez Mateos greeted each other and then entered President Mateos' car.

12:41 pm Motorcade to the Municipal Building, Ciudad Acuna, a distance of 1/2 mile.

12:52 pm Arrived at the Municipal Building. The two Presidents entered the Building and proceeded to the second floor balcony. President Mateos officially welcomed the President to Mexico (in Spanish, translated into English by Mr. Joaquin Bernal), and President Eisenhower responded in English (translated by Colonel Vernon Walters into Spanish)

Mr. Lucina SANCHEZ Martinez, Mayor of Ciudad Acuna, presented the keys to the City to President Eisenhower, and declared him an official guest of honor of the city.

The two Presidents then went to a large room behind the balcony where the President signed the official visitors' book.

1:04 pm The two Presidents then departed the Municipal Building and motored to the residence of Dr. Juan Antonio ORTIZ, a distance of 1-1/3 miles =

The President and President Mateos held a meeting prior to Luncheon, with the following participating:

Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon Thomas Mann
Ambassador Robert C. Hill
Mr. Melville Osborne
Colonel Vernon Walters

CIUDAD ACUNA, MEXICO

1:25 - 2:30 pm LUNCHEON at the home of Dr. Juan Antonio ORTIZ:

The President
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert C. Hill
Hon. James Hagerty
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Major General Howard Snyder
General Patrick J. Hurley
Mr. Robert F. Cartwright
Mr. Robert Montgomery
Mr. W. Alton Jones

President Lopez Mateos
Ambassador Antonio Carrillo Flores
Jose Javier de la Riva
Mr. Justo Sierra
Sr. Filiberto Romero
Foreign Minister Tello
Ambassador Mariscal

Following the Luncheon, the President and President Mateos went outside Dr. Ortiz's residence and greeted members of the press. An official communique was issued and an official declaration on the construction of the Amistad Dam was signed.

Miss Dujanira Sanchez (Miss Ciudad Acuna), and Miss Linda Wardlaw (Miss Del Rio) presented both Presidents with a woven blanket on behalf of the Wool and Mohair Growers' Association of Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna.

The two Presidents proceeded to the helicopter pad across the street from Dr. Ortiz's residence.

3:10 pm The President and his party were airborne for Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas.

DEL RIO, TEXAS

3:20 pm Arrived at Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas.

DEL RIO, TEXAS

3:30 pm The President and his party were airborne for Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

4:25 pm Arrived at Houston International Airport, Houston, Texas. The President was greeted by
- Mayor Lewis Cutrer
  - Mayor of Houston, Texas

4:35 pm The President and Mayor Cutrer departed Houston International Airport by helicopter for Shoppers Parking Lot across from the Coliseum.

Arrived at the Shoppers Parking Lot where he was greeted by

- Hon. Allan Shivers
  - Former Governor of Texas
- Dr. Carey Croneius
  - Acting President, Rice University
- Dr. George R. Brown
  - Chairman of Board of Trustees, Rice University, and Executive Vice President of Brown & Root
- Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
- Mr. Albert Fay
  - Republican National Committeeman
- Mr. Thad Hutchinson
  - Republican State Chairman
- Mrs. G. N. McDaniel
  - Republican State Vice Chairman
- Mr. Dillon Anderson
- Mrs. Ike Kampermann, Jr.
  - Republican State Chairman
- Mr. H. J. (Jack) Porter
  - Former Republican State Chairman
- Mr. James Bertron
  - Republican County Chairman, Harris County

5:00 pm The President and Mayor Lewis Cutrer departed the Shoppers Parking Lot and motored to the Shamrock Hilton Hotel through the business district of Houston.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

5:30 pm	Arrived at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Porter P. Parris Manager of the Hotel
5:35 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eisenhower Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Sawyer Morgan (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eisenhower)
5:45 pm	The President posed for photographs with the following candidates: John G. Tower, candidate for U. S. Senate Fred S. Neuman, candidate for U. S. House of Representatives Anthony P. J. Farris " James C. Noonan " William M. Stegar, candidate for Governor
8:00 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Shamrock Hilton Hotel and motored to Rice University Gymnasium.
8:10 pm	Arrived at Rice University Gymnasium where he was greeted by Dr. Carey Croneis Acting President of Rice University Mr. George Brown Chairman of the Board, Rice University Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
	The President attended a special convocation of the students and faculty of Rice University.
8:30 - 8:50 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, before special convocation of students and faculty of Rice University.
9:10 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed Rice University and motored to the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1960

HOUSTON, TEXAS

7:55 am The President attended a breakfast given by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby in Room 1303 of the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. The following attended:

The President
~~Colonel Robert L. Schulz~~
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hobby
  (Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby)
Mr. George Brown
  Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Rice University and Executive Vice President of Brown & Root
Dr. Carey Croneis, Acting President of Rice University
Hon. Dillon Anderson
Mr. L. F. McCollum, President of Continental Oil Co.
Governor Allan Shivers, former Governor of Texas
Mr. Kermit C. Dyche, President of South Texas Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Tom F. Anderson, Vice President of South Texas Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Hershel Nix, Executive Vice President of South Texas Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Leon Jaworski, President of Houston Chamber of Commerce and local attorney
Mr. George Carmack, Editor, The Houston Press
Mr. Thad Hutcheson, Republican State Chairman of Texas
Mr. Albert Fay, Republican National Committeeman for Texas
Mr. John T. Jones, President, The Houston Chronicle
Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr., former Chairman of the Board, Anderson Clayton Cotton Co., and member of the Randall Commission
Mayor Lewis Cutrer, Mayor of Houston
Judge James A. Elkins, Chairman of the Board, First City National Bank, and partner, Vinson, Elkins, Weems & Searls, legal firm
Mr. R. P. Doherty, Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Commerce
Mr. Gus Wortham, President of American General ~~Insuran~~ Insurance Company, and Vice Chairman, Board of Governors, Rice University

(continued)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

7:55 am	Breakfast list continued: Mr. Hines Baker, Sr., former President of Humble Oil and Refining Company Mr. Wright Morrow former Democratic National Committeeman for Texas and local attorney, former Assistant Attorney General for Texas
9:00 am	The President departed the Shamrock Hilton Hotel helioport for Houston International Airport.
9:20 am	Departed Houston International Airport for flight to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2:10 pm	Arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.
	The President and his party boarded helicopters for flight to the White House.
2:20 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President want to the Mansion.
2:50 pm	The President arrived in the office.
2:50 - 3:33 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Mr. William McChesney Martin Hon. Julian Barid Mr. Fred Von Klemperer Treasury Department
3:33 - 3:49 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:49 - 3:54 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:54 - 4:04 pm	Hon, Thomas E. Stephens

4:04 - 5:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty (until 4:10 pm) Hon. Malcolm Moos Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Kevin McCann
5:45 - 5:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:17 - 6:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1960

8:13 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.

8:30 - 9:10 am — The following representatives of The American Retail Federation called on the President:

- Mr. Rowland Jones, Jr., Washington, D. C.
  - President, American Retail Federation
- Mr. Read Jenkins, Detroit, Michigan
  - Chairman, American Retail Federation Executive Committee
- Frederick G. Atkinson, Vice Chairman ARF, New York
- Ralph Lazarus, Secretary ARF, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Robert E. Carter, Treasurer, ARF, Baltimore
- Clifford A. Allanson, Albany, New York
- William B. Anderson, Huntington, West Virginia
- George Koch, Washington, D. C.
- Lincoln Gries, St. Louis, Mo.
- Edward Harrigan, New York
- Rawson Haverty, Atlanta, Ga.
- David W. Herrmann, New York
- Vincent D. Kennedy, San Francisco, California
- Joe T. Lovett, Washington, D. C.
- William C. McCamant, Washington, D. C.
- Isadore Pizitz, Birmingham, Alabama
- Roscoe R. Rau, Chicago, Illinois
- Louis Rothschild, Washington, D. C.
- G. Marvin Shutt, Chicago, Illinois
- George M. Stone, New York

Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied the group.

(Picture taken following appointment)

9:10 - 9:12 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:12 - 9:14 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:14 - 9:34 am — (Mr. William D. Pawley) OFF THE RECORD

9:34 - 9:35 am — Hon. Christian A. Herter

9:35 - 10:17 am	His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj The Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya H. E. Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya Enche Zaiton Ibrahim Bin Ahmed Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. John M. Steeves Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Hon. Homer M. Byington, Jr. U. S. Ambassador of the Federation of Malaya
10:17 - 10:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gordon Gray
10:47 - 10:48 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:48 - 11:02 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:04 - 11:07 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
11:07 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Kevin McCann Hon. Malcolm Moos (Joined at 11:35 am)
12:15 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	STAG LUNCHEON in honor of H. E. The Prime Minister of Malaya: H. E. The Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj H. E. Dato' Nik Ahmed Kamil Ambassador of Malaya Enche Zaiton Ibraham Bin Ahmed Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs Enche Sujak Bin Rahiman Controller, Trade Division, Ministray of Commerce and Industry

(continued)

1:00 pm (Luncheon list continued):

Enche Mohamed Spiee Bin Shaikh Ibrahim
    Special representative, Prime Minister's Department
Tengku Ngah Mohamed
    Counselor, Embassy of the Federation of Malaya
Enche Frank J. A. Sullivan
    Press Secretary to the Prime Minister
Enche Luke Ang
    News Editor of Radio Malaya
Enche Cheah Phee Cheok
    Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Syed Abdullah
    Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Livingston T. Merchant
Hon. Homer M. Byington, Jr.
Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
Admiral Richard L. Conolly
Vice Admiral O. S. Colclough
Hon. Per Jacobson
Hon. Eugene R. Black
Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Mr. John M. Steeves
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Dr. Hurst R. Anderson
Mr. Roger M. Blough
The Very Reverend Edward B. Bunn, S. J.
Mr. George Champion
Mr. Albert K. Chapman
Mr. Chester Dale
Mr. Russell DeYoung
Mr. Morse G. Dial
Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
Hon. Robert V. Fleming
Mr. John W. Galbreath
Mr. Gordon P. Hagberg
Mr. George M. Harrison
Dr. Mahmoud F. Hoballah
Mr. G. Kenneth Holland
Mr. Leo Jaffe
Mr. Frank W. Jenks
Mr. Jefferson W. Keener
Mr. Donald P. Kircher
The Very Reverend John A. Klekotka, OSA

(continued)

1:00 pm	(Luncheon list continued): Mr. William E. Knox The Rt. Rev. William J. McDonald Mr. John W. McGovern Mr. Robert J. McKim Mr. Ralph C. Moffitt Mr. Charles G. Mortimer Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr. Mr. Horry F. Prioleau Mr. Ralph T. Reed Mr. Leo Ritter Mr. William E. Robinson Mr. James M. Skinner, Jr. Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr. Mr. Harold W. Whitcomb
2:42 pm	The President returned to the office with Mr. William E. Robinson
2:42 - 2:55 pm	Mr. William E. Robinson
2:55 - 3:18 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Major Richard W. Streiff
3:26 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:27 - 4:55 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:00 - 5:20 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Kevin McCann
5:20 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
5:58 pm	Returned to the office.
6:06 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1960

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard W. Streiff.
8:10 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Kevin McCann
8:30 - 8:54 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Julian Baird)
8:54 - 8:57 am	Mr. Phil Areeda
8:57 - 10:45 am	Hon. Kevin McCann Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:18 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 am	The President was airborne by helicopter from the White House Grounds for MATS Terminal. He was accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Colonel William G. Draper Major Richard W. Streiff
11:35 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal and boarded plane.
11:40 am	The President and his party (listed above) were airborne for Shenandoah Valley Airport, Virginia.
11:30 am EST	STAUNTON, VIRGINIA Arrived at Shenandoah Valley Airport (Weyers Cave), Virginia. The President was greeted by Governor Lindsay Almond Senator Harry F. Byrd Senator A. Willis Robertson Mayor Thomas E. Hassett, Jr., of Staunton, Virginia Mrs. Herbert Smith

(continued)

11:30 am EST — List continued from previous page of those who greeted the President:

Mr. Charles Blackley
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer
    President of Mary Baldwin College
Brig. General Archibald Sproul
    Assistant Division Commander 29th Infantry Division, National Guard
General E. Walton Opie
George M. Cochran
Raymond K. Serfass

Following the rendering of honors, General Sproul escorted the President to the Honor Guard Commander, Colonel Mifflin B. Clowe, Jr.

The President reviewed the Honor Guard and 2 platoons then entered his car with Senator Harry F. Byrd and Senator A. Willis Robertson

11:40 am — The President, Senators Byrd and Robertson departed Shenandoah Valley Airport and motored to the birthplace of the President's mother, Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower.

11:58 am — The President and his party arrived at the birthplace, MT. SIDNEY area of Augusta County, Virginia. He was greeted by the present property owner, Mr. Morton F. Marshal

Inside the house, the President was greeted by
    General and Mrs. Charles S. Roller
        Principal of Augusta Military Academy
    Senator (State) and Mrs. Curry Carter

The President toured two rooms on the ground floor, which included the room in which his mother was born.

State Senator Curry Carter presented the President - on behalf of Lt. Colonel Daniel Berner, Ret. - an old wooden chester bearing the name "Eisenhower".

Before leaving, the President planted a "Liberty Tree" on the lawn. This program was sponsored by the Staunton and State of Virginia Jaycees.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

12:16 pm Senator Harry F. Byrd introduced the following to the President:

- Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.
  - Staunton, Virginia, attorney who originated the "Liberty Tree" program
- Mr. Frank Summers
  - President, Staunton Jaycees
- Dr. John T. Kelley
  - President, State of Virginia Jaycees
- Mr. Cal Beller
  - State Chairman of Liberty Tree program
- Mr. Leo Snarr
  - National Director of Jaycees

12:17 pm The President departed the Stover birthplace and motored through the Augusta Military Academy grounds where the cadet body was lined up on the Athletic field.

The President then drove through the residential and business sections of Staunton, Virginia.

12:50 pm Arrived at the Woodrow Wilson birthplace. Brig. General Archibald Sproul introduced the trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the President, including Mrs. Alexander M. (Julia) Patch. He was also introduced to the custodian, Mrs. H. K. Peters.

Photographs were taken of the trustees and the President.

The President toured the four room on the ground floor, and was photographed looking at the Wilson family Bible in the room where President Wilson was born.

Mr. Horace Day, a trustee of the Foundation and Director of Arts at Mary Baldwin College, presented to the President a painting of the Stover birthplace.

1:07 pm The President and his party departed the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace and motored to Mary Baldwin College.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

1:09 pm	The President and his party arrived at the Administration Building, Mary Baldwin College, where he was greeted by Dr. Samuel Spencer President of Mary Baldwin College
	Dr. Spencer escorted the President to his office, where he met a few members of the college staff.
1:20 pm	The President went to the Speaker's Platform on the porch of the Administration Building.
1:34 pm	Senator Harry F. Byrd introduced the President.
1:35 - 1:53 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT at Mary Baldwin College.
1:54 pm	The President and Dr. Spencer returned to the office of Dr. Spencer where he met the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Blackley
Mr. and Mrs. Seth Burnley
Miss Ruth C. Campbell
Mrs. George Cochran
Mrs. ~~George~~ Paul Com Cochran
Mr. John Crowle
Judge and Mrs. Ted Dalton
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Grafton
General and Mrs. Wade Hampton Haislip
Mayor and Mrs. Thomas E. Hassett, Jr.
Miss Bessie Heard
Brig. General and Mrs. H. W. Holt
Mrs. Walter Lescure
Judge and Mrs. Harrison May
Governor John E. Merwin of the Virgin Islands
Justice and Mrs. William D. Miller
Mr. Robert Page
Dr. Anne Pannell
Miss Elizabeth Paschall
Judge and Mrs. John Paul
Dr. and Mrs. Richard Potter
General and Mrs. R. E. Shell
Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith
Major General and Mrs. William F. Tompkins
Major ~~and~~ General and Mrs. Rinaldo Van Brunt

(continued)

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

1:54 pm	List continued from previous page: Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hickman Mr. and Mrs. Raymond K. Serfass Mr. Horace T. Day, artist Miss Kathryn Eye of the office of the President of Mary Baldwin College, who presented a carved irvoy elephant to the President as a token of her thanks for being rescued from the Belgium Congo.
2:17 pm	The President departed the Administration Building of Mary Baldwin and motored to King Building of Mary Baldwin College.
2:18 pm - 2:50 pm	LUNCHEON at King Building, Mary Baldwin College, given by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation. Mrs. Herbert McKay Smith, President of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, presided at the Luncheon.
2:53 pm	The President departed Mary Baldwin College and motored through the campus of Staunton Military Academy, and then to the Northside Elementary School heliport. He was accompanied by Mrs. Herbert McKay Smith Mayor Thomas E. Hassett, Jr. Enroute to the heliport, Mrs. Smith presented to the President a picture of his mother, on behalf of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation.
3:02 pm	Arrived at the heliport.
3:06 pm	The President and his party boarded helicopters for flight to Shenandoah Valley Airport.
3:14 pm	Arrived at Shenandoah Valley Airport.
3:25 pm	Airborne from Shenandoah Valley Airport for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

5:06 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.
5:13 pm	Departed MATS Terminal by helicopter.
5:16 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
5:35 pm	To the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1960

8:04 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:16 - 10:18 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Kevin McCann Hon. James Hagerty
10:18 - 10:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:12 - 11:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
11:02 - 11:25 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:25 - 11:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:36 - 12:50 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:35 - 3:40 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:40 - 3:41 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:45 pm	The President departed the White House by helicopter and flew to MATS Terminal.
3:50 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
4:00 pm	The President was airborne for Philadelphia International Airport. The following accompanied: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Major General Howard Snyder Dr. Malcolm Moos Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

4:32 pm The President arrived at Philadelphia International Airport and was greeted by

Lt. General Milton G. Baker
  Chairman, Nixon for President Committee of Pa.
Senator Hugh Scott
Dr. Robert L. Johnson
R Republican National Committeeman
Mr. Philip Sharples
  Chairman, Republican Finance Committee, Pa.
Mr. George Bloom
  Chairman, Republican State Committee
Mr. Wilbur Hamilton
  Chairman, Republican Central Campaign Committee, Philadelphia
Mrs. Ruth Pennell
  Republican State Vice Chairlady
Mr. Winfield C. Cook
  Chairman, Nixon for President Club of Montgomery County
Mrs. Hilda Robbins
  Vice Chairman, Nixon for President Club of Montgomery County
Mr. M. George Mooradian
  Executive Director, Nixon for President Committee of Pennsylvania
Mr. Samuel Daroff
  Friends for Nixon-Lodge Jewish Group
Reverend Leonard G. Carr
  Pastor Vine Memorial Baptist Church
Mr. Raymond P. Pitcairn
  Republican Finance man

4:50 pm The President departed the Philadelphia International Airport and motored to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

5:10 pm Arrived at Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The President was escorted to his room by

General Milton G. Baker
Mr. O'Brien
  Manager of the Hotel

6:30 pm The President, accompanied by Senator Hugh Scott, General Milton Baker, and Mr. O'Brien, went to the Crystal Room for a Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

6:30 - 6:50 pm The President attended a Reception in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Bellevue Stratford. The following were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Annenberg
Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Alessandreni
Judge Eugene Alessandroni
Lt. General and Mrs. Milton G. Baker
Mr. and Mrs. George Bloom
The Reverend Leonard G. Carr
Mr. Winfield C. Cook
The Honorable and Mrs. Willard Curtin
The Honorable and Mrs. Paul Dague
Mr. Samuel E. Daroff
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dechert
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke
Mr. Peter Flanigan
The Honorable and Mrs. Blair Gunther
The Reverend Guthrie
Mr. Wilbur Hamilton
Mrs. Frederick B. Hufnagel
Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kent
Mrs. Virginia Knauer
The Honorable and Mrs. John LaFore
Mr. and Mrs. W. James MacIntosh
Mr. and Mrs. David F. Maxwell
Mr. David O. Maxwell
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. McCabe, Sr.
The Honorable and Mrs. William Milliken
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murdock
Mrs. Ruth Fennell
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pitcairn
Mr. William Rawls
Mr. Charles Rhyne
Mrs. Hilda Robbins
Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald
Mr. and Mrs. William Schnader
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schweiker
The Honorable and Mrs. Hugh Scott
Mr. and Mrs. Seltzer
Mr. Philip T. Sharples

(continued)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

6:30 - 6:50 pm	Reception List continued from previous page: The Reverend Clarence Smith Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stark Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Scott The Honorable and Mrs. F. L. VanDusen The Honorable and Mrs. Harold K. Wood Mr. M. George Mooradian Mr.Michael Grasso, Jr. Mr. Joseph C. Bruno Mr. Joseph F. Gorham Mr. James W. Gilmour Mr. and Mrs. William Meehan Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGlinn Mrs. E. Raymond Sneidaker Miss Patricia Snedaker Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Martin Hon. and Mrs. Thomas C. Egan Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wynard
6:50 pm	The President departed the Reception and went to the Ball room where Dinner was held.
7:00 - 8:30 pm	The President was the guest of honor at Dinner given by the Nixon for President Club of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
8:30 - 9:00 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the Nixon for President Club of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
9:05 pm	The President departed the Bellevue Stratford Hotel and motored to the Philadelphia International Airport. He was accompanied by Senator Hugh Scott.
9:25 pm	Arrived at Philadelphia International Airport.
9:35 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:07 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C. The President motored to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1960

8:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:53 - 8:54 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:05 am	The President, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty, departed the White House and motored to Broadcast House, WTOP-CBS, at 40th and Brandywine Streets.
9:17 am	Arrived at Broadcast House. The President was greeted by Mr. George Hartford Vice President, WTOP-TV Mr. Ted Koop Director of News, CBS Mr. Lou Schollenberger CBS News and Public Affairs Mr. Robert Montgomery The President then walked to Studio #12 where he taped a brief film introduction for a political speech. (The President's remarks were telecast over CBS at 8:00 pm on Tuesday, November 1st, 1960, introducing the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Robert B. Anderson in a program sponsored by the Independent Television Committee for Nixon and Lodge).
9:35 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Mr. Robert Montgomery departed Broadcast House and motored to the White House.
9:48 am	Arrived at the White House.
9:50 am	The President arrived in the office.
10:20 - 10:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
10:27 - 10:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:23 - 10:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:30 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
10:55 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
11:10 - 2:03 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. William McElvoy Mr. Vern Johnson
2:33 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:53 pm	Arrived at the office in the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1960

8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:55 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church. The President was met by Mr. Alfred Barrett, Head Usher
9:00 - 10:00 am	Attended Services.
10:06 am	The President departed the Church, escorted by Dr. Donald Macleod, Professor of the Department of Homiletics, Princeton Theological Seminary and Rev. John Vedder Edwards, Assistant Minister, and walked to his car.
10:06 am	Departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:25 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at the Farm.
	The President and Mr. Joel Carlson walked around the grounds with Chief West. They talked with Herdsman Robert Hartley. They then made a brief stop at the residence of Colonel John Eisenhower, then returned to the President's residence.
3:15 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
5:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1960

7:50 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:18 - 8:22 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:23 - 8:30 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:30 - 11:15 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

- The President
- Hon. Christian A. Herter
- Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
- Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
- Hon. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. John A. McCone
- Hon. Maurice H. Stans
- General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
- General C. P. Cabell
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. George V. Allen
- Hon. Gordon Gray
- Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Mr. John Bell, State Department
- Mr. Ralph Reid, Bureau of Budget
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- Hon. Gerald C. Smith
- Hon. John N. Irwin, II
- Mr. Henry J. Kuss, Jr.
- Mr. Harold Hovey
- Mr. Huntington Sheldon
- Mr. Marion W. Boggs
- Mr. Robert N. Johnson

11:16 - 11:26 am The President was given an award by the National Council of Camp Fire Girls. The following were present

- Miss Elsbeth Melville
  - President of Camp Fire Girls and Dean of Women at Boston University, who presented to the President the WoHeLo Order
- Janice Houseman, Camp Fire Girl who presented to the President the Golden Jubilee Conservation Book
- Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree, National Board of Camp Fire Girls
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
  - (picture taken)

11:26 - 11:40 am	The President received some of the members of the family of his valet, Sgt. John Moaney, who has been with the President for 18 years: Mrs. Myrtle Wilkes, Washington, D. C. Mr. James Wilkes, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Pearl Rasin, Raysley, New York Ronnie Washington, Washington, D. C. Sgt. John Moaney, the President's Valet Russell Washington, Washington, D. C. Mr. John Moaney, Montclair, New Jersey Bruce Moaney, Montclair, New Jersey Daphne Moaney, Montclair, New Jersey Patricia Washington, Washington, D. C. Mrs. John Moaney, Montclair, New Jersey
11:40 - 11:54 am	H. E. Zenon Roseides Newly appointed Ambassador of Cyprus Mr. Charles Spruks, State Department Mr. King
11:58 am	The President went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	The following had lunch with the President at the Mansion: Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Leonard Hall Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Kevin McCann Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:25 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Hon. Richard M. Nixon.
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
3:32 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:35 - 3:42 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:42 - 3:48 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

3:58 - 4:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:15 - 4:27 pm	Speechwriters
4:50 - 4:52 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
5:17 pm	The President went to the Mansion.

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President of the United States,
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STAFF NOTES NO. 858

October 31, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce is announcing today that manufacturers' sales in September were 1% below August in both the durable and non-durable goods industries. Adjusted new orders increased in September and, for the first time since last winter, exceeded the volume of shipments. New orders placed with durable goods manufacturers rose 2% in September. As in August, the rise centered on the aircraft and electronics industries, reflecting the recent pickup in defense spending. Adjusted inventories declined $200 million, with two-thirds of the liquidation in durable goods. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

2. Color Additives. -- HEW notes that recent regulations under the Color Additives Amendments to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act stop further use of two yellow colors, and four other colors which have never been used in the US, and establish temporary tolerances for 11 colors used in lipsticks, mouth washes, dentifrices and drugs. Evidence indicates that the permitted additives can be used safely during the 2-1/2 year transition period before the law becomes fully effective, but that there must be extensive pharmacological testing to support permanent listings and permanent tolerances for these additives. The Food and Drug Administration will not be able to perform all the required testing during the 2-1/2 years and therefore has invited industry representatives and others to a conference November 17, to divide the testing among the laboratories interested in this matter. (Admin. Conf.)

3. NATO

Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Defense (Cont'd)

(3. Cont.)

... (c)

4. Yugoslavia

State

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 857

October 28, 1960

1. Veterans. -- The Veterans Administration reports that since 1945 about 2,500 seriously disabled veterans, unable to pursue vocational rehabilitation training in the usual facilities, have received VA-sponsored private instruction in or near their homes, designed to prepare them to carry on profitable small businesses. There are now 140 veterans receiving this training and VA is studying the success in business of those already trained, in order to improve the program further. ... By the end of August 1960, more than 21,000 children of veterans who died as a result of war service had received aid under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act. VA has provided these beneficiaries with vocational counseling, college or vocational training, and, where needed, special training for the handicapped. ... In 11 months VA has converted all of the approximately 3.6 million National Service Life Insurance accounts in its Philadelphia office to magnetic tape for processing on an electronic data system. It believes this to be a record in the insurance business. The accounts in the Denver and St. Paul offices will be converted next. Long-range VA plans include converting World War I insurance accounts, and other actuarial and underwriting records. (U)

2. NS SAVANNAH. -- AEC and the Maritime Administration have selected the Coast Guard base and Navy pier 1.25 miles outside of Yorktown, Virginia, for use as the sea trial base for the NS SAVANNAH. The ship will sail to the Yorktown base under nuclear power, after construction and the installation of nuclear fuel have been completed. Trials are scheduled for the period of January through March, 1961. (U)

3. Phosphate Prospecting. -- New phosphate prospecting regulations by Interior would abolish the noncompetitive leasing system and substitute a prospecting permit-lease method. The new rules would standarize phosphate prospecting

Administratively Confidential

and development under the same type of system now used for coal, sodium, sulphur, and potassium. The complete text of the proposed change will be published in the Federal Register and there will be a 30-day period for comments before the regulations become final. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Reserve Officers. -- Of the 3,797 active duty Reserve officers who will be eligible to retire in FY '62, 402 have been selected by the Army Active Duty Board for retention on active duty beyond 20 years. Of those retained, 127 were selected because their performance records were outstanding, and were invited to continue on active duty in the indefinite category. Fifteen of these officers declined the offer. Two hundred and seventy-five Reserve officers were selected to remain on active duty subject to an annual review and justification. Most of these were in technical, administrative or specialist services that would suffer by sudden loss of experienced officers. (U)

5. Officer Procurement and Retention. -- A Defense survey indicates that the Services have had little difficulty in recent years in meeting their initial procurement needs for officers, but despite improvements since FY '57, the number of qualified junior officers retained beyond their obligated tours (especially in key categories) is still inadequate. The survey reveals that: although officer turnover was greatly reduced between FY '57 and FY '59, it has risen gradually in FY '60-'61, partly because of the increased number of 20-year retirements; Army and Air Force procurement has been helped by the large number of ROTC graduates but Navy, with a smaller ROTC pool, has relied more on direct recruitment from colleges for OCS, and on other sources; overall Defense retention rates after completion of obligated tours for ROTC graduates rose from 21.8% in FY '57 to 32.9% in FY '60, with Army showing the greatest improvement. The trend for Naval Academy graduates and rated officers has also been favorable; and, there are still critical problems in retaining Navy non-regular officers, Air Force non-rated ROTC graduates, and some specialists in most Services, such as engineers, scientists and lawyers. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 857

October 27, 1960

Labor

1. Unemployment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that unemployment claims activity in mid-October rose more than seasonally, reflecting relatively early layoffs in outdoor construction and widespread layoffs in manufacturing, especially textiles and durable goods. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Satellites

Defense

... (C)

3. Africa

ICA

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ICA (Cont'd)

(3. cont.)

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... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 27, 1960

From ICA:

U.S. Aid to Foreign Housing. -- Peru: ICA consultants in 1956 helped prepare legislation which led to forming the first Latin American savings and loan association, to which DLF has loaned $2 million. By the time this loan and the required local contributions have been used, 1,500 medium and low cost housing units will have been built. The ICA team also advised Peru on a proposed national savings and loan system. Peru will probably ask for Technical Cooperation and Special Assistance funds to develop an aided, self-help housing program for low income families. (For "aided, self-help" housing the government not only provides the land but also technical advice, and standard designs and building materials for which the home owner pays in installments. For "self-help" houses the government merely provides the land, and the owner can put up any type of home he wishes, which often leads to new slums.) ... Chile: ICA consultants in 1958 recommended legislation which led to private savings and loan associations, and a National Savings and Loan System which will begin this fall. ICA also supported a 650-home demonstration project started in 1955 which, with PL 480 local currency and Chilean funds, has resulted in construction of several thousand aided, self-help homes (some of which the President saw on his trip). Our future contributions to Chilean housing will include DLF loans, part of a $20 million disaster relief grant, and a proposed $100 million loan ... Panama: DLF is considering a loan to a government savings bank to construct 500 medium-priced houses. Panama is also asking for Special Assistance and Technical Cooperation funds to develop an aided, self-help housing project ... Colombia: The Colombian government is sponsoring construction of about 3,000 self-help units and wants our aid in expanding housing activities and establishing savings and loan associations. We are sending an ICA team there to review these needs, and the team will also visit Ecuador. Guatemala: With about $3 million in Special Assistance funds from us and a matching sum from their government, the Guatemalans soon will have built 3,000 houses under an aided, self-help housing program. We will also give Guatemala technical advice on establishing a savings and loan system and an FHA-type mortgage insurance program. Nicaragua: As a result of our technical aid, Nicaragua now has the best urban and regional planning office in Central America. With our Special Assistance funds of $500,000, and a matching amount from their government, the Nicaraguans have started a modest but highly successful aided, self-help housing program ... Other US-aided housing activities are underway in Antigua, Barbados, Surinam, Costa Rica, and British Honduras. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 26, 1960

From Dr. Saulnier:

Federal Reserve Decision. -- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced at 4:00 p.m. today that effective November 24 all vault cash will be counted in the calculation of the reserve balances of member banks and that the reserve requirements of central reserve city banks in New York and Chicago will be reduced from 17-1/2% to 16-1/2%. This will add the equivalent of $1.05 billion to reserves of the banking system at a time when the seasonal currency drain and loan expansion requires about this addition to reserves. Also, it is a further step toward greater availability of credit and lower borrowing costs, and will help to bring about the advance in production and employment that we seek at this time. ... The Board faced some rather difficult and sensitive "timing" problems in making this move, and they may be charged with being "political" in taking this action so close to election date. A very strong reason, however, why it had to be done at this time is that Treasury will be announcing a financing operation soon, possibly tomorrow. If the action had been delayed, it might have yielded "wind-fall" gains to investors in Government securities. The timing question was considered very thoroughly by the Board, and it was decided that action today was indicated by considerations of fairness and of the needs of the economy for increased reserves. The measures are made effective on November 24 because that is when the economy begins to feel the increased demands for currency which are characteristic of the Thanksgiving-Christmas holiday season.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 856

October 25, 1960

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business activity in September continued at the high overall mid-summer levels, but continued to show mixed tendencies within particular lines and industries. The easing in manufacturing extended into September, under the continued influence of reduced inventory demand. Consumer demand for services is increasing, as is government purchasing of goods (defense spending) and services (higher Federal pay). Spending for consumer goods has dropped and third quarter residential construction was less than the comparable 1959 figure. The flow of personal income changed little during the summer quarter, but the September rate was 6% ahead of the same period last year, when there was a major industrial dispute. Preliminary indications are that third quarter retail sales averaged over $18 billion a month, compared to the peak second quarter rate of over $18.5 billion. Volume and prices of automobiles dropped during the summer, but September sales of domestic cars substantially exceeded the July-August figures and reached an adjusted annual rate of over 6 million. The improvement continued into October, as virtually all makes of new models went on sale. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Wages. -- Labor will announce Friday that union hourly pay scales for building-trades workers rose 1.5 cents or an average of .4% during third quarter 1960, as hourly scales increased for a seventh of the workers surveyed. On October 1, the average union scale for all building-trades workers was $3.66 an hour, 14 cents above last year's comparable figure. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

3. Missiles

Defense

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SN # 856

(3. Cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

... (S)

4. Military Personnel

Defense

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 855

October 22, 1960

1. US-Greece. -- Agriculture expects that a PL 480, Title I agreement with Greece will be signed in the next few days, providing for 100,000 metric tons of feed grains, 40,000 metric tons of wheat and/or wheat flour, and 15,000 metric tons of cottonseed and/or soybean oil, having an export market value (including ocean transportation) of $13.7 million. (Admin. Conf.)

2. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to purchase American equipment of $9.3 million to a Japanese motor manufacturing company, and $1 million to Tunisia for vehicles for a long-range reforestation project; an IBRD loan of $25 million for highways in Mexico; and, approval by IMF of the requests of Colombia for a 1-year standby arrangement to permit drawings of up to $75 million, and of the Syrian region of the UAR for a drawing of $5.375 million. . . . DLF has approved loans of $5 million to the Tunisian National Agricultural Bank for re-lending to farmers and to companies processing agricultural products, and $8.5 million to Yugoslavia to construct skelp and welded tube steel mills. DLF has also approved allocation of $2.5 million to the Panamanian National Savings Bank to help finance construction of about 500 low cost houses, and $5 million to the Central American Bank to help the economic integration and balanced economic growth of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Reclamation. -- The Bureau of Reclamation has awarded a contract for about $925,000 to rehabilitate near Weslaco, Texas, part of the Mercedes Reclamation Division of the Lower Rio Grande Rehabilitation Project. The Mercedes Division is designed to irrigate fully 68,000 acres. The Bureau has also awarded a contract for about $1.683 million to construct a feeder canal in Sherman County, Nebraska, as part of the Farwell Unit of the Missouri River Basin Project. The Farwell

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Unit is designed to irrigate fully 52,530 acres now dry-farmed. . . . Interior has approved the form for a proposed reclamation contract with the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority, which represents 11 municipalities in the High Plains region of Texas. The form will call for repayment to the Government of about $93 million of the $96 million total cost of the Canadian River Project. . . . The form for a supplemental repayment contract with the Vale Oregon Irrigation District has also been approved. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Aviation Fuel Pipelines. -- In accordance with the Air Force policy of using commercial firms whenever it is in the best interests of the Government, a commercial pipeline was recently connected to Walker AFB in New Mexico, the 22nd such connection to an Air Force Base. About 42.6 million barrels of aviation fuel a year are now piped to Air Force Bases, at an estimated annual saving of $4.5 million. Air Force also benefits without charge from the use of aviation fuel storage capacity totaling 1.7 million barrels. Three more Air Force installations will have commercial fuel connections by the end of this year, and four more will be added prior to April 1, 1961. (U)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 855

October 21, 1960

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that national income in second quarter 1960 reached a record annual rate of $419 billion, $5 billion above the first quarter, and $14 billion above second quarter 1959. Second quarter 1960 corporate earnings, before taxes and excluding inventory changes, were at a $45.5 billion adjusted annual rate, about the same as fourth quarter 1959 but 6% below first quarter 1960. Employee compensation in the second quarter was up about $5 billion at an annual rate, and the rise extended into the third quarter. The income flow (excluding data on corporation profits, which is not yet available) for third quarter 1960 increased by an adjusted $3 billion over the $374 billion second quarter annual rate. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury

2. Treasury Financing. -- On October 18, Treasury auctioned off $3.5 billion in 244-day Treasury bills, to be dated today and to mature next June 22. These bills will be accepted by Treasury in payment of income taxes due June 15, 1961. Tenders received totaled $5.4 billion; $3.5 billion in tenders were accepted at rates ranging from 2.248% to 2.830%, and the average rate for the issue was 2.788%. The proceeds should cover Treasury's cash requirements for the rest of 1960... On October 26-27, Treasury will discuss with committees of the Investment Bankers and American Bankers Associations the kind of securities which might be acceptable to the market in exchange for 4-3/4% Treasury certificates of indebtedness and 2-1/8% Treasury bonds, totaling $7.037 billion, which mature November 15. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

(3. cont.)

Defense (Cont'd)

... (S)

4. GE Strike. -- (Ref: SSN #4 to SN #853) An injunction against mass picketing at the Philadelphia Switchgear Plant has not been issued yet. Company efforts to expedite delivery of 9 switchgear and panel assemblies for ATLAS launchers, and items required for Clear, Alaska, have been hampered by lack of production and maintenance workers. However, workers who reported yesterday did not encounter delaying tactics. Pittsfield, Lynn and Fort Wayne are still critical areas, but the number of production workers reporting for duty is increasing. The attempt by the Pittsfield local to have the conference board accept the company truce offer failed, and no new developments are expected before the Sunday membership meeting ... GE has broken off contract talks after rejecting modified union terms ... (Ref: SSN #2 to SN #853) There is still no change in the estimates by the services of the impact of the strike. Including deliveries from Hughes aircraft (a new second source) and untested units shipped from Pittsfield before the strike, Navy estimates that strikes of from 3 to 6 weeks will have the following effects on deliveries of tactical POLARIS guidance systems:

Defense

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Cumulative Requirements		31	48	67	71	95
Cumulative Production:						
Weeks of Strike	-3	32	44	58	76	99
	-4	32	42	56	74	97
	-5	32	42	55	73	96
	-6	32	40	51	68	91

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 854

October 20, 1960

1. Cuban Refugees. -- Bradley Patterson notes that a letter to the President from welfare authorities in Dade County, Florida, has been received, which reports that these officials have set up a committee to try to cope with the problems raised by 4,500 resident and 20,000 tourist refugees from Cuba. The steadily growing number of refugees is swamping the county's welfare facilities and raises questions of Federal aid and Federal responsibility, as well as international reputation. Mr. Merriam is asking representatives of State, Justice and HEW to discuss these matters on Monday afternoon here in Washington with a delegation of Dade County officials. ... Senators Holland and Smathers and Congressman Fascell of Florida have indicated their interest. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Salt Water Conversion. -- Interior will announce next week that a $1.608 million contract has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., to construct a 1 million gallon a day, multi-stage flash sea water conversion demonstration plant in San Diego, California. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Use of Excess Property. -- (Ref: SN # 767) The Bureau of the Budget reports that during the first quarter of FY '61, excess personal property costing $78 million was transferred for use within Government instead of sold or donated as surplus. The figure in the comparable quarter last year was $40 million. The changes in reimbursement requirements, stemming from a Bureau study of the problem of excess personal property, are mainly responsible for the recent improvement. The Bureau's objective is to have excess property worth $300 million in acquisition cost transferred for use within Government during the current fiscal year, compared to $218 million in FY '60 and $141 million in FY '59. The Bureau believes that the goals for this fiscal year can be surpassed, and believes

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BOB (cont-d)

that further improvements in the system are possible. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

4. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that on October 11, 1500 homes and places of business in Charlotte, Michigan, were alerted by a National Emergency Alarm Repeater (NEAR) signal transmitted from a power company generator 28 miles away in Battle Creek. About 500 power company and government officials (including Captain Aurand), witnessed the event. OCDM is now discussing the implications of the test with Defense, and will bring the system to the attention of the NSC. ... On October 14, AEC tested for OCDM a new type of shelter, which costs under $15,000, can protect 150 people, and has an attenuation factor (relative ability to stop radiation) of 4500 to 5000. Governor Hoegh believes that this steel arch structure covered with earth represents a breakthrough in shelter design, by providing protection at a cost of less than $100 per person. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. US-Guatemala

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 19, 1960

W

From Defense:

GE Strike. -- The military departments still estimate that the General Electric strike will not have serious impact on their missile programs unless it continues beyond the following dates: Army and Air Force -- October 30; Navy - October 23. Navy is now evaluating the effect on guidance system deliveries of strikes ranging from 3 through 6 weeks in duration. ... Over the weekend, the Schenectady IUE local ended its strike by accepting a contract extension during negotiations on a new contract, and the Pittsfield local has requested its conference board to reappraise the situation. Mass picketing continues at the Philadelphia Switchgear Plant but the District Court is hearing a company injunction request. The number of production and maintenance workers reporting for work has steadily increased. The Allied Industrial Workers Union at the Owensboro, Kentucky, tube plant signed a new company contract October 17, and last week the American Federation of Technical Engineers signed a contract at Pittsfield. Federal mediators have been meeting with both sides.

Westinghouse Strike. -- The IUE has agreed to continue negotiations and not to strike this week, and the Independent Salaried Employees Union has agreed to a 60-day period of negotiation without a strike.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 19, 1960

From Defense:

GE Strike. -- (Ref: SSN #2 to SN # 853) The District Court in Philadelphia has not issued an injunction yet against the mass picketing of the Switchgear plant, but hearings are still going on. Pending their outcome, the company has not been able to ship some switchgear and panel assemblies for ATLAS launchers. More production and maintenance workers reported to work today than yesterday. ... Mr. Carey met yesterday with various local unions about the strike. Reportedly the Pittsfield and Lynn locals would like to return to work on the same basis as the Schenectady IUE group.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 18, 1960

From Defense:

US-Guatemala. -- On October 14, with the approval of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Naval Operations directed CINCLANTFLT to deploy Navy anti-submarine aircraft to Guatemala. These craft are to be used to maintain surveillance against an attempt (anticipated by a report from Ambassador Muccio) by a Soviet submarine to unload arms along the Pacific shore of Guatemala between the mouth of the Coyolate and Nahualate Rivers, probably at the mouth of the Madre Vieya River. According to the report, these arms would be used in an overthrow of the present Guatemalian government. State has Guatemala's permission for our aircraft to operate from La Aurora, Guatemala City or, as an alternative, from Puerto Barrios.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 853

October 18, 1960

1. US-France

Defense

... (S)

2. Budget Review of Science. -- Dr. Kistiakowsky has been invited to the October 20 review by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of five fields of science. The purpose of this special government-wide review of oceanography, atmospheric sciences, medical research, high energy physics, and basic research is to examine the relative emphasis placed on these matters by Government organizations and to provide a basis for coordinated action by Budget on agency requests in these fields. Dr. Kistiakowsky has therefore established a number of ad hoc panels of the President's Science Advisory Committee to appraise the technical content of Government programs in these areas. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. — Kistiakowsky

3. Farm Situation. -- Agriculture estimates that cash receipts from sales of farm products from January through September totaled $22.9 billion, about 1% above the same period in 1959. Average prices to farmers were down 2%, and larger volume accounted for the overall increase in receipts. Crop receipts were 5% above the same period in 1959, marketing was up 6% (with prices remaining steady), but livestock and livestock products were off 2%. Total 1960 crop output should exceed that of 1959 by 2.5% and average yields per acre should be second only to the 1958 record.... Price changes for hogs and cattle this fall should be moderate. Total milk production in 1960 should exceed the 1957 record. Egg prices realized by farmers in September were the highest since late 1958; prices for hens for meat dropped less than

Agriculture

usual this fall. Soybean oil prices have been unusually stable, and higher than the national average support; supplies in 1960-61 should be only slightly below the 1959-60 level. Feed prices will probably remain below last year's level through the fall and winter, because of big supplies. Wheat prices have been close to or above the effective support in every major market. The rice carryover has been reduced 20% from the 1959 level, by large exports. Not much change in the carryover of cotton is likely during the 1960-61 marketing year. Cigarette output in 1961 should exceed the 1960 record, and tobacco exports should increase in 1960-61. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Eisenhower Trophy. -- A White House observer reports that on October 17 the team of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces won the Eisenhower Softball Trophy by beating the National War College, four games to three. (U)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

October 13, 1960

From Commerce:

Personal Income. Commerce will announce today that September personal income was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $408.5 billion, little changed from August. For the third quarter as a whole the annual rate was $408 billion, up $4 billion from the second quarter of this year and $12 billion above the first quarter. For the first nine months of 1960 personal income was at an annual rate of $403 billion, $21.5 billion higher than in the corresponding period of 1959. This 5-1/2% rise represents mostly a gain in real purchasing power; after adjustment for the change in prices, the real income was up 4%. (Admin. Conf.)

Plans as of January
assumed personal
income level of
$402 billion -
So this is good news.
JSDE

D2

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STAFF NOTES NO. 852

October 13, 1960

Defense

1. Strike Status. -- There is no critical impact of the GE strike on defense to date. No progress was made toward settlement at the October 11 meeting, called by the Federal Mediators; however, they are meeting again today. The NLRB has taken no action on the following complaints filed by both sides: The company declared that the union has refused to bargain in good faith with the employer; and the union declared that the company brought on the strike by failing to bargain collectively. A number of injunction requests have been filed and are in process of being heard by the courts. ..... Defense reports that the contract with Westinghouse Electric expires on October 15, and there is a possibility of a strike. Negotiations are in process and there is a feeling of optimism. (U)

2. Missiles

Defense

Defense (Cont'd)

(2. cont.)

[redacted]

... (S)

W. H. — Patterson

3. Leasing Satellites. -- The Cabinet Secretariat reports that the subject-matter of Dr. Glennan's speech of yesterday on this matter is still planned for a Cabinet presentation by NASA in the near future. (U)

V A.

4. Housing. -- The Veterans Administration will announce tomorrow that appraisal requests for new housing units in September were 11,599 -- down 771 from August, and requests for existing units dropped from 6,720 in August to 5,936. GI applications for home loan guarantees fell from 12,817 in August to 11,039 in September, and GI starts dropped from 8,246 to 6,828. (Admin. Conf.)

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Patrick Hutsch 10/8/75
REVIEWED BY DATE

THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 851

October 13, 1960

1. Project ROVER. -- The third experimental Kiwi-A3 in the joint AEC-NASA program for nuclear rocket propulsion will be tested on October 15 in Nevada. The Kiwi-A series of experiments is expected to establish a fuel element design to withstand the high-temperature corrosive effects of hydrogen in a simple, low power (100 MW class) reactor to which hydrogen is delivered as a gas under high pressure. Kiwi-A3 is the final experiment in this series. Of particular interest in this test is the latest modification to the graphite fuel elements: thin niobium carbide sleeves line the coolant channels to protect the graphite from corrosion by hydrogen and to permit very high temperature operation. Late in 1961 test of the Kiwi-B series reactors will begin. These light-weight reactors, in the 1000 MW class, will be operated on liquid hydrogen and are expected to establish the reactor design for the first flight-tested nuclear rocket engine. (S-~~RD~~)

2. Transocean Contract of Jet Service. -- Defense reports that for the October-December 1960 period, a portion of their contracts with commercial carriers for flying Defense personnel back and forth between Maguire AFB and Frankfurt has been awarded for the use of jet aircraft. Such flights will also start in November from Travis AFB to Japan. The result will be to cut transit time by 50%. (U)

3. Slippage in USS KITTY HAWK. -- Defense reports that the completion date for the attack carrier KITTY HAWK, formerly scheduled May 26, 1960, has slipped to February 28, 1961. Slippage was caused by several factors, including increased accommodations, additional ordnance storage facilities, and addition of a TERRIER missile installation. The effect of slippage will be eased by decision to retain INTREPID and HANCOCK as attack carriers as a result of the present increased readiness position. (S)

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MR 82-499 #3
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STAFF NOTES NO. 850

October 12, 1960

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

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(2. cont.)

Defense (cont'd)

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

4. Australia

Defense

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Defense (Cont'd)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 849

October 11, 1960

1. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

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(3. cont.)

... (C)

4. GE Strike. -- Defense reports that Federal Mediators are meeting today in New York with both sides hoping to have an agreement reached. The cost-of-living wage escalator clause is major issue. Picketing has been moderate. At Schenectady salaried and technical persons are going into the plant. There is peaceful mass picketing at Philadelphia Switchgear. As picket line disturbances die down more workers tend to enter the plants. Petition for injunction against mass picketing at the Schenectady plant is being heard in the Federal District Court. ... No critical impact on defense programs has been reported to date. (U)

Defense

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 848

October 10, 1960

1. Food for Needy Peoples. -- State reports it has instructed our UN delegation to begin discussions with appropriate delegations re a possible resolution proposing international cooperation to provide food to needy peoples. If there is good support, we would hope the General Assembly would adopt an acceptable resolution prior to the FAO Council session on October 28. The resolution would: (a) endorse the FAO Freedom-from-Hunger campaign and urge support from all UN members; (b) appeal to surplus-producing UN members to intensify efforts, without disrupting commercial markets, to help needy peoples; (c) remind how food surpluses can help economic development; (d) reaffirm the desirability of national food reserves in food deficient countries; (e) invite the FAO to establish a program by which the largest practicable quantities of food may be made available, without disrupting commercial markets; (f) request the Secretary General to report to the Economic and Social Council the specific role which the UN could play to take full advantage of the distribution of food surpluses for economic development; and (g) request ECOSOC to report its recommendations to the GA at its 16th session. (U)

2. GAO Audit of the Budget Bureau. -- Budget reports that on September 12, the Comptroller General wrote the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that, because of the amount and type of information denied the auditors in connection with their review of the Budget process, its comprehensive audit has been "suspended indefinitely" with respect to this phase of its work. Budget believes and the Director has so responded to the Comptroller General, that it has given the auditors sufficient information and records to enable them to test whether the Bureau's operations are conducted in an efficient and economical manner. The Bureau has made available to the auditors several thousand documents about Bureau activities relating to the formulation, review, and execution of the Federal Budget,

and to its user charges and management improvement programs. In accordance with discussions between the President and the Director, it has not released certain papers containing staff advice and recommendations. It is expected that the GAO will be critical in its reports to the House and Senate Government Operations Committees of certain of the Bureau's activities and of the refusal of complete "access to records". Meanwhile, the audit team has moved from the Bureau. It expects to return for several two or three-day periods during the next few months to complete its work before submitting its reports. The Bureau has not been able to determine when any such reports may be sent to the Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Surplus Real Property. -- GSA reports that it has notified the Government Operations Committees of the House and Senate that the Chevrolet Division, General Motors Corporation, has made a cash offer of $3.5 million for a surplus Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant in Warren (Centerline), Michigan, on the outskirts of Detroit. The property is appraised at $2.5 million. Depending upon the nature of any comment which may be released from the Committees, the negotiated sale will be concluded. Earlier efforts to sell the property by competitive bidding produced no significant results. The Department of Labor classifies Detroit as an "area of substantial and persistent labor surplus". Return of the plant to active operation should in GSA's opinion help to offset this situation. Although the Justice Department would not advise that the proposed sale would not be inconsistent with antitrust laws, the Department recognized that GSA's decision to sell would involve factors other than promotion of competition. In consideration of local employment problems, the absence of other feasible offers, and the limited utility of the property, a decision to sell was determined by GSA to be in the best interest of the Government and the public. (Admin. Conf.)

4. GE Strike. -- Defense reports that: Picketing is more peaceful today. Several more unions operating on a local basis have accepted the company's offer, bringing total to 40. More workers are reporting at all plants. Non-strikers are entering the Schenectady plant. No critical impacts on defense programs have been reported to military departments to date. (U)

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 847

October 7, 1960

1. PL-480 - France. -- Agriculture reports that a PL-480, Title I, sales agreement will be signed with France within the next few days in Paris. It will provide for financing of about 1,500 metric tons of tobacco, at a total export market value and CCC cost (including ocean transportation) of $2.53 million. (Admin. Conf.)

2. GE Strike Impact. -- Defense reports that at: Schenectady - the plant can be considered closed, though the Mayor's state of emergency may permit non-striking workers to report on Monday. Utica - the IAM union agreed to accept the Company's latest offer, subject to membership approval. Rome (Georgia) - a critical item for the NIKE ZEUS program was delivered. Pittsfield - the POLARIS factory training program for guidance and fire control has been moved to the Naval Reserve Annex in the city and is being continued uninterrupted. Professional plant workers are continuing design work on the Mark 84 fire control system. Atlas operational sites - the installation and checkout teams do not include any IUE members. (U)

3. August Strikes. -- Labor will announce Sunday that work stoppages beginning in August were relatively low: approximately 300 stoppages involving 155,000 workers. An additional 95,000 workers involved in strikes continuing from July resulted in 2 million man-days of idleness during August --a low postwar level except for 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

4. PLOWSHARE Non-Nuclear Detonation. -- AEC reports that on October 13 at 7:15 a.m. PST, the 500-ton non-nuclear explosive charge which failed to detonate last July will be exploded 125 feet underground at the Nevada Test Site as part of the PLOWSHARE research program. Objective: to get more information on relationships between energy yield, burial depth and crater size. AEC will supply the geographical coordinates, detonation time and expected yield to seismologists,

Administratively Confidential

geophysicists and other interested scientists to further their studies of seismic effects. (Admin. Conf.)

5. School Integration. -- HEW reports that the American Friends Service Committee is trying to help the negro children who are padlocked out of the Prince Edward County (Va.) schools. (The white children go to private classes.) The AFSC has placed about 50 of the negro pupils in 10 communities in 6 states. Just recently however 4 others whom the AFSC had brought to a suburban Philadelphia junior high school were denied admission because the school there was already slightly overcrowded. (U)

6. Loup River Project. -- Interior will shortly announce that a report by Reclamation on the engineering feasibility and economic justification of a comprehensive plan for development of the water resources of the North Loup and Loup River Valleys in central Nebraska has been forwarded to affected states and interested Federal agencies for comment. Potential cost: $44.3 million. Primary benefit: delivery of irrigation water to 52,570 acres of land along some 70 miles of the Rivers. Recreation and fish and wildlife benefits also would be provided. (Admin. Conf.)

Tell Interior not now.
We have too much grain

D

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 847

October 10, 1960

Treasury & DLF

1. US Loan Aid. -- NAC has approved the following loans: Eximbank: Pakistan - $6.4 million to buy US cotton-processing equipment; Turkey - $800,000 to a Singer subsidiary for expansion of its sewing machine plant; $300,000 for chrome mining; France - $5.2 million to two US companies to help build a steel plant in Dunkirk; Greece - $50,000 to a Proctor and Gamble subsidiary to help distribution and marketing of P and G products in Greece; Brazil - $13.8 million to Panair do Brasil to buy 2 DC-8's; Mexico - $500,000 for a private firm to buy US casting equipment; Chile - $42 million to the subsidiary of a US power company to cover most of the dollar costs of a 4-year construction program. Uruguay - setting the peso par value at 7.40 to the dollar and permitting Uruguay to make IMF drawings up to $30 million in a year; Iran - permitting IMF drawings of up to $35 million in a year; Paraguay - permitting a 1-year IMF drawing limit of $3.5 million. .... DLF has approved the following loans: Nigeria - $3 million to the Nigerian Railway Corporation; and Israel - $6 million for expansion of the Israeli telephone system. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Military Assistance Program

... (S)

Defense

3. Portable Aircraft Maintenance Hangar. -- Defense reports that a portable neoprene-nylon fabric aircraft has been developed for servicing Army aircraft in the field. Either end can be opened accordion style eliminating door hazards. The hangar is inflated by a small blower and is fully air-supported. When opened to receive rotary and fixed wing aircraft for required maintenance work, hangar loses air pressure and is supported

temporarily by semirigid frame. With auxiliary heating, the new hangar permits maintenance operations at temperatures down to -65° Fahrenheit, and is designed to withstand winds of 60 miles an hour. Completely portable, it weighs 7,400 lbs. with reusable shipping containers and can be transported by one 2-1/2 ton truck, or by cargo aircraft. The hangar is adaptable for use as a field bakery, theater, warehouse or recreation center. (U)

4. Integration. -- HEW reports that in Americus, Georgia, three white students have been denied admission to the local high school because their families are members of the Koinonia Farm - an interracial Christian community nearby. The farm, founded in 1942, has been the target of intimidation and economic pressures in recent years. The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit for a mandatory injunction in the Federal District Court in Macon. (U)

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Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 846

October 6, 1960

State

1. Explaining our Dominican Sugar Purchases. -- State reports that it has instructed our Latin American missions to explain to the respective governments why the Venezuelan complaint about our purchases of Dominican sugar is unjustified. It is hoped that this will forestall any expressions of solidarity with the Venezuelan charge. We are stressing: (1) The San Jose agreement called for an embargo only on arms; (2) the desirability of economic embargoes was left open for study - which the OAS is only now initiating; (3) the US therefore has gone beyond rather than violated the agreement; and (4) our action in imposing a discriminatory fee on Dominican sugar exceeds the economic measures taken by any other of the signers except Venezuela. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. UK-Jordan

... (c)

State

3. Taiwan

~~SECRET~~

(3. cont.)

State (Conf'd)

... (S)

State

4. New PL-480 Programs. -- State reports it has informed some of its missions that two new HEW programs are being developed for application overseas using US-owned local currencies under Section 104(k) of PL-480. Under one program, the National Institute of Health will "conduct and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the US and other countries such as coordinated research against diseases common to all of mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe". (A total of $3.7 million has already been appropriated for the purchase of local currencies for a variety of medical research projects in eight different countries.) A second program is being developed by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, which will appropriate $930,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies for a variety of research, educational, and related scientific projects in nine different countries. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Missiles, etc.

Defense

... (S)

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~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 844

October 3, 1960

1. Ethiopia

Defense

... (S)

2. EEC

State

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

State (Cont'd)

(2. cont.)

... (C)

State

3. US Security Arrangements at the UN. -- Summarizing security arrangements currently in effect in New York, State reports that Departmentally-headed 24-hour security details ranging in number from 8 men (for Khrushchev) to two have been assigned to 15 Heads of delegations and two Foreign Ministers. Each is augmented by New York Police manpower and facilities, the total on duty including 8,000 police, 4 helicopters, 150 motorcycles, 40 boats, several hundred vehicles and two to three hundred federal agents. The vehicle of any of the three presently restricted to Manhattan Island would be blocked if it tried to leave the island without permission. If a destination or route within Manhattan were selected which presented serious security problems, a delay of departure would be requested to permit the necessary arrangements. If this were ignored, the senior accompanying security officer would protest formally, warn that the visitor was proceeding at his own risk, but security personnel would continue to accompany him. State is running a command post at the Waldorf Astoria coordinating the activities of and relaying warning or other information among all participating municipal, state and federal authorities. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

4. Revenues from the Public Lands. -- Interior reports that Secretary Seaton will announce Wednesday that the public domain, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, produced revenues to the US Treasury of more than $371 million during FY 1960 -- an all-time record for any one-year. Revenues during 1960 also included the two billionth dollar in public land receipts as the grand total of all-time revenues since 1785 climbed to more than $2.25 billion. More than half of the $2.25 billion has come in during the last eight years as the result of greatly expanded conservation and development programs by the BLM and the Department. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 843

October 1, 1960

1. Duck Hunting. -- Interior is announcing that duck stamp sales for the 1959-60 hunting season totaled 1,628,365, down 537,197 from the previous season. The drop probably resulted from the increase in the price of duck stamps from $2 to $3, and unfavorable conditions on the breeding grounds which caused forecasts of poorer flights and hunting. Fish and Wildlife officials point out that at least the ducks benefited from this decline. (U)

2. Oil Imports. -- Interior reports that licensed imports of crude oil and oil products, excluding exempt imports from Canada, were about 1.43 million barrels a day in August, up about 55,000 barrels from the preceding month and about 40,000 barrels from August 1959. Exempt imports from Canada this August were 101,939 barrels a day. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Asphalt in Oil. -- Governor Hoegh notes that Monday is the deadline for interested parties to file their comments on the proposal of 4 oil companies that controls be lifted on the asphaltic content of crude and unfinished oils imported into Districts I-IV (i.e., all of the US except the West Coast). OCDM will determine the impact on national security of removing the controls. Comments filed thus far have been circulated to Commerce, Defense, Interior, State and Treasury for their views. ... Asphaltic content is indirectly controlled by the Presidential proclamation of March 10, 1959, which placed general restrictions on crude and unfinished oils. At present, importers are permitted to use their quotas to bring in high asphaltic content crudes and unfinished oils. Under the proposed plan, oil imports used to produce finished asphalt would fall outside an importer's quota and thus would increase the total crude and unfinished oil an importer could bring in. However, the proposal would retain the over-all level of imports

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OCDM (Cont'd)

by reducing total quotas by the estimated volume of the asphalt content expected to be imported free of controls. (Admin. Conf.)

VA

4. Letter Writing. -- The Veterans Administration over the past several years has trained thousands of its employees to write shorter, clearer letters, and has revised one-third of its 2,300 form letters and discontinued 21% of them. As a result, VA believes that its 35 million letters a year have been improved, and that it has saved $3 million a year by lessening typing and reviewing time. (U)

Defense

5. Ships

[redacted]

... (C)

Defense

6. Weapons

[redacted]

... (C)

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~~3. Diary~~	~~entry & attached draft political statement~~ (AR 78-24; 10/18/78-DJH)	~~11/5/60~~	~~C*~~

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Conf

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Wednesday, November 30, 1960
at 7:30 o'clock

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower	a	a
The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon		
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Herter	a	a
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Anderson	a	a
The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Gates	a	a
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Benson	a	a
The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Mitchell	a	a
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons	a	a
Senator and Mrs. Thruston B. Morton	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Clarence Francis	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. William D. Pawley	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Luce	R	R
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Adams	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas M. Black	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Roger M. Blough	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Boeschenstein	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Brownell, Jr.	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage	a	a
Mr. Joel E. Carlson		—
Hon. and Mrs. Harry Darby	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dillon	R	R
Hon. and Mrs. Joseph M. Dodge	a	a
Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower	a	—
Miss Ruth E. Eisenhower	—	a
Mr. and Mrs. Streeter B. Flynn	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Marion B. Folsom	a	R
Mrs. Paul H. Helms	—	a
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hibbs	a	a

Hon. Oveta Culp Hobby	—	a
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. London	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marx	R	R
Mrs. Douglas McKay	—	a
Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Mehlmann	a	a
Col. and Mrs. G. Gordon Moore	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Nichols	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Norgren	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. O'Toole	a	a
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Royall	a	a
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David Sarnoff	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Seeligson	a	a
Rear Adm. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Thayer	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Dan Thornton	R	R
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Weinberg	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Felix E. Wormser	a	a
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery	a	a
Hon. and Mrs. Peter H. Dominick	a	a
Mr. Courtney S. Turner	a	—
~~[illegible]~~ Dec 1		
Lt. Col. and Mrs. James M. Fairchild		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]	~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]	43	43
	43	45

Does NBC Like Ike . . . or Not

Jack O'Brian

NBC's TV news documentary, "The U-2 Affair," last night was a neat recapitulation of the Gary Francis Powers case with some interesting conclusions stated in subtly safe documentary fashion: the show permitted Presidential press secretary James Hagerty, who by no doubt coincidence is due to become vice president of the busily competing ABC network, to seem confused, secretive, and finally terribly cynical: An NBC newsman asked the very practical, no-nonsense Jim Hagerty in an interview, about his reactions to the U-2 incident topping it off with a query as to what Hagerty considered the major lesson consequently learned: "Don't get caught," was Hagerty's honest and hopelessly cynical reply.

The rest of the documentary seemed to be constructed with neatly compartmented arguments against the total Eisenhower administration's handling of the affair.

• • •

WE WOULDN'T pronounce final judgment that the documentary, produced and directed by Al Wasserman, set out to make a tidy case against Ike and the State Dept., but that's certainly the way it turned out.

State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White was shown on both or perhaps several sides of the controversy in swiftly contrasting statements; of course it was not NBC's film's fault that White came over stuffily, nervously, distractedly. By emphasizing Ike's almost satirical absence at golf more than delicately as the geopolitical problem raged in headlines and as an administration headache, the NBC documentary made its points strongly that this was one of the worst snafus in the history of statesmanship: or more likely, lack of it.

It stressed that the U. S. admitted it "had lied" and had as a willing border observer Canada's Lester B. Pearson proclaiming the U. S. treatment of the situation "stupid." It ticked off the hours of Ike's golf game (9:05 a.m. to 11:28 a.m.) during its deepest moments of the crisis; the viewer could only conclude NBC had decided someone had been busiest at passing the buck and getting a receipt.

• • •

THE FILMS of the U-2 incident were interesting, especially as illustrations of the plane's functions and capabilities. The Moscow trial movies of Gary Francis Powers, although contributing nothing new, were herein pertinent.

What the program mostly contributed was a neat packaging of a big, embarrassing story from its slight historical distance; what made it most interesting was NBC's rather roughly implied point of view on the whole affair—which made Eisenhower's handling of it look totally and limply incompetent.

Irving Gitlin produced and Chet Huntley was narrator.

This was the first of NBC-TV's "White Paper" series. Its merits as a TV documentary were plain—it was interesting every moment, even when it was just running through old news. The program presumably examined "the role of the President in a national emergency and asks the question—could things have been handled better?" Not much doubt about the show's conclusions: A big, loud and almost enthusiastic "Yes!"

It was a tough, almost subtly slashing indictment which perhaps needed the lapse in time since the Powers U-2 affair to give it perspective. It also is marginally interesting that it was aired in the lame duck days of the Eisenhower Administration

BESS MYERSON

In New Post

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

November 29, 1960

The Election Results in Ten Major Cities

CITY	NIXON	KENNEDY	PERCENTAGE FOR NIXON
Baltimore	113,083	201,360	35.9
Boston	70,955	214,731	33.0
Chicago	604,820	1,080,173	35.8
Cleveland	98,642	240,041	29.1
Detroit	393,304	777,461	33.5
New York	1,143,819	1,934,531	37.1
Newark	36,126	94,793	27.5
St. Louis	98,426	197,784	33.2
Pittsburgh	88,431	179,584	32.9
Philadelphia	285,468	611,875	31.8
TOTALS	2,933,074	5,532,333	34.6

DE

NOVEMBER 30, 1960

The President called the Attorney General (either Arthur Summerfield was in office or had just left) saying he was very much disturbed about continuing allegations of fraud in the election. He wanted the Federal government to exercise whatever rights and responsibilities were inherent in the situation. He admitted that the election was a closed issue, but he felt we owed it to the people of the United States to assure them -- pointing out how important it was and would be four years from now -- that the Federal government did not shirk its duty.

The Attorney General said he had made statements to that effect and would consider making another one -- and the FBI was working. But it seemed to me that the Attorney General (who had said he was in close touch with the Vice President) did not feel as strongly about the matter as the President.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE   November 28, 1960

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Under Secretary of State this morning reported to me, personally, on conversations they conducted last week with officials of the Federal Republic of Germany which were conducted in a cooperative and friendly spirit by the delegations on both sides, with a complete mutual willingness to explore proposals.

I believe that the discussions were most useful. They developed agreement between the two countries on the necessity of maintaining a sound international financial system, not only for the economic well-being of the countries involved but so that each country may continue to provide the resources basic to the common security of the nations of the Free World.

As a result of these talks there is a greater acceptance of the United States view that there must be basic improvement in the United States balance of payments position as an essential part of maintaining the Free World's financial system, depending as it does upon the dollar as a cornerstone.

Secretary Anderson and Secretary Dillon, both in substance and in presentation, carried out my instructions. These had been fully coordinated with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense and had been made known in advance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Although the matter of sharing in some way a portion of the total cost of United States Troops in West Germany was discussed, in accordance with the announcement made in Augusta on November 15, it did not result in agreement. However, the discussion contributed greatly to a growing understanding of the problem.

It was agreed with the Federal Republic of Germany that there should be a continuation of discussions on a number of other points which could not be fully explored in a short meeting but which are designed to lead to the betterment of the United States balance of payments position. These various proposals, some suggested by the Germans and some by the American representatives as possible partial aids to our common problem, will continue to be negotiated in Bonn and in Washington.

The American delegation expressed appreciation of the decided speed-up and greater flexibility of a proposed German program for development aid to developing countries, recognizing fully the major importance of this new program recently introduced by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Among other problems upon which there will be continuing discussions are the removal of remaining restrictions on imports of agricultural products from the United States, an enlargement of procurement of military items by the Federal Republic of Germany for its own forces, and consideration of procuring military items which might be supplied to other countries of the NATO alliance.

more

On the way home from Bonn, Secretaries Anderson and Dillon informally exchanged views with French and British officials as well as United States officials in Paris and London on matters of mutual interest, particularly the world financial system.

I am confident that greater world understanding will result from the conversations, and will serve both our national and international interests by helping to reinforce the soundness of the Free World's financial system.

The United States is determined to take whatever decisions are necessary and appropriate consistent with its devotion to a free economy and as are necessary to protect the integrity of the dollar.

# # # # #

DIARY
November 28, 1960

The President said he wanted to write an article that would put everybody on record that he was not going to be silent; that his activities were going to be in support of the convictions, beliefs, etc. that he has held over these many years, and , that the Republic Party, he believes, has a great future because it is not a party of special pressure groups. And, because of his beliefs, he is going to keep on slugging in a different capacity.

At the conclusion of this meeting Mr. Lodge and Secretary of Defense Lovett drove with you to the Pentagon where you went directly to Secretary Lovett's office and had a meeting on the floor below with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On hand for this meeting, in addition to Mr. Lodge, were General Collins, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Fechteler, Chief of Naval Operations; General Twining, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Commandant Shepherd of the Marine Corps. This meeting lasted forty-five minutes, and you left the Pentagon, drove to MATS Terminal and departed that Terminal at 4:30 for New York. Altogether you were in Washington for about three hours and a half.

* * * * * * * * *

At the conclusion of the White House meeting before you went to the Pentagon you gave a short informal statement for television cameras outside of the entrance to the West Wing of the White House. Later a formal joint statement was issued by the White House on your talks with Mr. Truman, and your meeting with other members of his Administration. I have the paper for these days, and should you be interested I would be only too happy to show you these statements.

James C. Hagerty

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

On November 19, 1952, you flew from Augusta, Georgia, to Washington, arriving at MATS Terminal at 1:10 P.M. after a two hour and thirty minute flight.

At the airport you were greeted by several thousand persons, including Cabot Lodge and Representative Joe Martin, as well as Joseph C. McGarraghy, Republican leader of the District, and Chairman of the Inaugural Committee. The Army Band was present at the airport, but honors were not rendered. Cabot Lodge rode with you from the airport in a fifteen-car motorcade across the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, up Constitution Avenue to 13th Street, then into Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House Northwest Entrance. On Pennsylvania Avenue between East and West Executive Avenues there were contingents of the Army, Navy, the Air Force and Marine Corps. It was estimated that the crowds in the streets totalled a half million people.

The motorcade lasted forty minutes and you arrived at the Northwest Gate at 1:50 P.M. You went immediately to the President's office where you met privately with President Truman for twenty minutes and where a photograph of the two of you was taken after twenty minutes. You then went with President Truman to the Cabinet Room where you were joined by Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Defense Lovett, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, and Director of Mutual Security Harriman. Also with you at that meeting were Senator Lodge and Joe Dodge. This meeting lasted for fifty minutes.

NOTE FOR FILES

November 28, 1960

Yesterday, the President was reading the item in the last week's edition of NEWSWEEK that said that Jim Hagerty had premtaturely sent telegrams of congratulation to Kennedy and Johnson and that Kennedy had withheld release. The President today called Jim in and asked him whether story was true.

Jim said that it was and that he had "goofed". What happened was late on the night of the election he received a phone call from California saying that Nixon was on his way down to make a statement. Jim concluded that it was to concede election and even the first words of statement bore that out. So Jim handed the telegrams to Link and Link sent them. Then at the end of statement, Nixon did not concede and Jim tried to recall. He could not. But Pierre Salinger agreed to sit on them until such time as concession was made, which he did. This was Jim's story.

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102

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Whitman

You asked for a box score regarding birthday gifts and messages to the President, both as to the numbers received and the numbers acknowledged.

The records indicate that 53,693 greetings of various kinds were received. These were acknowledged by 41,539 letters, telegrams and cards. The difference is accounted for by the fact that of the 9299 cards and letters from school children and teachers, it was possible to acknowledge many of them to the class or to the teacher by using a total of 1022 cards. The remaining variance was caused by the fact that several thousand of the cards had no return address and could not be acknowledged for that reason. A breakdown of the acknowledgments is as follows:

Birthday gifts	
Acknowledged by the President	78
Secretarial acknowledgment	151
Birthday messages	
Acknowledged by the President	
by letters and telegrams	694
by card	39,569
Secretarial letters	1,047
	41,539

Even though some of the greetings continued to arrive many days after the President's birthday, substantially all of the acknowledgments were in the mail prior to the end of October.

W. J. H.
William J. Hopkins

Election Summary

House Of Representatives

November 16, 1960

The House Of Representatives, 87th Congress, will have 260 Democrats and 175 Republicans. Of these, 372 are incumbents (242 D-130 R); 62 are new or former Members (45 R-17 D). Two races are undecided.

Thirty Republicans won seats held by Democrats while seven Democrats won seats held by Republicans.

The largest shifts in seats from one party to another occurred in Indiana where five Democratic districts went Republican. Other states in which Republicans picked up seats are California (1), Colorado (1), Connecticut (2), Iowa (1), Kansas (2), Maine (2), Maryland (1), Minnesota (1), Missouri (1), Montana (1), Nebraska (2), North Dakota (1), Ohio (2), Oklahoma (1), Oregon (1), Pennsylvania (2), South Dakota (1), Vermont (1) and Wisconsin (1).

Among former Members elected to the 87th Congress are Republicans Seely-Brown, Connecticut, Wilson and Harvey, Indiana, McVey, Kansas and Harrison, Wyoming.

Democrats picked up Republican seats in California (1), Idaho (1), New Jersey (1), New York (3) and Washington (1).

Two House races remain undecided with Democratic incumbent Magnuson, Washington, trailing and the Democratic candidate for the seat of Rep. Dixon, Utah, holding a slight lead.

Senate

The lineup in the 87th Congress Senate will be 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans. In the thirty-four races for the Senate, 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans were elected for a net gain of 2 Republican seats. The party switches were in Delaware where Caleb Boggs defeated incumbent Democrat Allen Frear and in Wyoming, where Keith Thomson was elected to succeed retiring Senator O'Mahoney-D.

State Governors

Of the 27 Gubernatorial races in 1960, Democrats won 15 and Republicans 12, for a total of 34 Democratic and 16 Republican Governors.

Democrats replaced Republicans in Delaware, Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island and West Virginia. In Illinois and Rhode Island they replaced incumbents.

Republicans replaced Democrats in Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico and South Dakota. In Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico and South Dakota, Republicans defeated Democratic incumbents.

New Members-Elect Of The House Of Representatives
87th Congress - 1st Session

	DEMOCRATS			REPUBLICANS		
State	Name	District	Incumbent	Name	District	Incumbent
California	*1. Corman	22nd	(Holt-R)	1. Bell	16th	(Jackson-R)
				*2. Rousselot	25th	(Kasem-D)
Colorado				*3. Dominick	2nd	(Johnson-D)
Connecticut				#*4. Seeley-Brown	2nd	(Bowles-D)
				*5. Sibal	4th	(Irwin-D)
Georgia	2. Hagen	1st	(Preston-D)			
	3. Davis	7th	(Mitchell-D)			
	4. Stephens	10th	(Brown-D)			
Idaho	*5. Harding	2nd	(Budge-R)			
Illinois	6. Finnegan	12th	(Boyle-D)	6. Anderson	16th	(Allen-R)
				7. Findley	20th	(Simpson-R)
Indiana				*8. Chambers	5th	(Roush-D)
				*9. Roudebush	6th	(Wampler-D)
				#*10. Wilson	9th	(Hogan-D)
				#*11. Harvey	10th	(Harmon-D)
				*12. Bruce	11th	(Barr-D)
Iowa				*13. Bromwell	2nd	(Wolf-D)
Kansas				*14. Ellsworth	2nd	(George-D)
				#*15. McVey	3rd	(Hargess-D)
				16. Shriver	4th	(Rees-R)
				17. Dole	6th	(Smith-R)
Maine				*18. Garland	1st	(Oliver-D)
				*19. Tupper	2nd	(Coffin-D)
Maryland				*20. Mathias	6th	(Foley-D)
Massachusetts				21. Morse	5th	(Rogers-R)
Michigan				22. Harvey	8th	(Bentley-R)
Minnesota				*23. MacGregor	3rd	(Wier-D)
Missouri	7. Ichord	8th	(Carnahan-D)	*24. Hall	7th	(Brown-D)
Montana	8. Olsen	1st	(Metcalf-D)	*25. Battin	2nd	(Anderson-D)
Nebraska				*26. Beerman	3rd	(Brock-D)
				*27. Martin	4th	(McGinley-D)
New Jersey	*9. Joelson	8th	(Canfield-R)			

* Seats switched parties
# Former member

	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
State	Name District	Incumbent	Name District	Incumbent
New York	*10. Pike, 1st	(Wainwright-R)	28. King, 31st	(Taylor-R)
	*11. Addabbo, 5th	(Bosch-R)		
	*12. Carey, 12th	(Dorn-R)		
	13. Ryan, 20th	(Teller-D)		
North Carolina	14. Henderson, 3rd	(Barden-D)		
	15. Kornegay, 6th	(Durham-D)		
North Dakota			*29. Nygaard, AL	(Burdick-D)
Ohio			30. Clancy, 2nd	(Hess-R)
			*31. Harsha, 6th	(Polk-D,deceased
			32. Mosher, 13th	(Baumhart-R)
			33. Moorehead, 15th	(Henderson-R)
			*34. Ashbrook, 17th	(Levering-D)
Oklahoma			*35. Wheeler, 6th	(Morris-D)
Oregon			*36. Durno, 4th	(Porter-D)
Pennsylvania			*37. Scranton, 10th	(Prokop-D)
			38. Schweiker, 13th	(Lafore-R)
			39. Whalley, 18th	(Simpson-R)
			*40. Goodling, 19th	(Quigley-D)
Rhode Island	16. St. Germain, 1st	(Forand-D)		
South Dakota			*41. Reifel, 1st	(McGovern-D)
Vermont			*42. Stafford, AL	(Meyer-D)
Washington	*17. Hansen, 3rd	deceased (Mack-R)		
Wisconsin			*43. Schadeberg, 1st	(Flynn-D)
			# 44. Thomson, 3rd	(Withrow-R)
Wyoming			45. Harrison, AL	(Thomson-R)

Undecided

Missouri	Moulder, 11th	Bartel, 11th (leading)
Utah	Peterson, 1st (leading)	Stevenson, 1st
Washington	Magnuson, 7th	Stender, 7th (leading)

* Seats switched parties

# Former Member

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181

House Of Representatives
Republicans Reelected

87th Congress-1st Session

Arizona	1. Rhodes
California	2. Mailliard
	3. Baldwin
	4. Younger
	5. Gubser
	6. Teague
	7. McDonough
	8. Hosmer
	9. Smith
	10. Hiestand
	11. Lipscomb
	12. Utt
	13. Wilson
Colorado	14. Chenoweth
Florida	15. Cramer
Illinois	16. Derwinski
	17. Collier
	18. Church
	19. Hoffman
	20. Mason
	21. Arends
	22. Michel
	23. Chiperfield
	24. Springer
Indiana	25. Halleck
	26. Adair
	27. Bray
Iowa	28. Schwengel
	29. Gross
	30. Kyl
	31. Jensen
	32. Hoeven
Kansas	33. Avery
Kentucky	34. Siler
Maine	35. McIntire
Massachusetts	36. Conte
	37. Bates
	38. Keith
	39. Curtis
	40. Martin
Michigan	41. Meader
	42. Johansen
	43. Hoffman
	44. Ford
	45. Bhamberlain
	46. Griffin
	47. Cederberg
	48. Knox
	49. Bennett
	50. Broomfield
Minnesota	51. Quie
	52. Nelsen
	53. Judd
	54. Andersen
	55. Langen
Missouri	56. Curtis
Nebraska	57. Weaver
	58. Cunningham
New Hampshire	59. Merrow
	60. Bass
New Jersey	61. Cahill
	62. Glenn
	63. Auchincloss
	64. Frelinghuysen
	65. Dwyer
	66. Widnall
	67. Osmers
	68. Wallhauser
New York	69. Derounian
	70. Becker
	71. Halpern
	72. Ray
	73. Lindsay
	74. Fino
	75. Dooley
	76. Barry
	77. St. George
	78. Wharton
	79. Kilburn
	80. Pirnie
	81. Riehlman
	82. Taber
	83. Robison
	84. Weis
	85. Ostertag
	86. Miller
	87. Pillion
	88. Gooddell
North Carolina	89. Jonas
North Dakota	90. Short
Ohio	91. Scherer
	92. Schenck
	93. McCulloch
	94. Latta
	95. Brown
	96. Betts
	97. Devine
	98. Ayres
	99. Bow
	100. Bolton
	101. Minshall

Oklahoma	102. Belcher
Oregon	103. Norblad
Pennsylvania	104. Millikin
	105. Curtin
	106. Dague
	107. Fenton
	108. Mumma
	109. Schneebeli
	110. Van Zandt
	111. Saylor
	112. Gavin
	113. Kearns
	114. Fulton
	115. Corbett
South Dakota	116. Berry
Tennessee	117. Reece
	118. Baker
Texas	119. Alger
Virginia	120. Poff
	121. Broyhill
Washington	122. Pelly
	123. Westland
	124. May
	125. Tollefson
West Virginia	126. Moore
Wisconsin	127. Van Pelt
	128. Laird
	129. Byrnes
	130. O'Konski

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
Ext. 181

New Senators of the 87th Congress

State	Democrats	Republicans
Delaware		*Caleb Boggs (Frear-D)
Iowa		Jack Miller (Martin-R)
Montana	Lee Metcalf (Murray-D)	
Missouri	Edward Long (Hennings-D)	
Oregon	Maurine Neuberger (Lusk-D)	
Rhode Island	Claiborne Pell (Green-D)	
Wyoming		*Keith Thompson (O'Mahoney-D)

*Seats switched parties

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/12/60

Mr. President

The Attorney General called me. Apparently you had called him earlier and talked to Judge Walsh.

He said:

that the action in sending the telegrams to the Mayor of New Orleans and the Governor of Louisiana was the same as that used on two previous occasions, and he assumed, therefore, that you approved.

that he always wanted to consult you before such action, but had hesitated to try to get you here

and that both the Mayor and Governor had four hours' prior notice of the messages and he implied that the Mayor, at least, was in favor of the message.

a.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THATS IT WANT ME DIG FURDER!

UPI-86

ADD NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS (UPI-82)

ROGERS DID NOT SPELL OUT WHAT "FULL POWERS" HE MIGHT HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE NEW ORLEANS SITUATION. HOWEVER, A BROAD SECTION OF FEDERAL STATUTES GIVES HIM THE RIGHT TO MAKE ARRESTS, SEEK COURT ORDERS AND TAKE VARIOUS OTHER STEPS TO ENFORCE FEDERAL LAWS.

11/12--W0521PES

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

UPI-82

(NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS)

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROGERS TODAY WARNED LOUISIANA GOV. JIMMIE DAVIS THAT HE WILL USE "THE FULL POWERS OF MY OFFICE" TO SUPPORT COURT-ORDERED SCHOOL INTEGRATION AT TROUBLED NEW ORLEANS.

HE ALSO ASSURED NEW ORLEANS MAYOR DELESSEPS MORRISON THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WILL COOPERATE FULLY WITH LOCAL AUTHORITES "CONCERNED WITH PREVENTING DISORDER OR VIOLENCE WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTION."

IN HIS TELEGRAM TO DAVIS, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL POINTED OUT THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OBTAINED A RESTRAINING ORDER THURSDAY AGAINST A SPECIAL-SESSION LOUISIANA LAW WHICH CALLED FOR THE ARREST OF ANY FEDERAL AGENT, JUDGE OR OTHER OFFICIAL WHO TRIES TO ENFORCE SCHOOL INTEGRATION COURT ORDERS.

HE TOLD THE GOVERNOR THAT ANY INTERFERENCE WITH THE CARRYING OUT OF A FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT ORDER, UNDER WHICH FIVE NEGRO GIRLS ARE TO ENTER PREVIOUSLY ALL-WHITE SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS MONDAY, WOULD CONSTITUTE VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW ON FIVE COUNTS.

"I AM CONFIDENT," ROGERS TOLD DAVIS, "THAT PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANWILL UPHOLD AND SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND WILL EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO GIVE FULL COOPERATION TO THE FEDERAL COURTS IN ORDER THAT LAW AND ORDER MAY BE MAINTAINED.

"IN THE EVENT, HOWEVER, THAT VIOLATIONS OF THE STATUTES MENTIONED HEREIN SHOULD OCCUR, I WOULD HAVE NO RECOURSE OTHER THAN TO USE THE FULL POWERS OF MY OFFICE TO SUPPORT THE ORDERS OF THE FEDERAL COURT IMPLEMENTING THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CITED SECTIONS OF THE U.S. CODE WHICH FORBID INTERFERENCE WITH THE OFFICIAL DUTIES OF ANY FEDERAL OFFICER; MAKE IT A CRIME TO DEPRIVE ANY PERSONS OF HIS RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES ASSURED BY THE CONSTITUTION; AND DEAL IN THREE OTHER RESPECTS WITH THE RIGHT OF COURTS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

11/12--W0422PES

UPI-92

(SCHOOLS)

NEW ORLEANS--U.S. ATTORMEY GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROGERS WARNED LAST-DITCH SEGREGATIONIST GOV. JIMMIE H. DAVIS TODAY THAT HE WILL BRING THE FULL POWERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DOWN UPON HIM IF HE TRIES TO STOP THE INTEGRATION OF TWO NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS MONDAY BY FIVE NEGRO GIRLS.

DAVIS, WHO CALMLY WENT OFF DOVE HUNTING AFTER HIS LUNCH, HAS SWORN THAT HE WILL GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN LE ANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HIS STATE DE INTEGRATED. THE NEA ORLEANS SCHOO

BOARD IS READY TO CARRY OUT A FEDERAL COURTS ORDER TO INTEGRATE MONDAY MORNING.

ROGERS TELEGRAPHED THE WARNING TO DAVIS. HE ASSURED NEW ORLEANS MAYOR DELESSEPS S. MORRISON, WHO HAS NOT OBJECTED TO INTEGRATION, THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT WILL COOPERATE FULLY WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN PREVENTNG DISORDER OR VIOLENCE.

TRYING TO STOP THE NEGRO GIRLS FROM GOING TO SCHOOL WILL CONSTITUTE VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW ON FIVE COUNTS," ROGERS TOLD DAVIS.

THE WARNING WAS AN INDICATION OF THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT VIEWS THE INTEGRATION CRISIS IN LOUISIANA.

THE NEXT MOVE IN THE CRISIS, WHICH COULD EXPLODE INTO OPEN VIOLENCE, IS UP TO DAVIS. HE GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHAT IT WILL BE WHEN HE LEFT FOR HIS DOVE SHOOT.

11/12--W0608PES

UPI-94

ADD SCHOOLS, NEW ORLEANS

U.S. MARSHAL EDWARD J. PETITBON WAS INVITED TO THE GOVERNORS MANSION THIS AFTERNOON TO SERVE DAVIS WITH A COPY OF THE FEDERAL COURT RESTRAINING ORDER.

HE DID, BUT NOT BEFORE CHECKING TO MAKE SURE HE WOULDNT BE ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING LOUISIANAS INTERPOSITION LAW. DAVIS WAS STILL WEARING A SNAZZY HUNTING CAP WHEN HE STEPPED ONTO THE FRONT PORCH OF THE MANSION TO ACCEPT THE PAPERS. HE DUCKED BACK INSIDE AFTERWARDS, IGNORING ALL QUESTIONS FROM NEWSMEN.

11/12--W0638

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/11/60

Nelson Rockefeller called -- to say he was still licking his wounds over New York, that he had honestly thought it would be won, and that it would have been if there had been another ten days.

Said he wanted to talk to Nixon about his future plans, but that he understood the Vice President was on his way to Florida.

Nelson apparently has been asked to a social affair at the White House on the second; said to thank you. I think he would hope to see you, too, at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10/60

Phil Areeda said in answer to your two questions:

1. As to the use of NSC papers item and verse, it is not illegal but it is certainly improper, and the attention of the Secretary of State will be called to the matter. Andy will talk to Gordon Gray.

2. On the question of outstanding obligations of Poland, Poland has been very careful to maintain her dollar payments. He cited:

a. on agreement for repayment for certain war surplus; Poland has maintained her dollar payments, with some adjustments for inaccuracies in deficiencies.

b. some 21 million dollars under the mutual security act is repayable in two installments, in 1961 and 1962

c. The Claim Settlement Agreement provides for payments of 40 million, 2 million each year starting in 1961.

d. Under PL 480 some 365 million is not due until 1967, and the option then is for payment in local currency.

On record, no reason for not believing Poland will not honor agreements.

DIARY
November 10, 1960

In talking with Dr. Milton on the phone this morning, the President said -- in discussing the Democrat victory -- that at first he had felt that the work of eight years was down the drain. But now he feels Kennedy has been talking more responsibly since the election than he did before. He also said that he was going to put in a balanced budget -- and see what the new Administration did to that.

He mentioned the grave situation with regard to the outflow of gold, says no one really understands what to do about it.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/10

Mr. President

Andy called. Herter is now asking again for authority to recognize the junta that took over in El Salvador. (Once you had approved, but they decided to wait).

Brazil is about to recognize, some 10-15 countries have also done so.

They feel junta is responsible, but lacks leadership -- but on balance, probably better to recognize because it puts us in a stronger position.

Will you call me when you come in?

Approved ✓

Or ______ DE

ann

247 Gallatin Lane
Bridgeton, Missouri
November 9, 1960

Mr. Richard Nixon
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nixon;

(I realize that this letter will never reach the attention of Mr. Nixon, but certainly he will be informed of the quantity and type of letters received. Hence, I want to make my thoughts and those of a considerable number of Missourians known to him.)

I am a Missouri voter of a cotton farm, low middle class Democrat background. Until July it had actually never occurred to me, or to any member of my family, to vote Republican. In July we all decided to vote for Nixon because of strong religious feelings. Being somewhat intelligent people, however, we did follow the campaign closely. Since the television debates and the many speeches of both candidates, we have awakened to a startling fact. We LIKE the Republican party. We are one hundred percent FOR Richard Nixon, with religion having become an extremely insignificant factor. Now, on November the ninth, we find ourselves quite adamantly Republican, chagrined at the political atmosphere of our state. Our first irrational thought this morning was to leave Missouri. Our first rational one was to do something about it. Mr. Nixon, I believe that people in our state, and it, being not completely Southern, is perhaps a mirror of the Democratic states, vote Democfatic primarily because they know nothing about the Republican party. This is only my second national election, but I have been vocally Democratic for years without having any intelligent reason for being so. I am embarrassed and horrified for myself, family and friends and, even more so, am angry at the Republicans for doing so little to correct u

At a recent non-partisan meeting here not a single Republican candidate appeared to plead his cause. Kennedy, it seemed, spoke on every street corner in St. Louis, but I had to walk two miles to the airport in the middle of the night to use my only opportunity to see you. (I had no intention of tugging at you or tearing your clothes. I simply wanted to give you moral support., People don't understand the Republican party here, and I speak from experience. It took me twenty six years to discover that a Republican might have something to say to us. Please, and I cannot urge you strongly enough, run again in '64 and start today. I cannot believe that the majority of the people -- including labor, negroes, and minority groups -- are so decadent that they can be sincerely swayed by ballyhoo and handouts rather than by the idea that men should work for themselves and their consciences with common goals to guide them. I am admittedly a new Republican and may not fully understand the party, but I firmly believe that it is the party of self-respect, and even we "cotton pickers" want that.

I have already joined the League of Women Voters. I want to do more, but do not know how -- yet. If your staff has any information, printed material or whatever it is that they send out to individual voters I would like to receive it. Four years is really not long, and I intend to do my unfortunately very insignificant part to see that Missouri does not disgrace itself again.

My sympathy today goes not to you, because you did all anyone could ask of a man, but to the voters who went Democratic without intelligent conviction. I know -- I've been there.

Sincerely,
Johanna Lauless
Johanna Lauless
(Mrs. Walter Lauless)

I ask quite humbly that either Mr. Nixon or his wife be shown this letter, if it be at all possible. I feel so strongly in favor of them, and so very grateful to them for having made me a Republican. My husband adds, for the record, that on election day he parked his car in front of the polling place and walked to school. On the car he placed a large sign saying "I am a Public School teacher and I am against federal aid to education". This was done by several of his fellow teachers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/9.

Bill Rogers came in just before we left (after Cabinet) and said while he wanted very much to obey your instructions in the matter of cooperation with the opposite number to be appointed by Kennedy, he thought he would have to resign if Bobby Kennedy was appointed Attorney General!

DE

DIARY - telephone calls

November 9, 1960

About 12:25 the Vice President called from California, where he had been for election day and election night returns. He seemed controlled, not downcast particularly. Said he thought they were still going to take California -- he also felt that Illinois would go in his column with absentee ballotts -- he still thought Minnesota would be won. He said they might close the then difference of 400,000 in the popular vote.

The Vice President said to the President "You were magnificent, as far as I am concerned." The President urged him to concede (the V.P. said he just had) and added if by some miracle the vote could be upset, conceding would not be harmful.

The Vice President pointed out that he had run some 7% ahead of the Republican Party and Kennedy a little more behind the Democratic Party. He said that basically the trouble was the weakness of the Republican Party.

The President urged the Vice President to take a good rest -- sent his love to Pat -- and said "we can be proud of these last eight years." The Vice President said "You did a grand job."

Augusta, November 9th
Election 1960

If I possibly can down here, I shall go back and try to reconstruct the President's activities in this campaign, beginnning with the Non-political tour starting October 17th.

But for the moment, just last night. The polls showed Kennedy the big winner. The first results started off that way. Tom Stepehns kept saying that he thought Mr. Nixon would win, especially if he took Virginia.

But at about 9:30 the adds, according to the gigantic mechanical brin of RCA, said the odds were 33 to 1 in favor of a Kennedy victory; Kennedy was then leading by some 2 million votes. I took a large sleeping pill to blunt the hurt. The East almost solidly was for Kennedy.

I woke and listened to the radio around 12 to 2. Kennedy's push was slowing. But this morning when I got up at six I could not believe it. Kennedy's margin had been greatly narrowed (and of course with a tremendous number more votes in). Nixon lost South Carolina, which was a surprise, won Virginia. Nixon lost Texas, which was tragic. Nixon lost Pennsylvania but won Ohio, with a tremendous -- over a million -- plurality. There were states which everyone thought would be Democratic, Alaska for instance, by a big margin, that teetered (and as of now the margin very little. Hawaii went for Kennedy by 102 votes. Illinois went back and forth. The Midwest was solid for Nixon.

The Republicans gained a total of 19 seats in the House.

The President kept saying this was a "repudation" of everything he had done for eight years. Nonsense was what I retorted and wnat I believe. I truly believe that the President, and the President alone, is responsible for the surprisingly good showing of the Nixon-Lodge ticket; by registration they are not entitled to it, nor are they, in my opinion, by the campaign they put on.

November 8, 1960

PERSONAL

I was delighted to learn from your letter that your health has been steadily improving. I pray that the trend will continue until you feel like playing polo once again.

Your comments about the highbrow attitude of the London press gave me a chuckle. On the chance that I have never before told you about some of my experiences when I wrote a war book in 1948, I am hoping you will find the following of some interest.

Starting in 1945 -- and even earlier -- publishers kept nagging at me to write a book. I flatly declined, and sustained this attitude for some three years until finally two publishers -- good friends of mine -- formed a temporary partnership with the avowed intention of getting me to put my pen to paper.

Their arguments, with me always sustaining the negative, were long and sometimes even heated. My stand was something about as follows:

> "Publishers seem interested only in the contentious and argumentative. They love to have an author belittle and castigate an associate, who is always blamed for failure and never credited with success. Apparently this is the only type of book that has any appeal. For my part I will have 'nothing to do with such things and so a book is out.'"

Regardless of the remuneration they offered, which was considerable, I told them that to write the kidd of book that appealed to publishers would, from my point of view, be despicable even if it were successful; on the other hand, to write the kind I would think suitable, would result in an unsuccessful effort and therefore I would be the recipient of their charity. To this they replied that they were not interested in a contentious or self-glorifying book and agreed that criticism of others should not be put into it.

They argued that the mass of the American people was concerned with the history of the war as I saw it. The offer of these particular publishers was based, they said, on the belief that a book accurately stating the facts would be far more acceptable than one seeking to gain a great distribution by distortion, untruth or bitter -- even if honest -- criticism. They felt that authors of that time (1947) were writing quickly and carelessly in the hope of capitalizing on the familiarity of the public with dramatic characters and incidents. They argued that such books, if unanswered during the lifetime of the principal actors, would become regarded in later years as "source material" and thus would become accepted as authentic history. It was this last argument that persuaded me to get my own story down on paper.

So far as the argument was concerned, the publishers won on both counts. By our American standards the book had a fantastic sale and I think that no one is criticized in it so much as myself.

In one passage I did point out that in the very early days (1942) I was somewhat skeptical of Brookie's capacity, but in the same paragraph I said that I later learned that my misgivings were based solely on his mannerisms and I came to admire and respect his military judgment.

PERSONAL

With regard to Monty, the most severe thing I said was that Monty was described best by a letter he wrote to me -- and I published the letter. I gave him high marks in his conduct of what I called the "prepared battle group." So far as my memory serves me, there was not a word of other criticism and so I was quite pleased to find that the public was ready to buy the book in spite of what I thought was lack of drama, argument and criticism.

Please convey my warmest greetings to Kathleen, and of course my continued wishes for your return to a state of vigorous health.

With personal regard,

As ever,

General The Right Honorable
Lord Ismay, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Wormington Grange
Broadway
Worcestershire, England

PERSONAL

mg

(typed from thermflax copy--2/3/76--ts)

4th November, 1960

My Dear Mr. President,

You were so very kind and solicitous about my health before I left the United States that I think I ought to report progress. I felt worse than ever on board ship and was beginning to fear that I would have to be taken straight to hospital, but I picked up in the last forty-eight hours and I have been ever so much better since I got back to my own home. I am now able to get out for a short walk on the rare occasions when it isn't raining.

I cannot tell you what a bitter disappointment it was, Mr. President, to have been compelled to cancel my visit to Washington. Kathleen and I were so much looking forward to the dinner that you and Mamie were so kindly giving for us at the White House, on the first evening after your return from your "non-political" trip through the West. We were also very anxious to see other old friends in Washington, particularly the Gruenthers and Bedell Smiths.

We have had a record rainfall this last thirty days, and the ground is so saturated that Winter-sowing has been impossible. Spring crops never do very well on my heavy land, so it looks as though I shall have another bad farming year.

My memoirs have been very well received in the provincial press in this country and by most of the London press, but some of the more highbrow papers have castigated me for not revealing secrets and nice juicy bones of contention for them to wrangle over. One would have thought that they would have realised that, from the nature of my office, I was about the last person who could have revealed secrets. But, apart from that, my purposes in writing the book were to show, first, that so far as the U.K. was concerned, Winston Churchill was head and shoulders above anybody else. Secondly, that his relations with his military advisers were, on the whole, very friendly. Thirdly, that the relations between the American and British high commands were more harmonious than had ever been the case in the history of any previous alliance, and that any squabbles that had taken place were the exception rather than the rule.

I am most excited at the possibility which you mention in your letter, that you may be taking "an extended trip in this direction some time after January twentieth". Nothing would give me greater pleasure, and I will do my utmost to regain my lost health so as to be ready to receive you.

Thank you once again for your charming letter and telegram in America. They did much to cheer up a very sick man

Yours devotedly

Pug

The President of the United States,
The White House.

DIARY

November 8, 1960

Last Friday, when we were in Cleveland and just minutes before we left, Jim Shepley called from Montana with a proposal (three long pages which he dictated to me) to be, as he then said, in the Vice Preident's speech that night. In essence, after a long preamble, it proposed that if elected President he would invite the heads of government or of party of the Communist bloc countries to the United States, and that in return he would ask President Eisenhower to visit those countries in 1961.

It was Pittsburgh before I got an opportunity to show to the President (the actual text has disappeared; I think Jim Hagerty has it). The President -- who had apparently not discussed this matter with the Vice President at all -- was astonished, did not like the idea of "auctioning off the Presidency" in this manner, spoke of the difficulty of his travelling once he is not President, and felt it was a last-ditch, hysterical action. He did make some changes in the wording of the statement and asked Jim Hagerty to call Jim Shepley.

This Jim did -- I did not hear the entire conversation, but part of it. When it was through Jim told me distinctly enough that "they will not use this tonight; they may come back at us tomorrow." But his understanding -- and mine, as I had been with the President during the discussion, was that the proposition was turned down, despite the editorial changes the President had made in the proposed draft.

We heard nothing Saturday or Sunday.

Sunday night, just before the Vice President left for Alaska, Rose Wood called from California asking me to be sure to ask the President to tune in at 9:00 our time to hear the Vice President (a program that had been put on tape.). She said she thought he would like it. I did ~~os~~ so.

In this program the proposal was given, much as it had been outlined, except that the Vice President said he would ask ex-Presidents Truman and Hoover -- and Eisenhower -- to make such visits. (This suggestion had been made by Jim Hagerty to the President, and I assume to Jim Shepley).

But the President had not approved the proposal, and they -- the Vice President's group -- used it anyway. Despite all this (and Jim Hagerty said the President was so mad~~e~~ he called him to ask him to retract it) the President later called General Persons and dictated to him a congratulatory telegram on the speech, for General Persons to send to Nixon.

I do not understand.

File -
Election day

Tuesday

November 8

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Diary
November 5, 1960

Note of desperation in Nixon camp prompted the attached suggestion to the President.

Jim Hagerty called it a "cheap, lousy, stinking political trick" ... the President would not let Captain Aurand tell him all of it and said "I am not making myself a party to a thing that has to do with the health of the candidates."

"I am not making [illegible] a party to [illegible] ~~that~~ has to do with the [illegible] of the candidate" [illegible]

Walter Williams called. The situation is urgent.

John Roosevelt has twice called for all candidates for the Presidency to submit to impartial physical examination. Last night the Vice President said he was willing to so do.

Walter Williams suggests the President make a statement of this type immediately:

> "In response to inquiries I am glad to re-state my previous position regarding information about the health of candidates for the Presidency. In 1956, before the election, I asked my physicians to make available for public information full and complete ~~informatio~~ - records on my health. I believe that all candidates for the Presidency have an obligation to do this. I note with satisfaction that one candidate, Mr. Nixon, has followed this course."

cheap lousy stinking politics

[illegible] Kennedy [illegible]

[illegible]

Could end five [illegible]

lost him still

Hallo

[illegible]

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Notes on conversation of the President and General Persons
November 3, 1960.

If Senator Kennedy wins the election, the President wants an immediate note sent to him, congratulating him on his political victory.

The President will say that he assumes Senator Kennedy will want to appoint some representatives to consult with appropriate appointed officials in the Executive Department, looming toward an orderly transfer of responsibilities and duties. Any attempt to do this on an uncoordinated basis would be very inefficient and would cause confusion. Consequently, the President would like to take this opportunity, which is hereby offered, to suggest, that he appoint some individual of his own as a coordinator for communicating with General Persons (who will coordinate matters for the President). General Persons will designate such individuals in any Department for consultation and will explain exactly what they should and should not do for transfer of responsibilities in an orderly way. There is to be no general "invasion" of the Executive Department by the Administration to come -- there shall be no direction of staffs by those individuals. The President indicated that he would have no objection with the appointee for a Cabinet post sitting down, for example, with the present head of that particular Department.

The President thinks such a letter should be ready to be sent immediately after the election returns are known. He indicated, though he did not so say, that Governor Adamsx should if possible come down before next Thursday. If a Cabinet meeting should be heldon the subject, the President would like to do it before he goes away (Wednesday) and asked General Persons to find out what situation of Cabinet members would be Monday or Tuesday.

* * * * * *

For speech Monday (or Sunday ?) night, Ambassador Lodge thinks it should be outlined as follows:

1. Responsibility of every citizento go to polls.

2. That citizen should think of just two things - who he wants to be

   a. Leader of the United States
   b. Leader of the Free World

The second -- leader of the Free World -- is the most important -- the man who can meet with Macmillan, De Gaulle, Ayub and Khrushchev, for example. "There must be a political overtone, but the word politics must not even be mentioned."

Nov. 1, 1960

Pete Jones' suggestions for Pittsburgh speech

1. **Talk about the market basket -- assurance that leadership of free world will protect savings of the older person, the retired person, etc. That prices will not rise, but wages higher so that if salary of husband is raised $3 per week, market basket will not cost $6 more per week. In our Administration relatively stable jprices, wages.**

2. **Figure has come out saying that since 1776, one hundred billion dollars has been spent in research of all kinds, by government, private industry, etc. ~~Sinc~~-- In the last 10 years 78 billion dollars of that total has been spent. Does that mean America is standing still.**

3. **Number of treaties signed with other countries? Does that mean prestige has fallen?**

The President said Gabe Hauge said there was just one thing that people were interested in (he himself an economist). They are interested in peacr.

November 1, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Dan Gainey called. Asked that I give you the following message:

"Dear Mr. President:

It seems to me that it might be advisable for you on your broadcast Wednesday night or Friday night to give the American people some advice on bigotry.

Bigotry works two ways. It is just as much bigotry for Catholics to vote for Kennedy simply and only because he is a Catholic as it is for a Protestant to vote for Nixon simply and only because he is not a Catholic.

Kennedy forces, particularly Bobby Kennedy, seem to be trying very hard all over the country to promote bigotry. There is no place in American in this hour of crisis for bigotry.

* * * * * *

The American people have always been opposed to too much concentration of power in the hands of anybody or any group.

Kennedy is without doubt Walter Reuther's man. Labor leaders should of course be powerful in their sphere. But no group should control the White House and certainly no man but the President should control the White House.

It seems to me that it might be worth considering directing a couple of paragraphs to the workers of America, urging them to be loyal to the union but not to let the labor bosses control their votes."

a.

Excerpt from letter from Barry Leithead:

He quotes George Ford as saying that he felt in the twenty years he has been in upstate New York and working in New York State, he has never seen the aggressive work done as is being done on the Democratic side. As a result he thinks that we will be very apt to lose New York State by some 300,000 votes. He feels that there probably would be only one way that this could be changed -- and that would be if you felt it advisable and could make an appearance in a number of the principal upstate areas after your talk here on November second.

Mr. Leithead goes on to say that "Nelson's program is not sparking the voter the way it had been hoped."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	11/26/60	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) see below	11/25/60	A
3. Intelligence	Items reported to the President (2pgs) see below	11/14/60	A
4. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President; Nov. 9-10 material (2 pgs)	11/14/60	A
5. Intelligence	Briefing (2 pgs)	11/8/60	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	11/8/60	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (6 pgs) see below	11/7/60	A

Entries #2, 3, 7. portions exempted, MR81-89 #11, 12, 13

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

November 25, 1960

Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President

FRANCE-ALGERIA

De Gaulle's rapid moves toward a separate Algerian administration have provoked sharp hostility from proponents of a French Algeria. Settler discontent has been smoldering since de Gaulle's reference to an "Algerian Republic" on November 4th and his subsequent announcement of an early referendum on separate Algerian institutions. Reports persist that the rightist Front for Free Algeria is planning major antigovernment moves -- in the immediate future. Meanwhile, there are indications that the rebels are planning to step up military operations.

Rightist opposition to de Gaulle's Algerian policy will probably be further complicated by his appointment of Louis Joxe, a liberal, as Minister of Algerian Affairs and Jean Morin, a tough administrator, as Delegate-General of Algeria.

MOROCCO-USSR

[redacted]

GERMANY-USSR

[redacted]

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[redacted]

EL SALVADOR

El Salvador is anxious for U.S. recognition. The well-intentioned but inexperienced members of Osorio's junta are anxious to cooperate with the U.S. and hold varying opinions as to whether members of the Government to whom we object are Communists. Osorio is organizing a new party and plans to start on a social program. Salvadorans regret departure from the constitutional processes but feel that Lemus bungled the handling of student disturbances so badly that his removal was logical.

INDIA-COMMUNIST CHINA

Relations between Peiping and New Delhi will be further exacerbated by several recent incidents in which Indian soldiers were killed or wounded on the Tibet-Sikkim border, allegedly by Chinese Communist snipers. Peiping has been pressing New Delhi for substantive border negotiations, and it seems unlikely that the incidents represent a premeditated effort by Peiping to precipitate new clashes with the Indians. Chinese troops are in the area, however, probably attempting to check the re-entry of Tibetan rebels gathered in Sikkim. New Delhi, apprehensive about its defense position in Sikkim, has recently augmented and alerted Indian troops in the area.

John S D Eisenhower

November 14, 1960

Intelligence Items Reported to the President

1. Laos - A group of officers under Major Bountheng, an infantry battalion commander, seized control of Luang Prabang on 10 November with the apparent objective of swinging the First Military Region over to General Phoumi's Savannakhet Revolutionary Committee. Phoumi quickly exploited his advantage by flying paratroop elements to Luang Prabang to help Boutheng sustain his coup. The coup was staged while First Military Region Commander Col. Houmpanh and Armed Forces Commander General Ouane were touring northern Laos with Souvanna Phouma. The move was probably stimulated by the belief that Souvanna was taking inadequate measures to counter the Communist-dominated Pathet Lao and that Ouane and Houmpanh had temporized too long in carrying out their pledge to lead the First Military Region into opposition against Souvanna if he did not bring the Pathet Lao under control.

2. Iraq - The Qasim regime has dealt the Iraqi Communist party another blow by arresting ten prominent Communists, including at least one central committee member. This move, following the harsh suppression of Communist-inspired riots from 5 to 7 November, is likely to induce other key members to go underground. If Qasim endorses this action, this may placate dissatisfied anti-Communist elements who have felt that his recent policies have been to favorable to the Communists.

3. South Vietnam - Suppression of the attempted coup against President Diem appeared virtually complete by the afternoon of 12 November with the surrender of nearly all rebel paratroopers to loyal forces which had entered Saigon in response to Diem's earlier radio appeals. Efforts are being made to stabilize the military situation as rapidly as possible in order to prevent Communist guerrillas from profiting by the diversion of field units to Saigon. Some increase in Communist activity has been reported in Tay Ninh Province west of Saigon.

Our Ambassador Durbrow has urged Diem not to take severe retaliatory measures and has urged that he take stock of his family's

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participation in government. While he applauds Diem's fortitude in this crisis, and while he admits there is no weakening of anti-Communist sentiment, he still points out that the existence of this uprising is harmful to Diem's standing and indicates considerable dissatisfaction within elements of the country.

4. France/Algeria - De Gaulle apparently has the riots in North Africa under control. Far from being deterred from this eventuality, he appears more determined than ever to follow through with the policies outlined in his 4 November speech.

5. Turkey - The removal of 14 members of the Committee of National Unity (CNU) on 13 November by chief of state General Gursel appears to have eliminated -- for the present -- the "extremist" wing of the ruling military junta. Most of the remaining 23 members of the CNU are regarded as firmly pro-Western [redacted] While Gursel's move probably represents the will of the stronger faction within the original CNU, [redacted]

6. Guatemala - President Ydigoras remains in control in the capital following coordinated insurgent attacks on military installations in Guatemala City and two key provincial capitals on 13 November. The attackers, however, apparently withdrew from their Guatemala City objective with a quantity of military equipment and were joined by an unknown number of defecting soldiers. Ydigoras, faced with the most serious threat of his nearly three years in office, immediately decreed a state of siege throughout the country. Preliminary reports indicate that the insurgents are led by a coalition of expediency composed of a rightist faction and a Communist front political party which has ties with the Castro regime in Cuba.

John S.D. Eisenhower

November 7, 1960

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR

Marshal Moskalenko has been named chief of the Soviet rocket forces and Deputy Defense Minister of the USSR. He replaces Marshal Nedelin who was killed in an air accident. Moskalenko was one of Khrushchev's associates on the southern front in World War II.

[redacted]

The Soviets have launched a major program to purchase large, modern tankers from the free world in order to reduce their dependence on chartered Western vessels. Negotiations with the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan have resulted in Soviet contracts for seven tankers. Tonnages are from 25,000 to 48,000 in contrast to 11,000 tons currently in use by the Soviets.

SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE

Peiping continues to stand firm in its dispute with Moscow. The latest issue of the Chinese party's major theoretical journal, Red Flag, published on 31 October, strongly urges the necessity of violence in seizing state power and implicitly criticizes Khrushchev's "gradualist" strategy. Delayed since mid-October, this issue of Red Flag probably reflects decisions reached at recent politburo discussions in Peiping following the return from Moscow of Chinese representatives who are believed to have been engaged in lengthy negotiations with Soviet officials. The apparent lack of success of preliminary meetings makes it unlikely that the scheduled meeting this month of World Communist leaders in Moscow during the October Revolution anniversary celebrations will succeed in achieving any meaningful compromise of opposing views; it even raises the possibility that the meeting will be postponed.

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BERLIN

The East Germans are attempting to assert a right to determine arbitrarily what types of materials can be shipped from West Berlin, and thereby indirectly claiming the right to decide what exports can be manufactured in West Berlin without violation of four-power agreements prohibiting military production in the city. The East Germans have instituted a campaign of harassment against trucks en route from West Berlin to West Germany with electrical and electronic equipment -- one of West Berlin's most important exports -- claiming that this is "war material." At least four trucks have recently been detained at the Babelsberg checkpoint outside West Berlin; the cargoes of two were confiscated and one other was allowed to proceed only after payment of a fine. East German authorities subjected officials of one firm to long interrogations and demanded officials of one firm to long interrogations and demanded to inspect the records of the firm's shipments over the past six months.

Although quadripartite meeting on countermeasures has accomplished little in its sessions as of October 24th, State Department has gone so far as to inform Western authorities of U.S. denial of application for licenses to export sheet steel and magnesium to the Soviet zone.

A special committee to the USIB has concluded the following regarding Berlin: (1) Khrushchev again committed to some kind of a solution to Berlin during 1961 (2) He would prefer to obtain Western acceptance of a change in the status through negotiations; (3) He hopes to accomplish this by confronting the West with a series of faits accomplis; (4) Current encorachment tactics are likely to continue and intensify, but Moscow will maintain control of East German actions to minimize risk of hostilities; (5) Soviet actions regarding Berlin will be determined to a large extent by other developments in the world.

EAST GERMANY

East German party officials are disturbed by the activities of the ChiCom Embassy in East Berlin and Chinese students in universities. These groups are propagating ChiCom ideas at variance with those promulgated by Moscow.

UN-USSR

On the subject of disarmament talks, Zorin took a negative stand in a private exchange with Wadsworth, thereby providing further evidence that the USSR is not interested in resuming these negotiations, at least not until after a new Administration is installed.

SIX AND SEVEN

State has informed interested posts that we do not see emerging any agreement on a long-term relationship between the UK and the SIX or the European Free Trade Area and SIX. We believe the best chance for progress in easing difficulties remains in the field of reducing the tariffs of the SIX and the SEVEN through GATT negotiations. Apparently the UK and the SIX are willing to try to make these negotiations successful.

UN

The colonial item which is up before the UN will give the UK considerable difficulties in the following respects: (1) The idea that colonialism is contrary to human rights; (2) specific target dates; (3) elections under UN supervision; (4) the use of the word "independence." Our mission is trying to induce the UK to reconsider its position, perhaps by including less restrictive wording.

CHINA

The ChiComs may be looking for alternate sources of petroleum in order to reduce its vulnerability to a possible Soviet oil embargo. China has always relied on the bloc for petroleum products, with minor exceptions.

USSR - TURKEY

[redacted]

MAURITANIA

Our UN mission reports that all African States are going to recognize Mauritania independence on November 28th.

FRANCE-ALGERIA

De Gaulle's November 4th address warns his opponents that he is prepared to take decisive measures to reach an Algerian settlement. His threat to dissolve Parliament and call for new elections if Debre falls is a warning to his rightist opponents not to try to join forces with critics of his NATO policies. By emphasizing the great decline in the number of war victims and hinting that he may be considering a unilateral cessation of offensive operations, de Gaulle is evidently trying to persuade the Army that it has achieved a military victory and insists on it.

Leaders of French territories in the Community met in Abijan last week and authorized dispatch to Paris and Tunis of representing delegations to try to bring France and the PAG together in direct talks. Houphouet is to head the mission to Paris and implied that African support for France on the Algerian question in the UN might be dependent on whether de Gaulle is willing to show flexibility.

ARAB LEAGUE

The Second Arab League Oil Congress held in Beirut October 17-22 provided further signs that Western-owned oil companies operating in the Middle East will be subject to increase in pressure.

IRAQ

Qasim may be faced with wholesale cabinet resignations. Apparently politicians and the military consider him a failing regime.

LAOS

We have informed Embassy Vientiane we fear that the steps being taken by Souvanna and those Lao who wish to support him in resisting unacceptable Pathet Lao demands are inadequate to stem the growing influence of the Pathet Lao, and that in fact the reality of power is shifting to the Pathet Lao and away from Souvanna. We note the creation of the new "National Neutrality and Unity Committee" which seems to have taken over the movement of people who are pro-Souvanna but anti-Pathet Lao. The inclusion of Kong Le as an officer seems to have frustrated Souvanna's efforts to reduce his influence. Therefore, we have directed Brown to work towards a Phoui solution which we hope might arrest and reverse the growth of Pathet Lao influence in the country. Embassy Vientiane comments that the National Neutrality Committee gives a first impression of being a classical Communist-devised "National Front." Our representative in Savannakhet comments that if Souvanna has in fact formed such a political organization, as reported, separatist tendencies in the south will be stimulated beyond our power to reverse them by simple appeals for national and Army unity.

TAIWAN

[redacted]

INDONESIA

Indonesia has announced a new petroleum law requiring foreign countries to operate under government contract rather than a concession basis. The contracts can be arranged in early 1961. The foreign companies are less concerned over this law then over the new financial provisions decreed in August. These decrees raised payments to the Indonesian Government from 52% to 75% of gross profits.

PANAMA

[redacted]

CUBA

The Castro regime apparently is recalling Cuban diplomatic and consular officers abroad for purposes of screening them and preparing for a new concerted propaganda offensive against the U.S. Departures of Cuban personnel for Havana have already been noted or reported scheduled in Brazil, Mexico, and Panama.

EL SALVADOR

Communists and other leftist elements launched a strong bid for power on November 1, less than a week after the military coup that ousted the Lemus administration. Their demands, circulated in street manifestoes and radio broadcasts, include the elimination of the military from the government. Ex-President Osorio, the military figure who masterminded the October 26 coup and sought to win backing from the leftists by having them included in the provisional government, now is reliably reported to be uneasy and not in full control. The situation appears moving rapidly toward an open clash between the military -- which, according to sources of the US Embassy, is rent by internal dissension -- and civilian mobs stirred up by leftist agitation.

Meanwhile Osorio has denied that any Communists have been appointed to positions in the new El Salvador government. He sees no need to curb Communist activities, but, rather, plans to control their activities and make use of them. [redacted]

VENEZUELA

The leftist Democratic Republican Union has formed a close alliance with the Communist Party. This is designed to force sharp reorientation of Betancourt's moderately leftist policies or oust him. Betancourt apparently still has the backing of the armed forces.

UAR - JORDAN

Communications as of October 28th were that tension between the UAR and Jordan would increase.

John S D Eisenhower